The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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REPRESENTATIVE.

CHICAGO.

Chicago is the second city in the Union in respect to its mercantile interests and the character and quality of its hotels and the number of travelers that visit it.

The merchants of New York advertise largely to procure the trade of travelers. It is invariably a cash business, and because they have learned that where there is a great traveling centre there must be a good deal of transient profitable business.

While Chicago is the second city in importance, its merchants do not display one-tenth of the enterprise shown by New York merchants in cultivating the business of strangers and travelers.

The number of arrivals at the Palmer House, the Grand Pacific, and the other Chicago houses of best reputation, are fully as large as any of the New York hotels, while the railway departures make the Chicago morning newspapers of far more value than the morning newspapers of New York, because the latter city has so many trains on which travelers may procure evening newspapers, while travel from Chicago is restricted, in a mercantile sense, to one channel mainly—The Chicago Tribune.

Dealers in Artistic and Fine Goods for Household and Personal Use.

"CLIMAX" BARN-DOOR HANGERS, "ACME" BARN-DOOR ROLLERS—
Manufactured by
S. H. & E. Y. Moore,
Agents Providence Tool Company,
68 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.—
Chicago Carpet Company,
Old stand of
Allen, Mackey & Co.,
233 State-st.

WEDDING STATIONERY & INVITATIONS
Jansen, McClurg & Co.,
117 and 119 State-st.

DIAMONDS—
N. Matson & Co.,
Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

ARTISTIC TAILORS—
Edward Ely & Co.,
165 Wabash-av.

ART WORK IN STERLING SILVERWARE—
Gorham Manufacturing Co.,
1 Bond-st., New York.

SILVER-PLATED WARE—
Meriden Britannia Co.,
N. Matson & Co.,
Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

CARRIAGES—
Studebaker Brothers,
South Bend, Ind.; 265 Wabash-av.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH FURNITURE (Manufacturers)—
A. H. Andrews & Co.

FINE WATCHES—
N. Matson & Co.,
Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY with
Hamilton Rowe & Co.,
Corner State and Washington-sts.

SILKS AND FINE DRESS GOODS—
Chas. Gossage & Co.,
106, 108 and 110 State-st.

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS—
N. Matson & Co.,
Corner State and Monroe-sts.

PIANOS (Chickering & Sons)—
A. Reed & Son,
Van Buren and Dearborn-sts.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES—
N. Matson & Co.,
Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

KID GLOVES AND WINTER GLOVES OF all descriptions.
Paris Glove Store, 94 State-st.

BANK AND OFFICE FITTINGS OUR SPECIALTY—
A. H. Andrews & Co.,
211 and 213 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SAFES—
Hall's Safe and Lock Co.,
147 Dearborn-st.

SCALES—
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
111 and 113 Lake-st.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE—
Burley & Tyrrell,
83 and 85 State-st.

Travelers' Guide.

SHERMAN HOUSE—
Rates reduced to $3 per day for all rooms above parlor floor without baths.
A. Hulbert, Proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—
Cor. Clark and Jackson-sts.,
John B. Drake & Co., Proprietors.

BREVOORT HOUSE (European plan)—
Madison-st., between Clark and LaSalle,
H. M. Thompson, Proprietor.

The cards will appear daily in first column first page in The Chicago Tribune.

OLD TYPE.

FOR SALE,
A QUANTITY OF
OLD TYPE.
APPLY AT
The Counting Room of This Office.

THE SUNDAY HERALD.

Newsdealers,
Call at No. 120 Fifth-av., and get first issue of THE CHICAGO SUNDAY HERALD, FREE! From 4 o'clock to 8 o'clock a. m.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER, Dentist,
S. E. Corner Clark and Madison-sts.
(Removed from Halsted and Madison-sts.) Sixteen years' practice in Chicago. Best $8 Teeth in the city.

HATS AND FURS.

BOYS' HATS.
A large invoice of Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps; 20 new styles just received at 70 Madison-st.
J. S. BARNES & CO.

RANGE.

PAGE'S "CORONA" RANGE.

SELF-RAISING BREAD PREPARATION.

HORSFORD'S
Self-Raising Bread Preparation
WAS AWARDED
FIRST AND HIGHEST PRIZE
OVER ALL
BAKING POWDERS,
At the Centennial Exposition.
RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
MANUFACTURERS.
EDWARD KING, 14 Fifth-av., Chicago.
NORTHWESTERN AGENT.

INSURANCE.

GEO. C. CLARKE,
3 and 4 Bryan Block,
AGENT FOR

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LONDON, A. D. 1720.	
Assets (Gold)	$1,4503,034
HOME INSURANCE CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO.	
Assets	$512,605
MANUFACTURERS' F. AND M. INS. CO., BOSTON.	
Assets	$1,209,419
HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY NEW YORK.	
Assets	$414,045
PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INS. COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, A. D. 1825.	
Assets	$1,559,853
PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., TRENTON, N. J.	
Assets	$573,229
NEPTUNE F. AND M. INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.	
Assets	$622,170
BOYLSTON M. INSURANCE COMPANY, BOSTON.	
Assets	$1,481,918

POLITICAL.

Tilden and Hendricks.
HON. THOMAS A.
HENDRICKS
WILL SPEAK AT
FARWELL HALL
ON
Monday Evening Next

SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.
At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

ICE SAWS.

Ice Saws.
Best quality at reduced prices.
R. HOE & CO.,
New York and Chicago.

DOLLAR STORE.

DON'T FAIL
TO VISIT 106 MADISON STREET
STEIN'S DOLLAR STORE

BUSINESS CARDS.

DIAMONDS SHOW
To the Best Advantage, and are Warranted Secure when Set by
A. LAUDERBACK,
DIAMOND JEWELRY MANUFACTURER,
70 Madison-st., southwest corner State, up-stairs.

EDWIN HUNT'S SONS,
WHOLESALE JOBBERS
Hardware and Cutlery,
180 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.
To close out certain lines of goods, we are offering special inducements to buyers.

EDUCATIONAL.

Cook County Normal School
Will open Monday, Oct. 30, 1876.
D. S. WENTWORTH, Principal.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) Business College and TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, offers Superior advantages to young Men and Women who wish to prepare for business. Board, $3 a week. Send for Journal. W. F. PARSONS, President.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

HEATER.

PAGE'S "ST. JAMES" HEATER.

ELAINE.

WORLD'S
PREMIUM!
ELAINE!
The Family Safeguard Oil, manufactured by
Warden & Oxnard, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Received the Highest Award for the Best Illuminating Oil, for its extraordinary merits of Safety.
Was awarded
THE FIRST PREMIUM
By the Jurors and Commissioners of the
CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.
Also awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the Pittsburgh Exposition; and was adopted after a thorough scientific and practical test by the
U. S. Gov't Light-House Dept.,
And received a high commendation from the BOARD OF U. S. STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Insurance Underwriters rate ELAINE same as Gas risk.
ELAINE is used by the principal Railroads, Street Cars, Hotels, &c., and guaranteed superior to any oil in the market.
Can be used in any lamp.
J. F. WARREN & CO.,
Manufacturers' Agents,
235 Lake-st., Chicago.
Orders from the trade solicited.

FURS.

THE CANADA
Fur Manufacturing Co.
Madison-st., N. W. Cor. Franklin,
Is the only establishment where you can find the largest stock of Furs in endless variety, and of best workmanship, at manufacturer's prices.
Any article can be made to order at shortest notice.
BEAK & BUCHER.

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices
TO RENT
IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING.
INQUIRE OF
WILLIAM C. DOW.
Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS BANKING OFFICE
Building expressly for the City National Bank, with spacious Vaults and Office-Furniture. Apply to MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT.
Very choice loans on very choice business property at SEVEN; $40,000, $30,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000 at 8. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

EIGHT PER CENT—$250,000.
We can make loans at 8 per cent, with low commissions, on good improved city property in sums of from $5,000 to $250,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE
for a term of years in sums of $2,000 and upwards made at current rates by
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 LaSalle-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES
To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provisions, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and Mortgages. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank Chamber of Commerce.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS,
Now open. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., 758 Broadway, New York.

CLOTHING.

NUTTING SAYS
LOOK OUT FOR
Clothing Advertisements.
The Papers Will All Do a Good Business Now That He Has Commenced Advertising.

SINGLE-BREASTED SACK SUITS, FOR MEN, YOUTHS, AND BOYS.
This style is the very latest. We can fill orders for Boys 9 to 15 years; Youths, 31 to 34 breast; Men, 34 to 42 breast, in Mixtures, Plaids, Diagonals, etc., any price you wish to pay.

NUTTING
Leads in many ways, and follows no second-hand ideas. His way of doing the Clothing Business is original with him. Advertising the same.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S ULSTERS.
This Garment should be worn by every Boy—age 4 to 15 years. We have them in all grades. Send in your orders. Price $4.00 to $9.00.

NUTTING
Has saved the people of this city alone, in the past sixteen months, over $300,000, and "Broke the Neck" of "High-Priced Monopolies" by Retailing at Jobbers' Prices and C. O. D.

CHILDREN'S DERBY SUIT.
Ages 4 to 10, short pants; 8 to 11, long pants. The above we offer in Mixtures, Diagonals, Tricots, etc. Prices from $3.50 to $15.00.

If Men and Boys will "shop a little," same as the Ladies do, they will shop when they examine our stock, and buy.

NUTTING,
C. O. D. CLOTHIER,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
184 & 186 STATE-ST.

POLITICAL.

Conclusive Developments Concerning Tilden's Income Tax Frauds.

A Single Fee of $50,000 Known to Have Been Paid Him in 1869.

His Political Friends Trying to Suppress the Proofs for the Present.

A New York Democratic Circular to the Brethren in the South.

The Republican Canvass in Michigan Progressing Vigorously.

Gen. McCreery Puts to Shame His Democratic Slanderers.

Republican Campaigning in Illinois---Politics in Kansas.

Col. Fred Hecker Addresses the German-Americans of Chicago.

What This Clear-Headed Man Thinks of Democratic Reform.

Mr. Hoxie Tries to Explain Things---Municipal Reform Club---Ward Meetings.

TILDEN'S TAX STEAL.

A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—The following very important correspondence relative to Mr. Tilden's income tax furnishes its own explanation. Unless Mr. Tilden authorizes his personal and political friends to make public the contents of the books which they have so zealously guarded from the Government officers, the charges against him will be considered to have been presumptively proved. If those charges are false, Mr. Tilden's friends are the sole custodians of the proof of their falsity. These friends do not deny the charges or claim to be able to disprove them, but maintain that no legal power can compel the disclosure either of their truth or falsity, and with this threat and defiance they fall back upon what they assume are their legal rights. The evidence already obtained by United States District-Attorney Bliss seems pretty clearly to establish, both by fair legal presumption and

BY ABSOLUTE PROOF,

these facts: That the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, about 1869, paid to Tilden $50,000 for services, this being the year in which he returns only $17,000 income; that this payment and Tilden's receipt for it is among the papers of that Company; that the books containing this information have been transerred to an officer of the Company who is a special political friend of Tilden, and who refuses access to them. This refusal seems to have

A SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE,

as it comes from a Board of Directors of whom Tilden is one. The following are the letters:

Office of the District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York, New York, Oct. 25, 1876.—*The Hon. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue*—Sir: It is proper that I should report to you some recent occurences in the course of the preparation I have been making to carry out your instructions to commence an action against Samuel J. Tilden to recover unpaid income tax. I learned with great detail, and in a manner that satisfied me of the substantial accuracy of the information, that on or about the year of 1869, $50,000 were paid to Mr. Tilden by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, or on its behalf, and that the entry of that payment appeared upon the books of that Company, and was substantiated by Mr. Tilden's voucher, which was among the papers of that Company. As Mr. Tilden for the year 1869 paid a tax upon only $17,000, I thought it at once essential and just to verify the information. I therefore requested a revenue agent to go to Pittsburg and procure access to the books and papers of the Company, never for one moment doubting that the officers of a great corporation would gladly render all the assistance in their power to the Government. On arriving at Pittsburg, the revenue agent learned that since the publication of the allegations as to Mr. Tilden's income tax the books and papers of the Company had been more directly transferred to the control of an officer of the Company, who is a strong political friend of Mr. Tilden. That gentleman peremptorily refused to permit access to the books and papers, and referred me to the President of the Company, Mr. S. H. Meyer, of this city. I should add that, before leaving Pittsburg, the revenue agent obtained additional proof of the substantial accuracy of my information, with evidence that the payment was made to Mr. Tilden at a time when the subordinates of the Company were suffering for want of their just dues. Acting upon the reference to Mr. Meyer, I, Oct. 5, addressed him a letter requesting that he would give instructions to allow the books to be examined, and in reply he promptly informed me that he had referred the matter to the Directors, who were summoned to meet on the 12th. On the 7th Mr. Meyer wrote me to know "under what authority of law I claimed the right" to examine the books of the Company. On the 10th I replied that while I believed there was sufficient authority in the law to compel the production of the information denied, that I had not intended to place the matter upon that footing, but only upon the footing of a request to the officers of a great corporation to aid the Government in its efforts to recover taxes of which it had been deprived by giving it information as to matters which could not prejudice them nor injure any one except the person, if any, who had escaped the payment of his just dues. Though the Directors' meeting was called for the 12th, there was no reply until after a renewed application on my part. Mr. Meyer, on the 23d, sent me a letter declining to give the information, and placing himself and the company upon his and their legal rights, as they claim to believe them to be. That letter is as follows:

"S. H. Meyer, P. O. Box 208, New York, 21 Nassau Street, New York, Oct. 23, 1866.—*George Bliss, United States District Attorney, City*—Sir: Your note of the 21st was brought in to me by your messenger this day only. In reply to your inquiry I beg leave to say that I am advised by counsel that the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue has no executive right to examine into the Fort Wayne books for the purpose indicated in your letter of the 5th of October. Your own subsequent letter to me of the 10th of October, in reply to mine asking for reference to an authorizing statute, confirms me in that view. Being so advised, and so understanding your letter of the 10th of October, you will need to understand that I cannot act on a different opinion of the law. To do so would be a bad precedent for any Company. What the law requires clearly I shall certainly do, but if any uncertainty arises I shall take advice, and, of course, be governed by it. In giving this reply I beg leave to add that no disrespect is meant to you or any of the Government officers. If you consider you have the right, and mean to enforce it, I can only meet it by an appeal to the courts; but, of course, what is done will be done on somebody's responsibility, and the somebody will, I think, be held to account. Yours, very respectfully, S. H. Meyer, President pro tem. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company."

THE TRUTH WILL OUT.

It is of course clear that, at the proper time, the Government can and will compel the production of the information desired. The refusal is only of importance because it comes from a Board of Directors of whom Mr. Tilden is one, and the mere fact of refusal seems to me to confirm the truth of the information I had received. It can hardly be believed that, if the books and vouchers did not confirm the statements, there would have been any hesitation in allowing access to them.

I may further add that I find that for the same year, 1869, Mr. Tilden rendered services for which he charged and received $16,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad Company. This is in addition to $9,000 charged the same Company for services in 1867, 1868, and 1870, and which were paid to and receipted for by Mr. Tilden. There is besides $2,500 paid on March 27, 1868, by the same Company, which is receipted for on account of professional services, the receipt being signed, "Samuel J. Tilden, per James P. Sinnott." But I presume there is no doubt of Mr. Sinnott's authority to act for Mr. Tilden. Mr. Tilden's account to the Union Pacific Railroad Company shows that he, at the time covered by these charges, rendered considerable service to the somewhat notorious Credit Mobilier, such as advising with reference to bills in equity prepared in its behalf, drawing a contract between the Credit Mobilier and Oakes Ames and others, consulting as to the suit of McComb against the Credit Mobilier, which suit led to the disclosure of the operations of that concern, all of which services may have been covered by the charge against the Union Pacific Railway Company. Though I have information which leads me to the opinion that Mr. Tilden also received considerable sums from the Credit Mobilier, I have gathered a good deal of information as to charges for services made by Mr. Tilden and payments made to him for services to other corporations and persons during the period covered by the income tax. They all go to show that he escaped taxation on a very large amount of income. I am still pursuing my examination, for though there is abundant ground for the immediate commencement of an action, it seems to me that there are reasons why delay is advisable, especially as a brief delay will not postpone the final trial of the cause, while it gives opportunity for a more careful and accurate preparation. Your obedient servant,

George Bliss,
United States Attorney.

NEW YORK.

FREDERICK SEWARD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Republicans of the Fifth Senatorial District have a strong nominee for the Senate in the person of Frederick W. Seward, a son of the great New York statesman. Mr. Seward was Assistant Secretary of State of the United States under his father. He was nominated for Assemblyman in the Seventh District two years ago and carried the district by 600 majority, while at the same time it gave Tilden 300 votes over Dix. Last fall Mr. Seward ran for Secretary of State, and, though defeated, he led his ticket by 8,000.

DR. HAYES.

Another nomination which adds strength to the Republicans is that of Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, for Assemblyman in the Seventh District. Dr. Hayes is known in the West, and is popular at home, as he deserves to be. He is at present a member of the Assembly, and will not fail of re-election.

THE CITY.

The special features of the canvass to-day are the uncertainty in regard to what Tammany will do, and the equal uncertainty as to what action the Republicans will take concerning the Mayoralty. The Democratic leaders deny loudly any apprehension as to Tammany. They deny it rather too loudly. They are manifestly anxious to have a straight Republican ticket. This they are not likely to get. The feeling at the Republican headquarters is decidedly opposed to running anybody for Mayor. No move could so non-plus their opponent. That Kelly would then throw Tilden over in exchange for local votes there is no question.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS

is to make his one speech of the campaign at Cooper Institute Wednesday evening next. He will address himself specially to the merchants and business men of the city.

THE TILDEN LETTER

or War claims is regarded by prominent members of the National Republican Committee as a distress signal,—a personal appeal which will do him no small harm, confessing, as it does, that his party is dangerous, while promising to defy it. The letter has been sent through the South, at any rate, as a Republican campaign document, though not by orders from this point. It is held generally that when Mr. Tilden breaks over the line kept hitherto by all candidates for the Presidency to make a personal appeal for votes within ten days of election he has, as President Woolsey, of Yale, put it, "Sought his office with a most uncommon anxiety.

DISGUSTED DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic torchlight affair last night is known to have made at least a score of votes for Hayes. As a gentleman for the Fifth Avenue Hotel said: "I am a Democrat, and have been all my life, but, if the men in that procession are the political rulers of this city, I am going to cast my vote on the side of respectability and Hayes," and two Democratic companions shook hands with him to seal the agreement for all three. Now the Republicans want to hire the other side to turn out every night.

MICHIGAN.

LANSING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 27.—The Opera-House is crowded to overflowing with the best citizens of Lansing and vicinity, who assembled to listen to your great Chicago orator, Emery A. Storrs. Hundreds have gone away, unable to obtain admission. Gen. Luther S. Trowbridge, of Detroit, Commander of the Michigan Boys in Blue, reached the city at 7:30, and was immediately rushed down to the Opera-House and is now addressing the audience in a most earnest and telling speech. The Hon. D. H. Case, of this city, is to follow Gen. Trowbridge, and this will soften the disappointment incident to Mr. Storrs' failure to come. An enthusiastic torchlight procession is parading the streets. The Hon. J. C. Burrows, of this State, has left for New York, to remain on the stump there the remainder of the campaign. The Democrats are spending vast sums of money and making a desperate effort, but their fight is a hopeless one in Michigan. Senators Ferry and Christiancy speak in Jackson Monday afternoon, the 30th inst., and at Ann Arbor in the evening.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 27.—H. A. Robinson, of Detroit, addressed about 100 Greenbackers in the park to-day. He spoke in the Opera-House to-night. The Greenbackers seem to be losing ground here since the Indiana election and the Blaine meeting. The contrast between their demonstration and former ones shows that the Republicans grow more confident. Those that count on a Democratic Congressman from this district reckon without their host. Cool-headed Republicans who have been fearful now feel sure of Stone's election, and with an increased majority. Tilden's letter goes for little here, and cannot make much change in the result in this locality.

BIG RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 27.—Col. O. T. Beard is entertaining the "Ku-Klux" here to-night with some of the blackest Democratic lies that have been related here this campaign. There are not Democrats enough here to make a torchlight procession; hence, they have not had one until to-night, and they have never had any torches here, but for this occasion they imported some from Grand Rapids, Muskegon, and Holland, and with all the men and boys which they could drum out from every town in the county, they only had 164 in the procession. Their case is hopeless here.

THE "FREE PRESS" ATTACKS ON TREASURER M'CREERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 26.—The most unscrupulous dirty work of the campaign in this State is being done by the Detroit *Free Press* in its attacks upon Gen. William B. McCreery, present State Treasurer, and the Republican candidate for re-election. These have been reiterations of the charge that Gen. McCreery "dare not" tell where the State funds are deposited, and in substance that these have been imperiled, if not lost, through the intrusting of them to bankrupt institutions. In its issue of the 24th inst. the *Free Press* says:

> The Treasurer will neither disclose where several hundred thousand dollars of the money of the people is, nor what security the State has for it. There is nothing to show that the institutions which have the State money are solvent, nor that some of them are not kept from disaster by the bolstering which the State affords them. It would be unsafe under any circumstances to permit a continuance in the future of the financial management of the past, with every day a possibility of the State being startled by the information that a portion of the State money has gone the way of that of the unsecured depositors in McGowan's "bursted" bank. But with a man like McCreery in office, it will be criminal negligence if the people of the State do not take from him the keys of the Treasury and consign their care to a man of undoubted integrity, whose first duty it shall be to see that the money is safe and secured, and who will have no hesitation at any time in giving the people full information in respect to that money.

Thereon Gen. McCreery furnished the *Free Press* with a list of the State deposit banks, which that journal declined to publish, and which is as follows:

Second National Bank, Detroit.
American National Bank, Detroit.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Detroit.
Importers' and Traders' National Bank, New York.
Southern Michigan National Bank, Coldwater.
Union City National Bank, Union City.
First National Bank, Grand Rapids.
City National Bank, Grand Rapids.
First National Bank, Grand Haven.
First National Bank, South Haven.
Citizens' National Bank, Flint.
Genesee County Savings Bank, Flint.
National Exchange Bank, Albion.
First National Bank, Jackson.
First National Bank, Charlotte.
First National Bank, Battle Creek.
First National Bank, Owosso.
Grosvenor & Co., bankers, Janesville.
First National Bank, St. Johns.
Coldwater National Bank, Coldwater.
First National Bank, Detroit.
Second National Bank, Pontiac.
Citizens' National Bank, Niles.
Michigan National Bank, Kalamazoo.
W. H. Stone & Co., bankers, Adrian.
First National Bank, Centreville.
First National Bank, Port Huron.
Second National Bank, Bay City.
Pork Huron Savings Bank, Port Huron.
First National Bank, East Saginaw.
First National Bank, Three Rivers.
Second National Bank, Hillsdale.
Peter B. Loomis, banker, Jackson.
Second National Bank, Lansing.
Lansing National Bank, Lansing.
Second National Bank, East Saginaw.
First National Bank, Monroe.

The solvency of not one of these thirty-seven banks dare the *Free Press* nor anybody else question. An examination of the list shows also that it is out of the question for any one to discover a basis for charging favoritism or subservience to local or partisan influences. The State funds are distributed generally among the most solid banks of the entire State. Partisan considerations had nothing whatever to do with the designation of the State deposit banks by Gen. McCreery. From each of them bonds were required for the security of the deposits, of one of which bonds the following is a copy:

This agreement, made this 12th day of January, A. D., 1875, by and between William B. McCreery, Treasurer of the State of Michigan, party of the first part, and the Second National Bank of Bay City, Mich., party of the second part, witnesseth as follows:

First—The party of the first part agrees to make the Second National Bank of Bay City aforesaid a depository of a part of the surplus funds belonging to the State of Michigan aforesaid, as authorized by law.

Second—The said bank agrees to receive and safely keep all such surplus funds of said State of Michigan as may be offered or deposited by said State Treasurer, and to reimburse and pay the same to said State Treasurer, or his successor in office, or whoever may be lawfully entitled to receive the same, whenever called for; and to pay interest on such surplus funds so deposited in said bank at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, to be computed on daily balances and paid on the 31st day of March and 30th day of September of each year, or at any other time when the account may be closed.

Third—It is mutually agreed by and between the respective parties hereto that the said bank shall at all times keep a just and true account of all moneys and funds deposited by the said William B. McCreery, Treasurer as aforesaid, and render to him monthly statements thereof, and that the said bank shall at all times honor and pay all checks and drafts of the said William B. McCreery, Treasurer, as aforesaid, to the amount of the funds so deposited by him as aforesaid.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part has hereto set his hand and seal, and the said party of the second part has caused this agreement to be subscribed by the President and Cashier thereof, and the corporate seal thereof to be affixed.

Wm. B. Creery, State Treasurer. [Seal.]
Wm. Westover, President. [Seal.]
W. L. Plum, Cashier. [Seal.]
Second National Bank seal, Bay City, Mich.

In consideration of the premises and of the sum of one dollar to us in hand paid, the receipt whereof is confessed and acknowledged, we, and each of us do hereby jointly and severally guarantee the full payment of any and all sums and balances which may become due to William B. McCreery, Treasurer of the State of Michigan, or his successor in office, upon or by virtue of the above and foregoing agreement, according to the terms and conditions thereof.

Witness our hands and seals this 12th day of January, A. D. 1875.

Alex. McFarlan, [Seal.]
Wm. Westover, [Seal.]
D. C. Smalley, [Seal.]
W. L. Plum, [Seal.]
W. H. Tousey, [Seal.]
Albert Miller, [Seal.]
John McGraw, [Seal.]
Henry W. Sage, [Seal.]
A. J. Cooke, [Seal.]
Wm. L. Smith, [Seal.]

INDORSEMENT.

Approved (according to Sec. 353 Compiled Laws) on Jan. 16, 1875.

Wm. B. McCreery, State Treasurer.
Ralph Ely, Auditor General.
E. G. D. Holden, Secretary of State.

Among the signers of this bond are John McGraw and Henry W. Sage, known throughout the nation for enterprise and mercantile honor, whose wealth is not less than $5,000,000 apiece. Among the sureties on these bonds are the following prominent Democrats:

For City National Bank of Grand Rapids—Julius Houseman, Democratic and Greenback candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Henry Fralick, former Sheriff of Wayne County.

Michigan National Bank of Kalamazoo—Allen Potter, Congressman.

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Detroit—Theodore H. Hinchman, candidate for State Senator.

First National Bank of Owosso—E. A. Todd, ex-Mayor and candidate for State Senator.

First National Bank of Detroit—M. I. Mills, ex-Mayor and delegate to the St. Louis Convention; Caleb Van Husen, a Hard-Shell Democrat.

First National Bank of Grand Rapids—Truman H. Lyon, James Blair, James M. Burnett.

First National Bank of Jackson—Allen Bennett, Almon Patterson.

Lansing National Bank—O. M. Barnes, former Representative in State Legislature; John J. Kush, ex-State Librarian; W. K. Haze, ex-City Assessor.

Second National Bank of Lansing—Dwight S. Smith, candidate for Circuit Court Commissioner.

First National Bank of Port Huron—William L. Bancroft, delegate to St. Louis Convention; O'Brien Atkinson.

First National Bank of Three Rivers—E. S. Moore, President; Stephen Kelsey.

Genessee County Savings Bank, Flint—Russell Bishop.

Citizens' National Bank, Flint—Robert J. Whaley.

E. O. Grosvenor & Co., bankers, Jonesville—W. D. Thompson.

P. B. Loomis, banker, Jackson—J. B. Eaton.

First National Bank of St. Johns—John Hicks.

These may be taken as samples of the character and responsibility of the entire number of bondsmen, the full list of whom is at all times open for inspection by the *Free Press* editors and all others interested. Not a dollar of the State funds is now imperiled; neither is their use monopolized by any bank ring. And during the two years in which Col. McCreery has made reports as State Treasurer, the interest on State deposits and unpaid specific taxes has amounted to $132,304, being within $50,558 of the total amount paid for interest on the State debt in these two years. Not a cent has been lost by any bank or banker holding State deposits since the Republicans came into power almost twenty-two years ago. But for the whole eighteen years of Democratic rule previous to 1855 the total amount received as interest on State deposits was $1,554, or only *one-eighty-fifth* as much as State-Treasurer McCreery has received in only two years; and in the same good old Democratic times the State was robbed of $430,000 by the Michigan State Bank, a Democratic Ring institution.

If the *Free Press*, which wants the State funds intrusted to Democratic control once more, can show that a dollar of the State deposits is in unsafe institutions, now is the time for it to do so. If not, cannot it have the honesty to make the *amende*?

STURGIS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

STURGIS, Mich., Oct. 26.—St. Joseph County keeps driving the truth home. Last evening the Hon. F. E. Morgan, of Coldwater, nominee for State Senator, E. M. Plimpton, of Buchanan, and Dr. Alger, of Coldwater, addressed a number of hundred citizens at Union Hall. For keen, sarcastic wit and telling blows at the Democratic-Greenback candidate for Congress it has not been equaled in this place. It was brought prominently before the people of this place for the first time that H. G. Chamberlain, although declaring himself to have been a good Union man, attended the Chicago Convention of 1864, and signed the articles declaring the War a failure.

Our County Committee have made arrangements for a grand move on the enemy's works in all towns of St. Joseph County on the evening of Nov. 1. Prominent speakers have been appointed to speak in each town.

That Republican-Independent-Greenback-Democratic-anything-to-get-office Austin Blair will address the Democrats of this place Nov. 1. How they must appreciate a man who has abused and spit on them more than any other man in the State!

ILLINOIS.

GALENA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 27.—As the campaign nears the end the Republicans of this locality are working with renewed energy for the glorious success of the ticket. To-night Turner Hall was crowded with citizens called thither to listen to speeches by the Hon. J. M. Bailey, of Freeport, and R. R. Hill, of Ogle County, present Secretary of the American Legation to France. Mr. Bailey eloquently reviewed the issues involved in the campaign, and was followed by Mr. Hill, who electrified his audience with his brilliant oratory and patriotic sentiments. The following is a brief synopsis of the gentleman's address, which has made a profound impression in this city: The speaker started out by saying that hard times are upon us, and it is doing the Republicans no good. Men who needed money would not wait for discussion, and attributed everything to the Government. If they could not pay a note that was due, the Administration was to blame. If fish will not bite Gen. Grant did it. But the hard times extended to Europe, beyond his jurisdiction or the country. The currents of the commercial world are as deep as those of the sea. The silent forces that governed them were as strong and subtle as gravitation, and went farther than acts of Congress. The Democratic cries of "Reform" and "Republican corruption" were but cloaks under which to steal power. The men who misgoverned the country for thirty years now proposed to show an example of political virtue. They exhausted every human effort to destroy the nation, and now wanted peace and to be put in charge. It was as cool as Sitting Bull sending in word that he wanted peace and more ammunition. This was a struggle between the party that contained the best elements of the nation, and had been the authors of all the reforms that had been carried out, and the party of political darkness, enemies of intellectual progress. They voted in Congress against giving the proceeds of public lands to educate the people, because it was for the children of the poor colored people. They destroyed the common schools all through the South which had been planted by the Republicans immediately after reconstruction. This was done in many States by violence and fraud. It was a system of violence organized by party managers. He drew a picture of last year's campaign of violence in Mississippi, that transformed 35,000 Republican majority into 50,000 Democratic. It was a revolution, substituting the tyranny of the minority by arms for the constitutional Government which was overthrown. The same game was to be played at the coming election, and the vote of all the Southern States was counted on for Tilden, though many of them were as clearly Republican as Vermont. This was to be pieced out by a fragment from the North to make a majority. The subservient Northern element would then be the merest tool in the hands of the Democracy of the South. It would be the Confederacy revived and extended to Canada. He appealed to conscientious men to weigh the terrible responsibility before them; that whatever may happen they find no blood on their skirts hereafter. He believed we would succeed, and the hosts of hell would not prevail against us. A torchlight parade of the Hayes and Wheeler Minute Men, one of the largest of the campaign, took place before and after the meeting. During the march to the hall some unknown ruffian threw a rock at John Lieb, who was carrying the banner. The missile struck Lieb on the head, making an ugly gash and knocking him insensible. The wound was dressed by a physician, after which he took his place in line, determined to carry the banner though he lost his life in the patriotic effort. On Thursday evening next the Hon. E. A. Small, and the Hon. E. S. Taylor, of Chicago, will address a mass-meeting at Turner Hall, in this city. Delegations of minute men from Warren, Freeport, and Hazel Green will join with our boys in a grand torchlight parade.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 27.—Every day Hurlbut's weakness is becoming more manifest. There are rumors of his withdrawal to avert what he sees will be his political finish. The real contest is between Lathrop and Farnsworth. Col. Ingersoll seemed to have an appreciation of it to-day, as, in burning words, he cautioned the Republicans of this district not to let a renegade Republican slip into Congress. There is a growing feeling in the district that this can only be prevented by a concentration upon Lathrop. Hurlbut has been trading with Farnsworth up to quite recently. Your correspondent was to-day permitted to see an extract from a letter written by Gen. Hurlbut to a gentleman in the district, which is as follows:

> Have no fears. It is all right any way. It has all been arranged that, in case Farnsworth is elected and Hayes should be President, the disposition, and control, and dispensation of the Federal patronage in the district is to remain the same as heretofore.

Here is proof positive of the coalition which this correspondence has heretofore asserted existed. The spoils of office seem to have had more consideration with the two Generals than the interests of the Republican party or the good of the country.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GARDEN PRAIRIE, Ill., Oct. 27.—There was not much political excitement here until yesterday, when we had what may be termed "a double dose." In the afternoon S. A. Hurlbut, the bolters' candidate for Congress of this district, poured forth his grievances in the ears of a fair number of our citizens. The General's was one of those plausible, dangerous speeches full of misrepresentations, and, in some instances, the most glaring falsehood. In the evening the hall was packed with people to hear John C. Garver, Esq., and Robert P. Porter, of Rockford. Mr. Garver confined himself mainly to the general issue. Mr. Porter dwelt exclusively upon the Congressional issue. He gave a clear and candid statement of the whole facts in this unpleasant difficulty, and showed beyond a question that Mr. Lathrop was fairly and squarely the nominee of the Republicans of the Fourth District. He pointed out that the only possible means of saving the district was to rally round William Lathrop, of Rockford. This is one of the strongest Hurlbut sections in the county, yet they listened with the closest attention, and several admitted this morning to your correspondent that when the voters know the truth in this matter they cannot fail to see that a vote for Gen. Hurlbut is a vote for Farnsworth, while a vote for William Lathrop is a vote for the Republican party. Saturday night Maj. N. C. Warner, of Rockford, is advertised to speak on the Democratic side of the question. This is a fine field for the "Reformers" to labor, there being only five Democrats in the township.

WAUKEGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 27.—The local political field has been for a few days past, and is now, the scene of busy operations. The army of Republican voters are standing in unbroken ranks, and they are fully aware that it stands them in hand to keep their powder dry, so that no shot will flash in the pan, but every one count.

The Republican candidates are making votes while the sun shines, continuing quite often far into the night. The Towns of Benton, Newport, Antioch, Libertyville, and Deerfield have this week been favored with Republican gatherings, and in all of said towns a reviving influence has been awakened, which will doubtless terminate in a general turning over to the party of morality and decided progress. The main strife will probably concentrate in the Congressional ticket, and Republicans throughout the county will be somewhat divided in regard to the Shrievalty. Mr. Lovansbrough, the nominee, and Mr. Buell, the present incumbent and independent candidate for re-election, are both popular men, and, as both are old members of the party, a close vote may be expected. The success of the Republican candidates in the several remaining offices is pretty generally conceded.

On Thursday night Mr. E. S. Taylor, of Chicago; the Hon. W. A. James, of Highland Park; and C. A. Partridge, of this city, entertained a large number of citizens at Central Hall, Highland Park. The Hayes and Wheeler Battalion, of Waukegan, proceeded on the 6 p. m. train for that place, and the affair afforded considerable pleasure to those there assembled.

On this (Friday) evening another grand demonstration took place in this city. Several companies were present from the country towns. After parading some of the principal streets, the people assembled at Phœnix Hall, and were there addressed by the Hon. Lorenz Brentano and the Hon. Hiram Barber, both of Chicago.

The Democrats have announced that the Rev. Florence McCarthy, of Chicago, will address them at Searles Hall Saturday evening.

A DEMOCRATIC FIZZLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 27.—The long-looked-for and much-expected great county Democratic rally came off in this city yesterday. It has been the boast of the Democracy that when they had a meeting in this county that it would eclipse anything in the line of meetings ever held in Central Illinois. Preparations were made to entertain 5,000 people, but there were at no time more than 1,500 in the park, where the speaking was done. The grand procession before noon contained exactly 684 men, women, and children. The "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" was the principal speaker, but the bills said that Generals and Colonels to the number of about a dozen would speak. Who they were I do not know, as they are all unknown to fame, except Senator McDonald, of Indiana, and James Robinson, from the Sixteenth District. McDonald made a greenback speech and Robinson made one for hard money. The name of Tilden was mentioned but once and poor Peter Cooper was entirely ignored. The ague got the better of Dan Vorhees and he had to be put to bed. He rallied at night and made a speech of half an hour's duration in Barrett Hall. The torchlight procession at night was a failure. Several hundred torches were borrowed from neighboring towns, but only 410 of the faithful turned out to march; a large proportion of these were boys. The demonstration was wound up as usual. There were innumerable drunken men on the streets and a number of fights. The orators and local candidates made a night of it at the saloons, and several of them became thoroughly enthused. One more such meeting and there would be no Democratic party in this county.

Extensive preparations are making for Bob Ingersoll's meeting in this city on Monday. If the day is favorable there will be from 10,000 to 15,000 persons present.

ALEDO.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ALEDO, Ill., Oct. 26.—Yesterday Aledo had her first mass meeting of the campaign. Col. George H. Harlow and the Hon. G. A. Saunders arrived late in the afternoon after a thirty miles' ride in a buggy, with the air anything but pleasant to be out in. They found the Court-House crowded waiting their arrival, and Col. Harlow was greeted with rounds of applause as he took the speaker's stand, and for an hour and a half gave our people the most spirited address they have received for a long while. The speech was very effective, and the speaker made point after point against the Confederates North and South. At its close three cheers were given for the general ticket and three more for George H. Harlow.

In the evening the Hon. George A. Saunders addressed a very large audience in Union Hall, and we but repeat the verdict of all in saying that Mr. Saunders' speech was the most eloquent, logical, and scholarly address on the political situation that Aledo has had in many years. We thank the State Central Committee for Harlow and Saunders.

Reports from every township in the county warrant us in saying that Mercer County will give 800 majority for the whole Republican ticket.

"CONFEDRIT X ROADS."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 27.—A Republican meeting was last evening held at Galesburg, the Democratic stronghold of this county, sometimes called the "Confedrit X Roads." Col. D. L. Phillips, Republican candidate for Congress, and Charles P. Kane, Esq., of this city, essayed to make speeches, but they were constantly interrupted by a Democratic mob who wanted "no d—d Republican there." Finally the mobocratic influence so increased and threatened violence that the Hon. O. R. Baker, ex-County Treasurer, and another leading Democrat, pleaded with the mob in behalf of free speech, and denounced their conduct as bringing new reproach on the Democracy. Notwithstanding the constant reviling of the mob, Col. Phillips, who, as United States Marshal, had dealt with that kind of Northern Confederates before, continued his speech, as did Mr. Kane, and thus insisted upon the right supposed only to be denied in the South,—the right of free speech.

Leading Democrats, and their organ, the *State Register*, justify the interruption, and claim that Republicans are fools to attempt to speak, and any way have no business to entrench upon the Democratic strongholds.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 27.—A large audience assembled in Barrett Hall, this city, to-night, to listen to a joint discussion between M. W. Matthews, Republican candidate for State's Attorney, and Capt. J. S. Lathrop, Democratic candidate for the same office. Mr. Matthews' opening speech was devoted to an arraignment of the Democratic party, and Capt. Lathrop retorted with an array of figures which neither he nor any one can comprehend. His speech was simply a rehash of the Democratic charges of corruption, and an investigation of the expenses of the President's kitchen. Mr. Matthews' closing remarks were the most eloquent to which your correspondent has ever listened, and elicited thunders of applause. The Democrats present looked sick, and left the hall almost in a body before Mr. Matthews fairly began to close. His opponent was completely used up. Mr. Scroggs, editor of the *Gazette*, speaks in Danville to-morrow night.

WENONA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WENONA, Ill., Oct. 27.—Wenona enjoyed a grand Republican rally yesterday. The day was pleasant, and hundreds of people were present from surrounding counties. Illinois' distinguished Senator, Gov. Oglesby, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at Depot Grove in the afternoon. His speech was temperate and dispassionate, yet the Senator stripped Sham Reformer Tilden of his cloak, and pointed out the danger of his election. McCall's Hall was crowded in the evening, and stirring addresses were made by Charles Blanchard and Senator Oglesby. The meetings have aroused the Republicans, and our best efforts will be put forth until the polls close on election-day.

DECATUR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 27.—The Democratic rally to-day disappointed the friends of Tilden. Only about 400 or 500 appeared at the afternoon meeting, at which Capt. Townsend, of Vermillion, spoke in a very temperate speech of the greenback order, devoted chiefly to the finance question and hard times. To-night Julian is to speak. The Democrats are now marching in torchlight procession with about 300 torches. Several hundred await them on the streets, and the Court-House is crowded. It is the largest Democratic meeting of Macon County this year.

CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 27.—The Hon. Daniel W. Munn, formerly of this city, but now of Chicago, having been invited by both the Republicans and Democrats in this city to make a speech on the political issues, has accepted, and he is to-night doing good work for the National and State Republican ticket in this city. The Democrats here are very jubilant over the settlement of their Senatorial trouble, which occurred yesterday by the withdrawal of Townes and Hallinan and the substitution of Ware, the present Senator from this district.

PEKIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEKIN, Ill., Oct. 27.—The Republicans of this city and vicinity had another large meeting here this evening. The crowd was addressed in English by Capt. E. C. Bradley, and in German by Mr. Thomason. The Hayes and Wheeler Guards were out in full numbers as usual. The questions at issue were ably discussed by these eminent speakers, and tended to strengthen the Republican cause in this vicinity.

BELVIDERE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Oct. 27.—A large and enthusiastic political gathering was had in the Town of Spring, in this county, last evening, when stirring addresses were made by Mr. C. E. Fuller, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and A. H. Gleason, Esq., a young but able attorney of Belvidere. Everything is moving on gloriously in the banner county, and Boone will give her old-time majority for the Republican ticket.

CARLINVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 27.—The Republicans of this place held one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the campaign in this city to-night, and were addressed by the Hon. John Baker, of Belleville, and Dr. Wider, of East St. Louis. Both speeches were effective and logical. The torchlight procession was large. The Carlinville Glee Club discoursed patriotic songs. The greatest of enthusiasm prevailed.

FREEPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 27.—The Hon. Thomas Hoyne and the Hon. William Meyer, of Chicago, and M. Y. Johnson, of Galena, who spent some time during the War at Fort Lafayette, addressed the Democracy here to-night at the Opera-House. The meeting, which was large, was composed largely of Republicans, attracted by the unenviable notoriety of Johnson.

KIRKWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KIRKWOOD, Ill., Oct. 27.—The Hayes and Wheeler Club of this place was addressed this evening by Dr. H. Tubbs, President of the First National Bank; Hugh Gilmore, and R. Randall. Their remarks were well received, and every one went away feeling satisfied that old Warren County would poll a full vote for the Republican ticket at the coming election.

ELLISON, WARREN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KIRKWOOD, Ill., Oct. 27.—The Republicans will have a big mass-meeting at Ellison next Monday evening, at which time they will be addressed by the Hon. J. L. Dryden, one of the most polished orators in this Congressional District. George Snyder, of Monmouth, will speak the same evening.

ELWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELWOOD, Oct. 27.—The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this place was held last evening, and was addressed in able and masterly speeches by Col. H. Logan, the Hon. S. O. Simonds, and C. Yatge, of Joliet. Great good was done. There are now no Cooper Republicans in this town.

AURORA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 27.—Robert G. Ingersol addressed 10,000 people in Lincoln Park this evening, and met with a grand ovation from the Republicans of Aurora and vicinity. This evening Gen. Price and States-Attorney A. J. Hopkins were listened to by a large and enthusiastic audience at the City Hall, and made sensible and effective speeches in the interest of Hayes and Wheeler. The torchlight parade of the Hayes and Wheeler Guards this evening was the finest ever seen in Aurora, nearly 1,000 torches appearing, accompanied by six bands of music. We have had a grand old-fashioned Republican rally, and fully 10,000 of our neighbors have helped us to enjoy it.

KEWANEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEWANEE, Ill., Oct. 27.—Library Hall was densely packed last evening by an intelligent audience to listen to one of Mrs. Matilda Fletcher's splendid efforts in behalf of the national Republican cause and equal rights.

KANSAS.

THE CANDIDATES AND THEIR RECORDS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 24.—The Kansas State elections occur on the first Tuesday of next month. There are in the field, practically, but two tickets—Republican and Democratic. The temperance people made nominations, as did also the Cooperites but neither party has been cutting any sort of important figure in the campaign. As none of the candidates, Republican or Democratic, are men known nationally, it may prove advantageous for newspaper men and others interested to have a definite location, as follows:

Republican.	*Democratic.*
FOR GOVERNOR.	
George T. Anthony.	John Martin.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
M. J. Salter.	J. A. Beals.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.	
T. H. Cavanaugh.	S. M. Palmer.
FOR AUDITOR.	
P. I. Bonebrake.	H. F. Sheldon.
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Willard Davis.	Wm. L. McConnell.
FOR TREASURER.	
John Francis.	Amos McLouth.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
Allen B. Lemmon.	Thomas Bartlett.
FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.	
D. J Brewer.	James Humphrey.
CONGRESSIONAL.	
First District.	
W. A. Phillips.	Thomas P. Fenlon.
Second District.	
Dudley C. Haskell.	John R. Goodin.
Third District.	
Thomas Ryan.	Thomas L. Davis.
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—AT LARGE.	
Walter L. Simons, of Neosho County.	E. G. Ross, of Douglas County.
J. B. Johnson, of Jefferson County.	Gottlieb Schubel, of Riley County.
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—BY DISTRICTS.	
First District.	
Thomas Hughes, of Marshall County.	H. Clay Park, of Atchison County.
Second District.	
W. A. Johnson, of Anderson County.	George A. Reynolds, of Labette County.
Third District.	
R. W. P. Muse, of Harvey County.	George H. English, of Sedgwick County.

GEORGE T. ANTHONY

lives in Leavenworth, and always has since coming to Kansas, immediately after the War. While in the army he earned distinction as a faithful and efficient offcer of artillery. The first of his life in Kansas was spent as an editor in Leavenworth, where his labors upon the various papers of that city led to his becoming proprietor of the *Kansas Farmer*, a journal which Kansas farmers learned poorly to do without. Before leaving the *Farmer* Capt. Anthony was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the State. This was an office where rascality had always reigned supreme. Mr. Anthony entered upon his official duty, and it soon came to be written, by good authority, that "Mr. Anthony at once introduced into his office methodical business habits, close personal supervision, strict and impartial fidelity to the law, and absolutely unquestioned integrity of service. The result is that to-day the Kansas Collector's office is the model office in the country, standing at the very head, its incumbent an acknowledged authority in matters relating to the internal revenue." The *Republican Daily Journal*, in commenting upon Mr. Anthony's nomination, said: "It is not often that political conventions rise to the best demands of the times in a nomination like this. We accept it as a most happy omen. It means that hereafter *brains* shall count for something in Kansas; that the Governor of an expanding, growing, powerful young Commonwealth of three-fourths of a million of intelligent people shall be himself a leader. The time has gone by for ambitious mediocrity and third-rate ability to thrust itself forward for positions which only the best of talent and intellect is competent to fill. There is not a man of spirit and capacity in the State who is not interested in just such a change as this." This is the kind of support given Mr. Anthony by every Republican paper of the State except one, and that one, published in Mr. Anthony's own city, Leavenworth, is governed by matters purely personal. Its opposition falls flat.

The rest of the Republican ticket may be mentioned briefly.

THE HON. M. J. SALTER,

renominee for Lieutenant-Governor, is an excellent representative of the best class of Kansas farmers. Practical in all his proceedings, he is likewise honest and capable. His success is certain. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, another renominee, in his past two years' service as Secretary of State has shown himself capable and trustworthy in the extreme. His large vote on the first ballot—170—shows how popular he is with the people. Mr. P. I. Bonebrake, the nominee for Auditor, has been many years County Clerk of Shawnee County, in which position his service was remarkable for its faithfulnes and efficiency. He resigned his position under general and almost impervious protest. His will surely be an honorable record in the office of Auditor. The nominee for Attorney General is County Attorney of Labette County, and is, by reputation, an excellent lawyer. He is making a good canvass. The only nomination by acclamation was that of

JOHN FRANCIS, ESQ.,

for Treasurer. Mr. Francis has twice held the office of Treasurer by appointment, vacancies occurring, and his nomination could not possibly have been avoided, had there been such desire. Democrats might as well oppose the coming of winter as the election of Francis. Mr. A. B. Lemmon, nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, is making a favorable impression all over the State. He is especially assisted in his canvass by Gen. John Fraser, his retiring predecessor. Judge Brewer has made an irreproachable Judge, and his return to the Supreme Bench will be in accordance with the wishes of the best of our Bar and the best of our people. The Presidential Electors are the right kind of men rightly placed.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

have the advantage (which in this campaign is no advantage whatever) of being entirely unknown to the public. Concerning John Martin, the most famous of them all, there is constant inquiry. One disinterested writer asks: "Is John Martin, Democratic candidate for Governor, the same John Martin who was Captain of the "Kickapoo Rangers" during the Kansas troubles?" The only answer elicited was to the effect that whether he was Captain or not, he was at least of the same political color, found in the same political flat-boat. Another querist, quizzing the *Commonwealth* of Topeka, asks: "Did not John Martin come to Kansas about twenty years ago from Alabama to aid slaveholders in making a slave State of Kansas?" A satisfactory answer has got to be made. But saying the best we possibly can of Mr. Martin he is for hard money, and is a genial and jovial gentleman, when you know him, as one could wish to meet. But the effect of his correct hard-money idea is badly spoiled by various vagaries as to ways and means, and on questions of secondary importance he is of utterly insufficient calibre. He cannot be chosen Governor.

The remainder of the Democratic ticket down to the Congressional part of it is hardly worth notice.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST

is a hot one, though there is every indication that the Republican candidates will be uniformly successful. Haskell, of the Second District, is making the most brilliant canvass of all, and his election is sure.

Republicans everywhere are confident of a sweeping victory, and there is ample reason for the faith which is in them.

WISCONSIN.

JANESVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 27.—The Blaine mass-meeting to-day brought out the largest crowd of people that ever assembled here. Delegations were present from Waukesha, Whitewater, Elkhorn, Delavan, Beloit, Rockford, Harvard, Madison, Watertown, Jefferson, and Fort Atkinson. Fully 10,000 strangers were in town. Mr. Blaine spoke for two hours and a half, confining himself principally to the record of the Democratic party and its leader, Tilden. It was just the speech to wake up Wisconsin farmers, and will be the means of bringing out every Republican vote and strengthening many weak-kneed ones. To-night a grand reception will be given him at the Myers House.

MINERAL POINT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MINERAL POINT, Wis., Oct. 26.—The Republicans of this city held another of their successful political meetings this evening. It was addressed by the Hon. William Welch, of Madison, who showed up the Democracy with a strong light. It was a plain, straightforward address, in which the true issues of the day were strongly set forth. Mr. Welch was a prominent Greeley man in 1872. He was such from honest convictions, and from the same standpoint does he now support Hayes and Wheeler. His speech has done us good service. Republicans of this district are actively at work, and on the 7th inst. will be heard from with a good round majority for Hayes and Wheeler.

WHITEWATER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Oct. 27.—The interest in political matters is greatly increasing among the Republicans of this section, and argues old-fashioned majorities in Southern Wisconsin. J. B. Cassody addressed a very large meeting on Tuesday. Blaine spoke to an immense crowd in passing through to Janesville, and hundreds accompanied him to that city. Our Wide-Awake company and that from Palmyra go to Fort Atkinson to attend a mass-meeting to-morrow.

WAUKESHA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 27.—The citizens of Waukesha, to the number of 2,000, assembled at the depot at that place this morning to see Blaine on his way to Janesville. A platform was erected. On the arrival of the train Blaine was received with immense enthusiasm. He spoke ten minutes to the crowd and left amid hearty cheers.

FOND DU LAC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 27.—Night before last a Republican meeting at Kelley's schoolhouse, town of Byron, was broken up by Democratic roughs, who shouted, jeered, and drove the speakers from the rostrum.

Thomas W. Spence was nominated by the Republican Assembly Convention for the Third District. He will be elected.

APPLETON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., Oct. 27.—The Hon. Matt H. Carpenter received an immense demonstration here to-night, and spoke to an audience that crowded Bertschy Hall. The Republican party turned out en masse.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 27.—The Democracy of this city are holding a monster demonstration to-night. The leading feature was a torchlight procession containing 1,500 men. Former Supreme Court Judges and United States Senators, and the leading business men of the city marched in the parade, which contained several novel features of local interest. The Hon. J. W. Dixon, of Ottumwa, and the Hon. Delos Phelps, of Monmouth, are addressing the crowd in the hall, while the Hon. James Hagerman, of Keokuk, was speaking to the vast open-air assembly. The campaign here is the hottest ever known in DesMoines County history. The fight is on Congressman for the First District.

IOWA CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Oct. 27.—The political canvass in this county is very lively. This evening some ten wagon loads of the Hayes and Wheeler Club went to North Liberty, a small town eight miles from this city, to accompany the political speakers, who addressed a large gathering there. Ex-Mayor Ricord, N. H. Brainerd and others are making effective speeches. This county is close, often carried by the Democracy, but the present indications are that the Republicans will carry it by a good majority at the coming election.

THE BLACK FLAG.

FIRING THE SOUTHERN HEART.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—The following printed circular, having miscarried, fell into loyal hands, and was sent from North Carolina to a gentleman in this city:

> ROOMS OF THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC CLUB, Oct. 13, 1876.—HONORABLE SIR: The 7th of November will be fraught with great moment to your people. Upon that day will be determined whether or not you are to remain under the yoke of the carpet-bagger and native-born thief who, under the guise of Republicanism, have been growing fat upon the substance of impoverished States. You hold your liberties in your hands. You have it in your power to rid yourselves of your oppressors on that day, and by rising in your might you can carry every Southern State for Reform and good government. Allow no sickly sentimentality to interfere in behalf of your plunderers. Drive them with one swoop from the polls, and, if necessary, deluge the land with their blood. The loss of even two Southern States will jeopardize Gov. Tilden's prospects for election, in which event you need blame no one but yourselves. Be steady, and freely resolve to put down Radicalism, and your deliverance is assured. On the day of election evade Grant's minions as much as you can, but let your unerring bullets pierce the breasts of ravenous carpet-baggers and scalawags.
>
> Strike, and let your watchword be,
> "For country, home, and liberty."
>
> By authority, N. B. KEEP.
>
> Twenty-five of these circulars have been sent to as many leaders in each of the doubtful Southern States. It is expected that you will convey the above admonition to none but brave, resolute, and determined men.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 27.—Sixty Northern merchants, resident and doing business here, held a meeting to-night and adopted an address to the people of the United States declaring Gov. Chamberlain's proclamation unwarranted by the real condition of the State, and fully indorsing the recent statement issued by the clergy and bankers of the Charleston.

HECKER.

HIS SPEECH AT TURNER HALL.

Last evening a large audience gathered within the North Side Turner Hall to listen to a speech in German by Col. Hecker. The front rows of seats were largely occupied by ladies. The audience was one of marked respectability, and represented every portion of our German fellow-citizens. The speech was full of truth, wit, and sarcasm, and was received with marked laughter and applause. The stage was occupied by a number of prominent citizens, among whom were the Hon. William Vocke, Caspar Butz, William Floto, George Schneider, Jacob Lengacher, Ald. Baumgarten, Charles Wilke, H. J. Christoph, Max Polachek, E. F. C. Klokke, Arthur Erbe, Carl Grandpre, Capt. Gund, and George Schmeltz.

William Floto called the meeting to order, and George Schneider was elected Chairman, who introduced Col. Fred Hecker.

He was well known in Chicago, commenced Mr. Hecker, and at various epochs in the history of the country he had spoken here. There were certain individuals who had said "Don't let the Old Hecker come here. He will spoil all that the other speakers have already accomplished." All he would spoil was the Democratic soup. Wherever he had spoken he had salted and peppered their soup so much that it was no longer palatable. He had never changed. He always remained the same, and it could not be said that he had ever gone over to the Democrats. The argument of the Democrats had thus far been Babcock, Corruption, and so on through the whole alphabet until "Zapfenloch" (bunghole) was reached and then back again ad infinitum. He could not see how there can be Republicans, who can vote for Tilden and still claim to remain Republicans. He was surprised that men could claim to be two things at the same time. He had never stood on the same platform with Copperheads and Rebels, nor between Patricks and Jesuits. Some miserable scoundrels had accused him of accepting pay for his speeches. It was a contemptible lie, and only an unprincipled fellow could make such an assertion. He was a poor man, but whatever he had yet done for the good of the country he had done free of charge. These charges could not affect him, since they came from men who never wrote a line without being paid for it. He had never gone to candidates and asked them, How much can you bleed, how much can you sweat? These fellows were only advertising him, for people will come and see for themselves how that monster looks. Every child has to be called by its name, and he was not afraid to say whom he meant. It was the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*. [Long-continued applause.] Caspar Butz could testify to the truth of his assertions. That gentleman wrote him a letter saying it was necessary for him to come here and attack corruption. He wrote back that he could not come, but Mr. Butz insisted and offered to pay his expenses. At great personal loss he finally consented to come. He had been offered many offices of trust, honor, and profit, but had always refused to accept one. Nothing could prevent him from raising his voice in the interest of

FREEDOM AND LIBERTY.

He was an old alligator, and on his hide the arrows of abuse would make no impression. They had vilified Schurz in the same way, because he refused to sell himself to the Democrats. It had been tried to make capital out of the temperance question. He had the right to say a word in this matter. He always hated the the "muckers" and "temperenzlers," and with word and deed had always gone against them. He could not see how that question could make a difference with any one when the question is whether the accomplishments of the war should be destroyed, the blood and tears shed in vain. One would think the Germans were beer-barrels and the United States should become a grand brewery or saloon. They could never see the Irish make the whisky a leading question. They were smarter and always went for the offices. The German element is to be used by the Democrats as a rag which is used to wipe the beer-table. "Just come, Dutchmen," they say, "and vote for our man Tilden." To try to use the honest, straightforward Anglo-Saxon race for such a vile purpose was cheekiness beyond expression. He was confident that the temperance question will not induce the German-Americans to vote for Samuel J. Tilden. The Germans could not be led astray by the beer question. Next came the Know-Nothing question. He knew what the Know-Nothings were. He had fought them in 1856, and he must say that he was not afraid of them. The patriots of 1848 were thrown on the shores of America at the time when the Know-Nothings held their heads highest. The Know-Nothings always were a small minority. Know-Nothingism was nothing but office-seeking, but mighty few offices did these Know-Nothings ever get. The Know-Nothings which we had to fear were those south of Mason and Dixon's line. [Great applause.] He wished those Germans who intend to vote for Tilden would go down South and see how the Germans were treated there. The negro can talk where the Dutchman will have to keep his mouth shut. German families in Louisiana were not only driven out of the State, but were foully murdered. They could get no protection from the authorities, and had to seek the intervention of the German Minister, Baron von Schloetzer. His heart bled when he remembered that the authorities of the State could not protect his countrymen. Such was Southern Know-Nothingism. He did not think that with this temperance and Know-Nothing howl many Germans could be induced to vote for Tilden. The Democrats had always used the Germans as voting cattle to help the Irish to offices. After this object was accomplished they were told that they were jackasses and could go, and the Irish said, What can be made will be made. He had heard a wise Solomon of Ohio say that he would vote for the Democrats, because he believed that the Democrats would conduct themselves so badly that there would be no trouble to elect the Republican ticket the next time. If the Democrats were once in office neither the devil nor his grandmother could get them out again. [Applause and laughter.] Then there were some who say that if a Democratic President and a Republican Congress were elected things would get better. They might just as well, and with the same right, put a squash in the Presidential chair. It reminded him of that wagon in Switzerland, with Tilden pulling forward and the Republican Congress backward, and yet the dirt remained in the middle. It was the duty of every German citizen to vote the Republican ticket from top to bottom. They must do this, or all the sacrifices, all the wealth, all the lives, all the sorrow, and all the tears had been thrown away on the

REBELS OF THE SOUTH.

And the time would come to pass when they could say: "You are vagrants [lumpen], you are vagrants, and vagrants you will remain all your lives." Any German who votes with the South throws away the last particle of patriotism, and must suffer that disease of the drunkards—softening of the brain. Has the President not the power after the adjournment of Congress to do as he pleases? Has he not his hand on the nation's treasury and on the destiny of the country? Does he not control thousands of office-holders, and can he not get up another rebellion in spite of the Republican Congress? This was done by that other old bachelor, James Buchanan, and there is nothing to prevent Tilden to walk in his footsteps.

The Democratic reform had two faces. The front said "Reform," the rear "Spoils and Speculation." They needed a great cry to keep this fraud afloat. Then came the mass of verbiage in the shape of the St. Louis platform. There was "reform" in it sixteen times. Presuming that a man should always prate of his honesty, what would they think? The Democratic party was like the man selling a horse. It was gentle, perfect, and wonderfully fast outside. Inside of the stable it was an old and spavined nag. Just so with the Democratic party. It was all pretension and no fact. All it says is that the Republican party had made bad times, and that "Dr. Tilden" would cure all these ills. He was the veritable Solomon. He was a wonderful man, truly.

Mr. Hecker next pictured what had had been done by the Republican party; how it had restored our public credit after the Democratic party had ruined it. He read from several authorities to show that the hard times had their existence all over the world, and were the result of over-speculation. They could not lay the hard times to the Republican party. Many of the Democrats now shouting for reform had eaten the cheese all out of the rind, and had left nothing but the shell when the Republican party took hold. The Democratic pretension at reform was a great humbug and fraud. The Republican party was the only one to bring the country back to specie payments and honest money. The unhealthy business firms had gone down, and we were returning to health and prosperity, by building up a trade on legitimate business.

The Solid South were organized against the Republican party. They were drilled and organized into companies, regiments, and brigades, and ready to spring anew another rebellion. Why had they spilt their blood and spent their money to organize a Mexican revolution? The work of emancipation performed by Abraham Lincoln would be thrown aside. The speaker was no friend of rebellion. He believed in giving every man his freedom. He did not believe in a section of Tammany Hall sitting in Washington and ruling us. [Cheers and applause.] In Indiana

THE GROSSEST FRAUDS

had been committed. Tilden had promised not to notice the Rebel claims, but the speaker showed the absurdity of this assertion by giving the facts and figures introduced before the last Congress, composed of Democrats. Tilden promised to be the great advocate for the people, yet he would assist in getting Rebel claims through. The speaker then read the Riddle bill, introduced into the House at the last session, relating to Rebel claims, allowing them the same chance as loyal people. There were tens of thousands of these claims ready to be introduced through Notaries and attorneys whenever the Democratic party came into power. If such a time should arrive, the halls of Congress would be crowded with lobbyists for Rebel claims. Tilden would be but a repetition of Buchanan. The last-named was at least heavy in weight; Tilden is light. The Democratic party called "reform," and Tilden took the spoils. The constitutional amendments would all be set aside if the Democratic party came into power. It was the Rebels who were clamoring for power. The speaker eloquently pictured the sufferers in the Rebel prisons at Belle Isle and Andersonville, and painted in vivid colors Jeff Davis, Bob Toombs, and other Rebels. He wanted to know which of these were with the Democrats and falsely crying "Reform." The solid South would soon have the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments repealed, after having denounced them as illegal.

Gen. Hecker then gave a little of Hendricks' record, and showed how little claim he had to respect. His cry of "Reform" was a sham, from beginning to end. In the Northern States where there were Democratic Legislatures the amendments would be repealed, if the Democratic party obtained the control of the General Government. The Rebels would soon be claiming the payment of their debt if Tilden were elected. The cry of the Democracy for reform was nothing but a solid South trying to overcome the loyal people of the North. They were carrying a reform with shot-guns. They cried religious liberty, and killed those who differed from them. [Applause.] That was their idea of reform. The Republicans were yet the Boys in Blue. They still honored the old flag, and would stand by it.

The speaker closed with a stirring appeal to his countrymen to do their duty to perpetuate the liberties of this great country, and support with all their strength the only party of justice and right,—the Republican party.

There were loud calls for the Hon. Lorenz Brentano, but as the gentleman was not present, Mr. William Vocke stepped forward and stated that Mr. Brentano had been called to Waukegan. There were also calls for "Long John," who was present, but he declined to speak. The meeting then adjourned with cheers for Hayes and Wheeler, and for Gen. Hecker, the orator of the evening.

CLARK CARR.

HIS EXPOSITION OF DEMOCRACY AND DEMOCRATS.

In the course of a speech delivered at Elmira, N. Y., the other evening, Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, Ill., said:

I found in a bookstore at Evansville, Ind., the other day, a little work published in pamphlet form, which struck me as the most graphic and brilliant exposition of the position and aims of the Democratic party which has yet appeared. It tells of a people who lived under a Government that was mild and beneficent,—a Government under whose fostering care all the people enjoyed the utmost felicity. It was the best Government of which we have any account. But a spirit of envy and jealousy arose. There were those who were not satisfied; those whose lust of power led them into rebellion, and finally into open, relentless war. There were great battles. The ablest of Generals commanded on both sides, but the cause of justice triumphed, the rebellion was overthrown. Victory perched upon the banners of the loyal masses, the rebels were overwhelmed in defeat.

Then commenced the most dreadful of conspiracies. The rebels, having felt the power of the Government in open warfare, could not cope with that power, but they entered upon a systematic course of flattery and hypocrisy, of deceit and guile, of fraud and lies, for the purpose of accomplishing what they failed to accomplish by war. They called a great National Convention, and deliberated for several days upon their nefarious plans. You have read this little book; you know with what stately rhetoric and sublime eloquence the proceedings of that National Convention of conspirators are portrayed. It was written by John Milton and is entitled "Paradise Lost." It is a clear and lucid exposition of the present position and aims of the Democratic party. I am expecting every day that they will publish a million copies as a campaign document.

Listen to some of the sentiments put forth by the orators in that great Convention:

> What though the field be lost;
> All is not lost; the unconquerable will
> And study of revenge, immortal hate,
> And courage never to submit or yield;
> . . . . Of this be sure,
> To do aught good never will be our task;
> But ever to do ill our sole delight;
> . . . .
> To claim our just inheritance of old,
> Surer to prosper than prosperity
> Could have assured us; and by what best way,
> Whether of open war, or covert guile,
> We now debate.

The work is most complete and gives the entire proceedings of the conspirators, but it is not necessary for me to report all that was said, as it is easily obtained, and you can read it for yourselves. But I must not forget to call to your minds the description of some of the actors in the scene. The author was totally blind, and I presume on that account made some mistakes in the names of the actors, which I will endeavor to correct for the benefit of the Democratic National Committee, when they come to reproduce the work for distribution as a campaign document:

> Up rose
> Hendricks; in act more graceful and humane;
> A fairer person lost not heaven; he seemed
> For dignity composed, and high exploit;
> But *all was false and hollow*; though his tongue
> Dropped manna, and could make the worse appear
> The better reason, to perplex and dash
> Maturest counsels; for his thoughts were low;
> . . . . but *to nobler deeds*
> *Timorous and slothful*: yet he pleased the ear.

Again:

> Morrissey came last; than whom a spirit more lewd
> Fell not from heaven, or more gross to love
> Vice for itself . . . . .
>
> In courts and palaces he also reigns,
> And in luxurious cities, where the noise
> Of riot ascends above their loftiest towers,
> And injury and outrage; and when night
> Darkens the streets there, wander forth the sons
> Of Morrissey, *flown with insolence and wine*,
> Witness the streets of—New York.

I will only read the description of one more conspirator:

> Tilden led them on;
> Tilden, the least erected spirit that fell
> From Heaven; for even in Heaven his looks and thoughts
> Were always downward bent; *admiring more*
> *The riches of Heaven's pavement*, trodden gold,
> Than aught divine or holy.

Now I advise you all to read this pamphlet. It's much abler than any campaign document yet published by the Democratic Committee. It is not only well written, but it is reliable.

All propositions for open war were voted down in this great National Democratic party. They had had enough of that; but it was decided to send emissaries to different localities, campaign committees, and orators to seduce the patriotic people from their loyalty. That one which proved to be the most efficient went in the guise of a serpent, and there has been a great deal of speculation about that serpent as to what species he belonged. The Democratic party has set the question at rest forever. The insidious, slimy, crawling reptile, whose deceit and lies "brought death into the world and all our woe," was a Copperhead.

ABOUT TOWN.

THE COMPARATIVE LULL

in local politics continued yesterday almost undisturbed. At the two Republican headquarters the day was given over to matters of mere routine, the auditing and payment of bills, the making of new appointments, announcements of meetings, etc. The Republicans are confident of an audience of 40,000 or 50,000 people at the Exposition Building this afternoon to hear Blaine. The preparations for the meeting have been going on for several days, and the Committee of Arrangements has provided a remedy for all the defects noticeable at the hall last Saturday evening. The galleries will be closed, the speaker's stand will be raised as well as moved forward, the floors will be covered with a plentiful layer of sawdust, and there will be no aisles to be crowded by a surging, uneasy crowd. Seats have been provided for 2,000 ladies. In short, everything has been done to render the place as compact and comfortable as possible, and it is believed that the many causes of disorder which must prevail with such a large crowd and under the circumstances of last week's meeting have been fully guarded against. There will be no procession coming into the building, with all its noisy patriotism, and as Mr. Blaine is a fine speaker, with a powerful voice, it is believed that, in the absence of all such interruptions, he will be able to make himself heard by every one in the audience. Mr. George Armour has been selected to preside at the meeting, which will be thrown open at an early hour, and everybody desirous of getting a seat is advised to go early.

ILLINOIS.

Among the visitors at Republican headquarters in the Grand Pacific yesterday was Col. George H. Harlow, Republican candidate for Secretary of State. Col. Harlow has been making an active canvass, and is encouraged at the situation throughout the State. He says Illinois will give her usual 50,000 majority for Hayes and Cullom. The issues are more clearly drawn than they were four years ago, and the Republican party is in a much better and stronger position. As for the Independent Greenbackers, he says they will probably split up as their brethren in Indiana did. Some of them, the Democrats, will vote for Tilden, and the Republicans will be foolish enough to vote for Peter Cooper. The Germans, as a class, will vote for Hayes, and the report that Tilden's promise of reform is influencing them to any extent is all a fond delusion of the Democratic brethren.

THE FOLLOWING NEW APPOINTMENTS

are announced:

The Hon. J. J. Rinaker will speak at Urbana Monday, the 30th inst.

Col. Fred Hecker's appointments have been changed to Watertown Monday, the 30th, and Milwaukee Tuesday, the 31st.

The Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, will speak at Mattoon Tuesday evening, the 31st inst.

The Hon. William R. Pierce is down for speeches at Braidwood Monday evening, the 30th inst.; and at Plainfield Thursday evening, Nov. 2.

Emery A. Storrs will speak at Sycamore to-night; Quincy, Monday evening, Oct. 30; Pontiac, Wednesday evening, Nov. 1; Carlinville, Thursday, Nov. 2; and at Paris, Saturday, Nov. 4. A cry for Emery has come from Wisconsin, but as yet no arrangements have been made in that direction.

HOXIE

came to time yesterday with the following letter in answer to a sharp interrogatory from Gen. Corse in relation to Hoxie's politics—whether he was a true-blue Democrat, or, as he himself stated in a late interview published in this paper, a sort of a curious combination of Democrat-Independen-Republican:

> *Gen. John M. Corse, Chairman Democratic Congressional Committee, First Congressional District, Illinois*—DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication making inquiry as to my political status in this campaign, I have simply to say that I accepted the nomination of the Democrats in good faith, and *pledge* myself to vote for Tilden, Hendricks, and Reform. All statements to the contrary come from a common enemy, who, in attacking me, seeks the defeat of the ticket.
>
> JOHN R. HOXIE.

A TRIBUNE reporter managed to get a minute's conversation with Gen. Corse, who is always busy. Said the reporter:

"Are you satisfied with Hoxie's letter, General?"

"Perfectly, sir. Why not?"

"He simply says he will vote for Tilden and Hendricks, not that he is a Democrat."

"Well, that's about as good as saying it."

"But in THE TRIBUNE interview he stated that he had been a Republican, and he gave no clear idea as to what he now is."

"Well, I guess that interview was made up, to some extent, after it had occurred. At any rate, Hoxie's letter is perfectly satisfactory."

And the General turned on his heel and went about his business, which happened to be with a meeting of the County Campaign Committee and the various candidates. Nobody was bounced, and, so far as could be learned, the council was busied in a harmless discussion of the best measures to be taken for the good of the campaign generally.

One of the veterans, H. F. Merritt, a youth of some 24 summers and winters, more or less, but still a member of the Reform Veterans' Association, received a dispatch from Manning, of the Albany *Argus*, yesterday, stating that Gen. Lieb was in such great demand in New York that he would not return to Chicago as soon as he expected to. There is a passage in a much respected book regarding people who are not without honor save in their own country.

BLAINE.

In order to enable persons from the country to attend the Blaine meeting this evening, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has made arrangements to sell round-trip tickets from all stations between Elgin and Chicago at reduced rates. A special train will leave the city at 11 p. m. from the Wells Street Depot, thus allowing ample time to hear the great orator.

THE SUPERVISION OF ELECTIONS.

The following order was made yesterday by Judge Drummond:

> *Ordered*, That Henry W. Bishop, one of the Commissioners of this Court, be, and he is hereby named and appointed, as Chief Supervisor of Elections in this Judicial District under Sec. 20, and 25 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, with all the powers conferred on him by law.

Mr. Bishop was immediately visited, and expressed his intention to confer with the Republican and Democratic Committees in the appointment of assistants.

MEETINGS.

FIRST WARD.

It was expected that Emery A. Storrs would speak last evening at the Republican headquarters, corner of Clark and Lake streets. As 8 o'clock approached, however, Mr. Storrs did not appear, and Mr. A. K. Beach, in calling the meeting to order, explained that Mr. Storrs had probably not returned from Milwaukee, whither he had gone the night before. He had expected to be back in time to address the meeting, but, as he had not come, the meeting would be addressed by Maj. Roberts. Mr. Roberts spoke for a few minutes, saying that, in the absence of Mr. Storrs, the gathering would have to take on the character of a love-feast. He paid his respects to the Democratic party and its candidates, and exposed the schemes of its Southern wing in a way which commanded attention and applause. He was followed by Mr. Knickerbocker, A. B. Norton, of the Dallas (Texas) *Intelligencer*, and others, when the meeting adjourned.

SEVENTH WARD.

The East-End Republican Club of the Seventh Ward met at the corner of Fourteenth and Union streets last night, Mr. J. Duguid presiding. Speeches on local and national politics were made by Col. Davis, Martin Howard, and others. The Continental Glee Club furnished some capital music.

TWELFTH WARD.

The Democrats of the Twelfth Ward had made arrangements last evening for a grand display of oratory at No. 422 Ogden avenue, and by liberal advertising succeeded in attracting quite a crowd. When the meeting organized, it was apparent that there was trouble ahead, it being noticeable that the adherents of the Central Reform Club were in the majority. The first speaker, Mr. Nolan, ventilated the late Democratic Convention, and showed how the Irish had been slaughtered, etc., concluding, very unexpectedly, by advocating J. M. Armstrong for Sheriff, and denouncing Kern as unworthy the support of his fellow-countrymen. The next speaker, a Mr. Frawley, endeavored to sustain Kern, but met with poor success, his remarks being often drowned by hisses. The next speaker was Mr. Childs, in the interest of Armstrong, and he would, doubtless, have made a good speech had he not been invited to quit a few moments after starting. In the regular order the next orator was a friend of Kern, name unknown. He spoke at length about "Reform," and the more he said the better he became satisfied that the feeling of the gathering was against him. Mr. Quigg followed in a concise criticism of Democratic deviltry, setting forth the grievances of the Irish, and how they had been slighted by the party to which he belonged. He was in favor of the election of Armstrong to the office of Sheriff, and his remarks were loudly applauded.

On the whole, as a Democratic meeting it was a failure. Armstrong had more friends present than Kern, and Davis more than Harrison. In other words, the Central Reform Club may be said to have captured the meeting, and to have run it, much to the dismay of the Ward club.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Mr. William Williams presided at the meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Republican Club last evening, in Benz's Hall, on West Lake street.

Several new members were admitted, and the resignation of C. J. Dixon as a member of the Executive Committee and Grand Council was laid over until after Nov. 7.

After a song by the Glee Club, Col. G. R. Davis, candidate for Congress, addressed the Club. He wished to impress upon his friends the necessity of registering. The party came before the people again this year, and asked for a continuance of its power, and he believed the request would not be disregarded. No party had ever advanced the material interests of the country so much as the Republican party. The cry of Reform that was brought to the people to-day was dangerous. They had seen it in New York before. It was once "Tweed and Reform," and now it was "Tilden and Reform." Col. Davis closed after briefly alluding to the duties required of Congressmen at present.

Messrs. Martin, Howard, Bisbee, Goodhue, Roach, and Kiolbassa spoke also, and the meeting adjourned.

LAKE.

The mass-meeting of the Republicans at the Stock-Yards Thursday evening, was all that the most enthusiastic and sanguine Republican hoped for. The only drawback to the full success of the affair was the delay in the arrival of the torch-bearers at the speakers' stand, which caused the speaking to commence at so late an hour that those who gathered early in the evening were disgusted at the delay. When the audience finally convened at the speakers' stand, Supervisor A. B. Condit called the meeting to order, and in a few well-chosen and energetic remarks introduced the Hon. William Aldrich as "the next Representative in Congress from the First District of Illinois." Mr. Aldrich gave a clear and forcible exposition of his views on the leading issues of the campaign, which gave great satisfaction to the Republicans, and was listened to with respect by the Hoxie men present.

Messrs. Hopkins, Clough, Mills, and Eddy followed in earnest addresses on the political questions of the day. They were received with applause by the Republicans, and expressions of disapproval by the few noisy Democrats present. "Buck" McCarty was in command of the Hoxie men, and succeeded well in checking any disgraceful demonstration on the part of his gang, which they were evidently only too willing to attempt. The Republicans are fully organized at the yards and the Democratic majority will be reduced to the minimum. The prospects for the Republicans of the town look brighter every day, and the vote of Mr. Hoxie will be smaller than he or his friends anticipate.

Thursday, Nov. 2, the Republicans propose to give the Democrats the privilege of seeing what they can do in the way of a grand rally at Englewood. The meeting will be the 100-pounder of the campaign. The Hon. William Aldrich has promised to be present, and other able speakers will be secured. Further notice will be given, and a grand time is anticipated.

SOUTH SIDE SCANDINAVIANS.

The Scandinavian Republicans of the South Side held a meeting in Meissner's Hall, on Twenty-second street near Wabash avenue, last evening. There were four companies of Minute-Men, numbering about 350, present, and in addition about 200 Swedes not in uniform. Mr. Andrew Sundberg presided, and campaign songs in Swedish were sung by a quartette, and speeches were made by Charles E. Sundell, C. F. Peterson, P. L. Hawkinson, the Hon. William Aldrich, John H. Clough, and others. The enthusiasm was great, and another company of Minute-Men was organized.

MUNICIPAL REFORM CLUB.

The Executive Committee of the Municipal Reform Club held another secret session yesterday at the Pacific to grapple once more with the "bad men" of both tickets. There was a full attendance, and the session lasted two hours. Very little progress was made, but the Committee think that their ticket will be ready for submission to the meeting of the Club on Monday night. It was decided that P. J. McGrath, the Republican candidate for County Commissioner, must be erased, but no substitute has been agreed upon as yet. Nothing definite has been done about the State's Attorneyship, although several members are in favor of running Charley Reed, not on account of any dislike of or want of confidence in Mr. Mills, but because of the former's "age and experience," and his firmness during the Sullivan business. Another meeting of the Committee will be held this afternoon.

THE DEPARTMENT STAFF

of the Hayes and Wheeler organization of Chicago and the staffs of the Division commanders met last night at Republican headquarters in the Grand Pacific Hotel. Gen. Lyman Bridges presided. The object of the meeting being to arrange for the parade of this evening, that subject was discussed, and it was decided that all mounted forces should report, uniformed and with torches, at the Grand Pacific at 7 o'clock sharp this evening. All the members of the Department staff and the staffs of the Division commanders will also report there at the same hour. They will be in citizens' dress, a badge being the only thing that will mark them. They will escort the Hon. James G. Blaine to the Exposition Building where a national salute—twenty-one guns—will be fired. There was some discussion about a general turnout some day, perhaps Friday, of next week. The Hon. John A. Logan and Shelby M. Cullom are expected to be here about that time. If they come a turnout will undoubtedly be made for the sake of giving the above-named gentlemen an opportunity to review the forces.

THE COURTS.

The Burr Bequest for an Insane Asylum Awarded to Cook County.

An Important Suit Concerning a Patent for Painting on Wire-Cloth.

Bankruptcy Matters, New Suits, Judgments, Confessions, Divorces, Etc.

CHICAGO.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT TO COOK COUNTY.

Judge Farwell yesterday decided the case of the Board of Commissioners vs. Thomas B. Bryan, Trustee, and others, as to the right of the Cook County Insane Asylum to take the bequest of a piece of property which was devised by the late Jonathan Burr to the insane asylum which should first be established by the State, or some municipal corporation in the northern part of the State of Illinois. The property devised is situated on Randolph street, between LaSalle street and Fifth avenue, and is worth $30,000 or $40,000. It has been leased to a tenant, who erected a fine building, and is thus paying a good income. The following is the opinion in full:

In this case of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County against Thomas Bryan, which was heard some time ago, in which the County Board asked that some property devised by Jonathan Burr for the benefit of an insane asylum in the northern part of Illinois may be passed over to the Board,—they claiming that they are entitled to it by law under the terms of the will; that they are in a position which entitles them to have this property given to them.

Upon the whole, I think that the claim of the complainants is well founded. The Trustee, Mr. Bryan, makes no answer or defense in this case, and leaves the question to be discussed between the opposing claimants,—the County Commissioners on one side and the State Insane Asylum at Elgin on the other, each of them claiming that they are entitled to this property under the terms of the will, denying the claim of the other. Mr. Bryan leaves it for them to present their views, and he will abide the decision of the Court which may finally decide it.

Now, as I understand the case this is the position: The clause in Mr. Burr's will relating to this subject is as follows: "I give, devise, and bequeath the east half of the E. ½ of Lot 6, Block 33, in the Original Town of Chicago aforesaid, with the buildings and improvements thereon, to have and to hold the same, to him, his heirs, and assigns forever, but in trust, however, to and for the following uses and purposes, namely: In trust, to hold, manage, and improve the same, and the net annual income thereof to invest, and the same to hold until such time as an insane asylum shall be organized, located, and established, in the northern part of the State of Illinois, under and by virtue of some State or municipal authority, or some charter which shall give to the institution a character of permanence and stability, and then in further trust to convey and transfer the said premises, and the accumulated income therefrom, to the authority or corporation managing and controlling said asylum, but in trust, however, to hold, manage, improve, and invest the same, and the net annual income thereof, to use and expend in and towards keeping and maintaining such asylum in a condition to relieve those who are so unfortunate as to need its treatment and care. And in case an effort reasonably promising success shall be made by some competent authority to establish such an asylum, the said Trustee is hereby authorized at his discretion to aid it from time to time in the erection of suitable buildings therefor to the extent of the net income of said property which may be in his hands; but in case such an asylum shall not be established and put in successful operation within six years after my decease, then, in further trust, to convey and transfer said premises and the accumulated income therefrom to my executors thereinafter named, or the survivors and survivor of them, the same to be by them sold and conveyed and converted into money and cash securities, and the proceeds thereof divided among and paid over to the several institutions and corporations hereinafter named, the recipients of the residue of my estate as hereinafter divided and bequeathed, and in the proportions in which they are respectively hereinafter made the recipients of the said residue, and to be held by them respectively upon the same trusts and for the same purposes as hereinafter declared."

When Mr. Burr died, and when he made this will, no such asylum existed, as is to be inferred from the language of the will. Soon after his death the County Board took steps to build an asylum building, and to put it in full operation,—an asylum for county purposes for the insane poor, who by law may be committed to the place. It is a sort of branch of the Poor-House. They went on at once to put up extensive buildings, with all the appliances and help, and everything requisite for the taking care of the insane; and when this bill was filed that was in successful operation, with a large number of patients, at great expense.

Not a great while after the death of Mr. Burr, not a great while after the county commenced to put up its buildings, the State Insane Asylum at Elgin commenced operations, took steps to organize and put up its buildings, and went on and organized, and got in successful operation. When this bill was filed these establishments were in full and successful operation, so as to meet the language of the will. The county completed its institution, if it is proper to call it such; it built its asylum, and had it in full and successful operation first, as I understand the evidence, and the county claims that by the terms of this will, inasmuch as they did get in operation first, that there is no discretion on the part of the Trustee, when both are in successful operation, to give it to which he chose under the will, they having got in operation first are entitled to the property.

The Elgin Asylum people, in the first place, say that this county asylum does not fall within the language and meaning of the will; that it must be an asylum under or by virtue of some city or municipal authority or charter, which shall give the institution a character of permanence and stability. That is, that a county corporation, with the County Board, is not, within the meaning of the will, a municipal corporation, and that, therefore, this branch of the Poor-House does not meet the requirements.

Strictly speaking, as to the definition of the word, the County Board is not a municipal corporation in the original meaning of the word "municipal" as originally used. That is true. But these quasi corporations so established by law—counties, towns, and those political divisions of this character—are considered corporations in general language—they are so treated in the books in the decisions of the courts. And although the word "municipal," as generally used, had reference to a town or city,—a walled city, perhaps,—yet that strict meaning is no longer adhered to, and it is used in a more extensive sense; and I think that word, as used in this will, was not intended by the testator to have that strict meaning given to it. There seems to be no necessity to apply this strict meaning in order to meet his wishes. He says that if the State or municipal authority shall organize this, establish it, get it in full operation, they shall have this property.

It is also stated that the county asylum is not an asylum within the proper meaning of that term; that it does not provide so generally and by such liberal arrangements for the insane of all classes, both the poor and the rich, as the State Insane Asylum. But I am not inclined to regard that. I don't think that objection can apply. The county is trying to take care of its poor, and it is an immense work, and among its poor are a great many insane persons, objects of pity, the most deplorable portion, I must say, of any part of humanity, and it has been to great expense to provide quarters for these insane poor persons. It is trying to do that which a humane administration ought to do. I think that the wishes and views of the testator are fully met by an arrangement of this kind.

As far as I can judge, it is helping the very persons this humane man would have desired. So I think that the objects of the testator are advanced by this provision.

Now, the question is, if this is a municipal corporation within the sense of the will, and if this is an asylum within the meaning of the will, and first under the will, have they a right to this? Is there any discretion left to the Trustee? I think not. I had some doubt about this at first, but after carefully looking over the will I think that he intended them to have the authority described by him, who first got this in full and successful operation, that they should have this money, because he says so. He says: "To invest and the same to hold until such time as an insane asylum shall be organized, located, and established in the northern part of the State of Illinois, under and by virtue of some State or municipal authority, or some charter which shall give to the institution a character of permanence and stability." And in a subsequent clause of the will he states: "If it shall not be established and put in full and successful operation." So those words shall be taken in connection with the other.

Now, whenever it shall have been established and put in full and successful operation, then in further trust to convey and transfer the said premises, and the accumulated income therefrom, to the authority or corporation managing and controlling said asylum. It goes to the first established. He don't leave any discretion. If there was any discretion left to the Trustee, then it would be for him to say who should get it. Inasmuch as there was no asylum when he made the will, or when he died, I think that the one that first meets the requirements of the will is entitled to the property. There is no discretion on the part of the Trustee. I therefore shall give a decree in this case for the complainant, and counsel can draw it.

Mr. Rountree appeared for the County Commissioners and argued the case ably, and to him is due the credit for having secured this munificent bequest to Cook County. Messrs. Holden and Moore appeared for the State Insane Asylum.

DIVORCES.

Florence May Kinne filed a bill yesterday accusing her husband, Edward D. Kinne, of adultery and bigamy, and praying for the usual decree of divorce.

Judge Moore granted a decree of divorce to Millie E. Stephens from Cyrus S. Stephens on the ground of desertion.

ITEMS.

Judge Jameson will to-day hear motions in Judge Gary's room; Judge Moore will try divorce cases; Judge Rogers will hear motions for new trial; Judge Booth will take up motions; and Judges Farwell and Williams will hear divorce cases and motions.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Clinton Wire-Cloth Company filed a bill against C. F. Warner and Frank Noble to restrain them from infringing a certain patent for a new and useful improvement in painting wire cloth. The patent was originally granted to Charles H. Waters, on the 1st of December, 1868, and subsequently assigned to complainant. The same Company also filed a similar bill against Isaac B. Lockwood and Nathan E. Lyman.

Robert Greer, administrator of Francis Campbell, for the use of Mary J. Campbell, sued the Massachusetts Mutual Life-Insurance Company to recover $1,500.

William T. Egan, Assignee of Cregier, Clark & Co., filed a bill against Harry Duvall and Seneca D. Kimbark, to compel Duvall, to whom Cregier, Clark & Co. assigned their property before bankruptcy, to account for the proceeds received by him as such Assignee, and to compel Kimbark to repay the amount of a judgment in his favor paid by Duvall.

The Mehills Manufacturing Company commenced a suit for $5,000 against Francis A. McCormick.

Charles G. Acly filed a bill against John and Mary Anne Mather to foreclose a trust-deed for $3,900 on Lot 10, Block 55, in the original plat of the Village of Evanston.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

An involuntary petition was filed yesterday against David S. Ely, a dealer in agricultural implements at Waukegan, by Maria Stevens on a claim for $511.80, and Charles N. Ely on a claim for $3,516.86. They charge that Ely owes about $10,000, while his assets are not worth over $6,000; that he has assigned his property to J. C. Southwick, who has since been disposing of it, and has admitted that such assignment was made to avoid seizure under execution. Suspension of payment is also charged. A rule to show cause Oct. 31 was issued, and also an injunction to restrain Rufus Soule from levying on the bankrupt's property under a judgment for $300 in his favor.

Daniel Webster filed a voluntary petition yesterday to be declared a bankrupt. The preferred debts amount to $276, the secured to $850, and the unsecured to $108,520. The assets consist of open accounts to the amount of $38,000, and some personal property claimed to be exempt. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

A composition-meeting will be held Nov. 9 in the case of Richard Morton.

Valentine Weintz was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable before Register Crain at Freeport Nov. 7.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday elected Assignee of Henry Bennett.

Assignees will be selected at 10 o'clock this morning for the estate of Hannah & Lyman, and that of Samuel Straus.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

F. R. Otis began a suit for $3,000 damages against James M. Billings.

Joseph Gessler sued Sophia Adeline Beckstrom for $1,000.

Ora Howard brought suit to recover $1,500 of L. G. Tuttle, W. G. Thompson, and C. L. Wetmore.

J. L. Lincoln commenced an action to collect $2,500 from Nathan S. Grow.

The First National Bank of Chicago sued M. S. Baldwin for $1,000.

Hagenow & Schmidt sued John Gunzenhauser for $1,500.

Henry Browne brought suit for $2,500 against John M. Secrist and Morris B. Derrick.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Mary Freeman commenced a suit in trespass against the Chicago City Railway Company, laying damages at $5,000.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE JAMESON—217, 220 to 222, 224, 227 to 238, 241 to 243, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—32, 33, 35. No. 31, King vs. Drake, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—269, 277, 280 to 290, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—386, 387, 389 to 400, inclusive. No. 381, Street vs. Hyman, on trial.

JUDGE McALLISTER—Set cases 1,320, Hodges vs. Cherry, and 1,196, Smith vs. Lancaster. No. 1,112, Frank vs. Shufeldt, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—No call announced.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Joseph Spiegel et al. vs. C. H. P. Lyman, $188.73.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Jacob B. Hepp vs. C. H. Hohlfeld, $410.21.

JUDGE ROGERS—L. Hillman vs. Charlotte Ratzong, $62.—James Rogers vs. F. Fischrupp, $46.—M. B. Rosenthal vs. Felix Vogt, $25.

JUDGE BOOTH—Marshall Field et al. vs. Daniel Barmermann, $203.98.—Dan Bogert vs. W. R. Cornell, $219.80.—J. C. Busse vs. John Fields; verdict, $64.

GREELEY AND THE SOUTH.

A Card from His Chosen Companion on His Southern Tour of 1871—Gen. Merritt on What Mr. Greeley Thought Then, and What His Teachings Would Lead to Now.

POTSDAM, N. Y., Oct. 18.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune:* Some of your correspondents seem to be laboring under the misapprehension that in supporting the Republican ticket this fall you are inconsistent with the position and views entertained by Mr. Greeley before his death. Having had and improved favorable opportunities of learning his views in regard to a "United South" under such leadership as Tilden and Hendricks, I cannot doubt but that he would, were he now alive, give an earnest support to the Republican cause.

No man can truthfully claim that Mr. Greeley would in the remotest degree aid in depriving any citizen of his just rights. While demanding universal suffrage for the blacks, with the fullest and freest opportunity for its exercise, he was willing to concede universal amnesty to the whites who had participated in the Rebellion, and he believed that if these conditions could both be accepted in the spirit of generous compromise, by both races, they would get along well together, and thereby solve the difficult problem of reconstruction. First, protection and equal rights; then generosity and the restoration of forfeited privileges. That this desirable state of feeling has not been reached is not so much the fault of the freedmen as of their late masters. They kept alive the sectional animosities which brought on the War, which ought to have disappeared with its termination. It certainly ought to have been appeased when the Government permitted leading Southern Rebels to resume their old places in the Congress of the nation.

The course pursued by the Democrats of the South to politically subjugate by force and intimidation the freedmen and whites who sympathized with them, ought to array against them every Union-loving, liberal-minded man in the country. Mr. Greeley considered the fact that the Southern people were under baneful leadership and had been by it forced into the Rebellion and War, and he also believed that the only hope for peace and prosperity since the War was for them to accept Republican leadership, and in good faith aid in carrying out in their integrity the amendments to the Constitution. A favorable opportunity was offered them by the Cincinnati platform and candidates in 1872, and which they failed to improve. Mr. Greeley encouraged that independent movement as much in the hope of desectionalizing the Democratic party as to correct the faults of the Administration in regard to the Civil-Service, etc. His speeches and private conversation during his Southern tour in 1871, as well as his speeches during the campaign of 1872, all pointed in the same direction. You know how anxious he was to have the Southern people not only to recognize the new condition of things as established facts which they ought not to try to change, but to accept the situation in the proper spirit. He urged the whites to treat the newly enfranchised as equals before the law, and to encourage every effort put forth to educate and enlighten them.

At Jackson, Miss., he warned the people of the danger of permitting the young of either race to grow up in ignorance and vice, and urged that the wall of prejudice should be broken down. He went so far as to urge his hearers to commend the noble example of those Christian teachers who had left home and friends to help to educate the poor and unfortunate race; and he also warned them not to be led by demagogues against the true interests of their country. He feared a condition of things which we now see, a Solid South under old leaders, and a revival of a hope that in some way the verdict of the War may be reversed, and he did what he could to avert it. With his well-known opinion of both Tilden and Hendricks as political leaders, and his outspoken opposition to all oppression, can any friend or admirer of his doubt but that, were he now in the editorial chair, he would with his old-time and characteristic vigor support the Republican candidates as the surest means of "promoting the prosperity, the happiness, and true glory of the American people!" E. A. MERRITT.

A Water-Panic in Dublin.

Liverpool Post.

The bursting of the main water-pipe has caused a panic in Dublin. All that relays of men had done to repair it in a week was destroyed by a sudden flood. Gangs of men were working by torchlight for several days, there being only three days' supply for the city in the Stillorgan Reservoir.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

A Condensed Business Directory of Many of Chicago's Leading Houses.

Below will be found a valuable list of Chicago wholesale and manufacturing houses, and country buyers would certainly find it of great value for reference:

INSURANCE.

H. S. Tiffany & Co., fire and marine insurance agents, office Nos. 161 and 163 LaSalle-st.

THE DOWEL

is the only spring-bed sold in this market containing 140 steel springs sold for $10. Manufactured by J. F. Barnett, 84 and 86 State street.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Sprague, Warner & Co., dealers in staple and fancy groceries; factors of tobacco, cigars, and smokers' articles, Nos. 53 and 55 Michigan-av.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

Sprague, Warner & Griswold, proprietors of the Grocers' Coffee and Spice Mills, 152 and 153 Michigan-av.

Phœnix Mills, Knowles, Cloyes & Co., jobbers and wholesale dealers in teas, coffees, spices, sirups, and fancy groceries, 31 River-st.

CROCKERY, CHINA, AND GLASSWARE.

Abram French & Co., importers of china, glass, and earthenware, lamps, and kerosene fixtures, Nos. 101 and 103 Wabash avenue.

F. & E. Jaeger, importers of crockery, china, glass, and lamp goods, No. 73 Wabash avenue.

Kent & Keith, importers crockery, china, and glassware, lamps and kerosene goods, Nos. 79 and 81 Wabash avenue.

S. B. Parkhurst, importer and jobber, crockery, glassware, looking-glasses; 33 Wabash-av.

JEWELRY.

Giles, Bro. & Co., manufacturing jewelers, Nos. 266 and 268 Wabash avenue.

C. D. Peacock, jewelry, 98 State street, corner Washington, opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s.

Sonnenschein & Treulich, importers and jobbers of watches and jewelry, 176 Madison-st.

John B. Mayo & Co., jewelers, 169 and 171 State street (Palmer House).

IRON, STEEL, AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

S. D. Kimbark, heavy hardware, iron, steel nails, wagon and carriage materials, Nos. 80, 82, and 84 Michigan avenue.

Rhodes & Bradley, iron merchants and manufacturers of pig-iron, rails, sheet and galvanized iron, boiler plate, flues, rivets, etc., Nos. 40 and 42 Dearborn street.

IRON BEDSTEAD.

Chicago Iron Bedstead, No. 49 North Wells-st.

MILLINERY.

Gage Brothers & Co., importers and jobbers of millinery and straw goods, notions, and fancy goods, Wabash avenue and Madison street.

D. B. Fisk & Co., importers, manufacturers, and wholesale dealers in millinery and straw and fancy goods, Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

Walsh & Hutchinson, wholesale millinery, straw goods, and notions, 160 and 162 Wabash-av.

Hagedon, Oliver & Boyle, wholesale dealers in millinery and straw goods, 141 Wabash-av.

LEAD-PIPE AND SHEET-LEAD.

E. W. Blatchford & Co., manufacturers of lead-pipe, sheet, bar, and pig lead, and shot, No. 70 North Clinton street.

SHOT.

Chicago Shot-Tower Company, manufacturers of standard, drop, and buck shot, 70 N. Clinton.

WHITE LEAD AND OILS.

Chicago White-Lead & Oil Company, corner Green and Fulton, manufacturers of white lead, zinc, cottage colors, putty, and linseed-oil.

DRY GOODS.

Montgomery, Ward & Co., jobbers of dry goods and general merchandise, 227 Wabash-av.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., wholesale dry goods, Madison and Franklin streets.

CARPETS.

R. J. Dauphiney & Co., wholesale carpets and oil-cloths, No. 183 East Madison street.

TEAS.

N. Sherwood & Co., importers, 39 Wabash-av.

BLANK-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Cameron, Amberg & Co., stationers, blank-book manufacturers, printers, No. 84 Lake-st.

Skeen & Stuart, stationers, blank-book manufacturers, and printers. No. 77 Madison street.

PUMPS, WROUGHT-IRON PIPE, ETC.

H. W. Austin & Co., pumps, wrought-iron pipe, bells, corn-shellers, lard-presses, cider-mills, feed-cutters, 192 and 194 Lake street.

GLASS AND BOTTLES.

E. E. Sage, window-glass, bottles, and corks, demijohns, jugs, and flasks. Manufacturers of ornamental glass, 174 and 176 Randolph street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

Rathbone, Sard & Co., Nos. 38 and 40 Lake-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

W. W. Kimball, pianos, organs, corner State and Adams streets.

Julius Bauer & Co., pianos, organs, and musical merchandise, corner of State and Monroe.

Story & Camp, 211 State street.

FURNITURE.

Colby & Wirts, 217 and 219 State street.

Holton & Hildreth, furniture, wholesale and retail, Nos. 225 and 227 State street.

COAL.

Waldron, Niblock & Co., dealers in coal, office No. 102 Washington street.

C. H. Dyer & Co., coal, No. 73 Washington street.

Watson Coal & Mining Company, miners and dealers in Gartshenie and Brazil block coal. No. 101 Washington street; Nos. 192 and 194 East Twelfth street; Water street. North Pier.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

The Horrors of the Defiles of Goundel and Goura.

Correspondence New York Herald.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes that journal with some extraordinary and interesting particulars relating to the two expeditions which the Khedive sent out against his enemy, King John, of Abyssinia. The history of these expeditions has hitherto remained an unfathomable secret, the Egyptian authorities having "suppressed" it owing to the disasters which overtook their forces; and, moreover, at a time when the Khedive's finances were in such an apparently desperate condition and had excited so much feeling in England it was probably deemed advisable by the Khedive not to add to the panic by proclaiming too loudly his misfortunes in war. Hence the present revelations are in a measure the first authentic news of that secret and terrible chapter of Egyptian history.

The correspondent says he happened to meet at Vichy an officer who took part in the second expedition under Prince Hassan. The officer was interviewed on the subject and gave the following circumstantial details of the horrible events of which Abyssinia has been the theatre during the attempts of Egypt to chastise the Abyssinians. To the question as to what truth there was in the different accounts which had been given in the European papers of the war in Abyssinia, the officer replied: "These papers were wrong in transforming that terrible campaign into a narrative of imaginary gayety. The truth is too earnest to provoke laughter." Then, giving his interviewer his word of honor that all he would tell would be the exact truth, he proceeded to give the ensuing narrative:

There have been known two expeditions; it is the third which has just been organized, and of which your correspondent at Alexandria speaks. The first of these expeditions—that which met with the most terrible fate—was made in October, 1875. It consisted of 4,000 men, cavalry and infantry, with artillery. It was conducted by Col. Arendrup. The history of this first expedition can be told in a few lines. The force commanded by Arendrup, at the moment when it was advancing on Adoua, without having taken the least precaution to cover itself, merely following the vanguard commanded by Arakel Bey, was surprised in the defile of Goundel, overwhelmed by a force ten times its number, exterminated without mercy from the first to the last—from Arakel Bey at the vanguard to Arendrup himself, from the General-in-Chief to the humblest soldier.

The following dark incident detaches itself from this monotonous horror: Among the volunteers in this expedition there was an officer, an Austrian gentleman, Count Lichy, in the vanguard, who was wounded and left for dead on the field of battle. Fifteen days after M. de Sarseck, the French Consul-General at Massowah, wishing to see King John before going away for a holiday, went to Adoua and crossed the horrible defile of Goundel, where the massacred Egyptian army had been abandoned. Among the dead bodies M. de Sarseck discovered a man who was still breathing. M. de Sarseck approached him and gave him immediate assistance, and found that this sole survivor was Count de Lichy, and that he had been left as dead, had come to himself, and had lived for a fortnight in the midst of indescribable suffering, crawling from place to place, had supported himself on herbs and roots, drinking the water remaining in the flasks of his dead companions.

M. de Sarseck had him conveyed to an Abyssinian village, and confided him to the care of one of the inhabitants, and then continued his journey, with the intention of taking up the unfortunate Count on his return. During the interview he had with King John he narrated this touching incident, mentioned the village to which he had transported the wounded man, and asked permission to take him with him to Egypt, which was forthwith accorded him. But when, two days after, he came again to the village, he learned that Abyssinian soldiers, armed with an order of King John, had taken possession of Count Lichy and carried him off. Since then he has never been heard of, and the only surviving witness of the deeds of the defile of Goundel has doubtless disappeared forever.

Three months after the second expedition was organized, with the mission of avenging the defeat and massacre of the previous one. The second expedition consisted of 6,000 men, I believe, under the command of Prince Hassan, with Ratib Pacha as Chief of the Staff, including Loring Pacha, an American officer, and several others of the same nationality. This expedition left Massowah on Jan. 10, and toward the end of the same month reached Goura, between Massowah and Adoua, without having encountered the slightest obstacle. An intrenched camp was then established to let the soldiers rest without exposing them to surprise; for it was known that King John, at the head of the armed population of Abyssina, was moving about the provinces, because, according to the spies, he did not wish to disperse his army in face of an invasion of the country, because none of his provinces were rich enough to permit him to fix himself anywhere with his troops. The Egyptian expedition, without provisions, remained a month in the intrenched camp at Goura without seeing the enemy.

On the 17th of February they were informed by spies that King John and his army would have to pass between the intrenched camp and the defile of Cazachor. The Egyptian troops, then placed under the command of Osman Pacha, consisted of three batteries and nine battalions. The batteries, armed with mountain pieces, and seven battalions left the intrenched camp, and took up their position six kilometres ahead, on the slope of two hills forming a valley, which, prolonging itself beyond them, becomes a plain of some miles in extent. The bed of a dried-up stream passes at the bottom of this valley and extends across the plain, cutting it in two. The Egyptians occupied both sides of this bed and distributed themselves from the banks to about the middle of the heights. Facing them, at the extremity of the plain, they could see the Abyssinian army, which seemed to intend advancing to force the defile occupied by the Egyptians. Osman Pacha established his batteries at the head of his army, facing the plain and the Abyssinians. From time to time the latter attempted to break them, and each time they were repulsed by the Egyptian artillery, and already the Khedive's troops were shouting victory when the most horrible of surprises changed their shout of triumph into cries of despair.

While the mass of the Abyssinian army was pretending to wish to force the defile, this was simply a ruse de guerre. Behind them soldiers had entered the dried-up bed of the stream; crawling along the ground, they got round the hills on which the Egyptian troops were massed. These hills they ascended from the opposite side, and then, once arrived at the summit by thousands, men and women, soldiers on foot and on horseback, from behind rocks, trees, and hollows, rushed down with furious cries on the rear flanks of the Egyptians. Dreadful confusion ensued. The Egyptians made no attempt at resistance. Driven on both sides, they rushed into the dry channel; panic seized them, the artillerymen abandoned their pieces in the van, and added to the confusion. The bulk of the Abyssinian army crossed the valley and engaged with the soldiers of the Nile. They fought hand to hand.

Hassan Pacha, with heroic efforts, then succeeded in gathering around him some of the officers, with 500 or 600 soldiers, who, together, forming a compact body, fought their way through the Abyssinians at the intrenched camp. Of the seven battalions and three batteries this was all that survived. Rachid Bey, Giebri Bey, Col. Deye, and many other foreign and Egyptian officers, remained dead or wounded on the field of battle. The following day, while the intrenched camp, reduced in number to 2,000, was fortifying, the enemy did not appear. The day after that they were seen in the distance, but disappeared before the firing with which they were received. On the 19th—that is, the third day, at noon—they made an assault, but were repulsed. A cannon-ball passed close to King John; he was thrown from his horse, and the assault was interrupted.

On the fourth day the Egyptians succeeded in projecting explosive balls into the Abyssinian camp. This caused great terror, and the day after a messenger arrived from King John. "It was time," he said, "to put an end to this struggle. He was ready to make honorable concessions and to come to a humane arrangement." They required him to consent to a rectification of their frontiers and to return the prisoners and arms; in fact to act as if he had been defeated. Without waiting for an answer he disappeared with his army into the interior of the country, leaving the Egyptians absolute masters of the three provinces of Oconlongonsi, Goura, and Hamasen, and sending back the prisoners.

Here ends the narrative of the second expedition.

The Egyptians have been able to imagine, or at least to say, that they remained masters of the situation thus occupied without resistance and the three provinces; but it would seem King John has repeated what he did in the defiles of Goundel and Goura, and that after having given the Egyptians time to send a new expedition he has again attacked them with an immense army, and, according to reports, crushed them a third time.

An Old Bombshell.

Baltimore Sun.

On Wednesday morning a bombshell, which had been picked up on one of the battle-fields of the late War as a relic, found its way into the cooking range at 4 South Broadway, the residence of Capt. Alex. Jones, and exploded, doing considerable mischief, but injuring no one. The shell was thought to be empty, and had laid in the cellar for seven years. A servant, without knowing it, picked up the missile with a bucket of coal. The coal and the shell were emptied into the range, and the servant left the room to attend to other household duties. The shell exploded with a loud report, nearly demolished the range, tore through the ceiling, and caused other damage.

MUSICAL.

AT RETAIL AT THE FACTORY, PARLOR ORGANS at prices beyond competition, $50 and upward. Best in the market. Monthly payments, cash, or to rent. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 East Indiana-st.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANOS—STARTLING improvements; the admiration of everybody; warranted as durable as a square piano,—stand in tune as long. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

CHICKERING PIANOS—BEST IN THE WORLD, sweetest toned, most durable; sold on monthly or quarterly payments at REED'S Temple of Music.

ESTY ORGANS, IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL cases, unsurpassed for sympathetic, pure, and rich tone, at 211 State-st. STORY & CAMP.

FINE-TONE STEINWAY & SONS' PIANO FOR sale. Lady going South. 763 Michigan-av.

HAINES' BROS.' PIANOS—ALL MODERN IMprovements, rich rosewood cases, full clear tone, easy action. Price low; terms of payment easy. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

NO REASONABLE CASH OFFER REFUSED FOR pianos and organs; our immense stock must be reduced, and we shall offer extra inducements for the next 30 days. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

PIANOS AT YOUR OWN PRICES FOR CASH IN hand. Our stock is very large, and we are determined to make sales even at a sacrifice. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

REED & SONS' ORGANS—SWEETEST QUALITY of tone. Newest style of case. Sold on monthly or quarterly payments. REED'S Temple of Music.

SPLENDID CABINET ORGANS MADE BY HORACE Waters & Sons, New York, including the celebrated orchestrian chime organ, all the leading styles at astonishingly low prices; send for catalogues; call and examine our stock. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

TO MUSIC TEACHERS—ELEGANT TEACHING room, centrally located, to rent low. Can be occupied part of time only if desired. Apply at conservatory 206 State-st., second floor.

TO RENT—NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS; LOWEST prices in the city. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

WEBER PIANOS, AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION at the Centennial. Call and see them at 211 State-st. STORY & CAMP.

WE HAVE PIANOS RANGING IN PRICE FROM $50 to $400, and, in order to accommodate every one, we will sell for cash or on easy terms. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

$75—NEW 5-OCTAVE DOUBLE REED ORGANS, warranted durable; monthly payments. REED'S Temple of Music.

$200—FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO, USED ONLY a few months; warranted. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

$240 WILL BUY A VERY FINE TONED ROSEwood 7⅓-octave piano forte, with agraffe—French action—overstrung bass, new improved scale, all latest improvements, round corners, carved legs, and lyre; manufacturer's price list, $700; warranted for 5 years. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

$250—NEW ROSEWOOD PIANOS, WARRANTed; payments $25 cash, remainder $15 monthly. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, CONSISTing of cavalry and infantry overcoats, jackets, pants, lined and unlined blouses. Also woolen and rubber blankets, and military stores of all kinds, at Government Goods Depot, 81 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TO BANKERS AND JEWELERS—A very fine Hall's safe, fire and burglar proof; also small fire-proof in good order, cheap. LAY & RODDIN, corner of Lake and Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A 75 GALLON RENDERING KETTLE, Profitt's make, for coal or wood, at a bargain. Also, a 4-ball billiard table at a great bargain. Address 864 Fulton-st., city.

BOOKS.

A BIG PRICE; CASH IN YOUR HAND, FOR GOOD books. Call or address H. D. CHAPIN, 91 Madison-st. opposite Tribune building.

FOR SALE—A SET OF ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA. Address A 61, Tribune office.

6,960 VOLS. OLD BOOKS AT HALF PRICE and less. 2,340 vols. new books very cheap. Standard poets, 8vo., $1 vol.; Macaulay's England, $2.50; Chatterbox, 75 cents; Livy's Rome, 2 vols., $1.75; Dickens, fine set, 14 vols., $12. Cash paid for good books, down stairs, 102 Madison-st. MILLER'S Cheap Book Store.

INSTRUCTION.

DRAWING AND PAINTING—THE CLASSES IN drawing and painting for the winter term will begin on Thursday, Nov. 2, at the Art-School, 288 East Huron-st., North Side. J. H. DRURY.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS and residence property; best corner on West Side; in excellent order; well rented; prompt pay monthly. Apply to CHARLES B. HOLMES & CO., 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSE—ONLY $2,200; EASY terms; two-story and basement brick; nice neighborhood; close to cars. W. E. WEBB, 109 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE COTTAGE 312 FULTON-ST., for immediate removal. Room 14, Reaper Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PARK RIDGE—TWO-STORY BRICK house and 4 lots, with barn, $1,000; only $200 down. New 2-story 13-room house, $1,200; only $200 down. Three-room cottage and two lots, $500; only $50 down. The above are the cheapest homes yet offered, and can be paid for in monthly payments of $15. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A NICE HOUSE AND COTtage in Englewood; first-class neighborhood; near depots. Also, very fine residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RAREST BARGAINS YET OFFERED in South Englewood lots. Terms easy. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MARKET GARDEN AND POULTRY farm, 4 acres, cottage, $575, $50 down. Office days Saturday and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 39, 118 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOMESTEAD AT WInnetka, Highwood, or Highland Park, with no more outlay of money than rent of mean place would cost in city; all prices, from $1,000 to $3,000; never was such an opportunity to purchase a home as I am offering; prices not so low in 20 years, and will not be in another 20; to show I am making great inducements, I have sold 14 suburban places this fall. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 47 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—1,400 ACRES IN TRACTS to suit at South Lawn, a junction 14 miles out. There are thousands who would better their condition by colonizing and accepting our offers; water, soil, and drainage excellent; 3 years' passes given. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 152 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COME TO OUR OFFICE TO-DAY AT 9 o'clock sharp and visit those handsome acre lots, 80 rods from Lacton Station (West Downer's Grove), at only $100 each; 10-cent trains now run to Downer's; at 11:30 sharp we visit the $150 lots at South Chicago. After next week prices on both tracts will be increased 10 per cent. Perfect titles and abstracts. G. B. HESS & CO., 106 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED FARMS, 5 TO 200 acres, near Chicago. Please call on or write us. G. C. WHIPPLE, 133 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM IN ILLINOIS IN EXCHANGE for a well improved farm in Franklin County, and lands in Butler County, Kan. C. W. MARSTON, Marseilles, Ill.

WANTED—$200,000 IN VALUE—BUSINESS OR residence property in exchange for lands and lots, and Passaic, N. J., fine residence. DR. L. DODGE, 118 Washington-st., Room 13.

WANTED—A GOOD LOT FOR IMMEDIATE IMprovement; good location for renting. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NOS. 27 AND 31 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.; will make rent very low to good parties; houses in perfect order. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT houses, on Oak-st., east of Wells, with all modern improvements; excellent location, and rent low. Apply to JOHN McEWEN, 243 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—A NEW MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON Adams-st., near Ashland-av.; furniture for sale, or will rent to good parties. Apply to GEO. S. BULLOCK, 50 and 52 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW 14-ROOM HOUSE, SOUTH front, near Lincoln Park; every convenience; furnace and fixtures, walnut finish, $65 per month; 11-room marble-front, complete, $40; 9-room brick, partly furnished, $27.50; 9-room flat, hot water, gas, bath, etc., $20. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—OR SALE—7-ROOM COTTAGE ON Harrison-st., near Ogden-av., cheap. DR. L. DODGE, 13 Exchange Building.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE ON NORTH SIDE AT $15, and two houses on West Side $12 per month. G. C. WHIPPLE, 133 Clark-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OR WILL SELL, A FINE HOUSE AND cottage in Englewood; a beautiful residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—11 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR 1 OR 2 families. 1373 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY AND COMFORTABLY furnished rooms in a desirable location. 237 West Madison-st. For gentlemen only.

TO RENT—SINGLE OR EN-SUITE, WARM ROOMS; new furniture; from $2 to $5 per week. References required. 109 State-st., near Field & Leiter's.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, very cheap, to respectable parties, at 109 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—$18 PER MONTH—NEW THREE-STORY brick house, hot and cold water, Western-av., near Fillmore-st. References required.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES 200 AND 202 JACKSON-ST., with or without steam power; rent low. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN Englewood, second door from Post-office. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—MARBLE-FRONT STORE ON West Lake-st., near Union Park. J. D. WEBER, Room 72 Metropolitan Block.

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TO RENT—STORE, WITH BASEMENT, AT 184 South Water-st., and rooms above arranged for office purposes. Apply to W. H. BAKER, Room 2, 70 State-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHOICE DESK-ROOM, OR FULL OFfice, on most elegant second floor in the city; very low. 206 State-st., second floor.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—SMALL HOTEL, 16 rooms, bar furnished, and barn; central location, on Adams-st., $35. COX & BARNES, 146 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN a good location within 2 miles of the Palmer House. North Side preferred. Rent not to exceed $2,000 per annum. Address N. V. TITUS, care A. T. Stewart & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—ANY party going abroad or South for a few months who would rent their furnished house (South Side preferred) to a gentleman and wife, without children, and of undoubted responsibility, for a moderate compensation, with best of care, may address, with particulars, D 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR MAN AND WIFE, one or two furnished rooms, with cooking convenience or board, 15 minutes' walk from Tribune office. Address A 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF 3 OR 4 ROOMS or part of a house with a pleasant family by a gentleman and wife, who are neat and will strive to be agreeable; permanent quarters desired; party responsible; must be central; state terms, etc., which must be low. Address I 62, Tribune office.

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76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—Board for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

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23 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON—Well-furnished, warm rooms, first-class board, $5 and $5.50 per week; neighborhood quiet and central.

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PARTNER WANTED—AN IMPORTANT BUSINESS partner desired—An unusual opportunity—A long-established publishing house of highest standing, with a capital of half a million, having just lost one of its leading working members by severe illness, desires to find an active gentleman of business tact and experience, every way reliable and trustworthy; one having the requisite ability, and able to purchase an interest of 10 or 15 per cent or more if desired by him, will be admitted to a confidential position and partnership. Address in strict confidence "SUBSTANTIAL," care of S. M. PETTENGILL, 37 Park Row, New York City. [N. B.—The above is a bona fide notice from parties of high character, and worthy the attention of a man of the requisite ability and capital desiring such an opening for himself or a friend. None other will be responded to. S. M. PETTENGILL.]

PARTNER WANTED—BY A MAN OF LARGE experience in an established, paying mercantile business; would put in $3,000 to $5,000. Address C. C. ALDRICH, 33 Boston-av., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $25,000 in an extensive and largely-profitable manufacturing and mercantile business, including a valuable township property and water-power, with woodwork and flouring mills; business well established, and orders always in excess of supply; goods staple; business more than proprietor can attend to; satisfactory guarantee given as to profits and security. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., No. 146 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE RESIDENT PARTner with $5,000 cash to work a great oil trade. Apply to G W. No. 67 Matteson House.

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FOUND—LAST EVENING ON INDIANA-AV., BAY horse and light top buggy. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. E. O. MOFFATT, freight office C., R. I. & P. R. R., Fourth-av. and Twenty-first-st.

LOST—RING—A LADIES' DIAMOND FINGER ring. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Commercial Hotel.

LOST—ONE CORAL EARRING. A SUITABLE REward will be paid for its return to 466 West Randolph-st.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING LAST, AT HAVERLY'S, a pair of opera-glasses. Will the gent please return them and get reward. A. T. EVANS, 148 State-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

IMPORTED SEWING-MACHINES—THE WILLIAMS Singers; better made, and of better material, than the American machines; 5 years' warrantee; price, $35 to $50; same as retail at $70 to $100. THOS. H. MARTIN, 260 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MINK OF ALL GRADES,
SHETLAND SEAL SKIN,
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LYNX,
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SEAL SKIN — Genuine Shetland and Alaska, made up in the finest manner, muff and boa, $18, $25, $30, $35, $40.
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SEAL SKIN SACQUES—$75, $90, $100, $120, and $150.
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FUR TRIMMINGS—Marten, French Silver Fox, Russian Silver Fox, Blue Fox, Brown and Silver Coney, all styles and prices, from 50c per yard upwards.
C. O. D.
Goods will be sent C. O. D. by express subject to examination.
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EVERY ONE IS USING THE GAS-SAVING BURNER with expansion chamber. Agents wanted. Samples, 40 cents. Whitney Manufacturing Company, 108 Fifth-av.

GENTLEMEN'S TWO-BUTTON
KID GLOVES,
Warranted and fitted,
$1.35 per pair.
Paris Kid Glove Store, 94 State-st.

KID GLOVES CLEANED EQUAL TO NEW, 8 CTS. a pair. If received by mail, with the cash, will return post-paid.
Paris Kid Glove Store, 94 State-st.

LADIES' ROLLED GOLD SETS, SOLID PATTERNS, equal in wear and appearance, latest styles, $3 to $15. KENDALL'S, 242 State-st., corner Jackson.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER GLOVES OF EVERY variety imaginable; bottom prices guaranteed. Paris Kid Glove Store, 94 State-st., near Washington.

OPERA KID GLOVES,
JOUVIN'S REAL KID GLOVES,
two, three, four, and six buttons,
the finest-fitting glove
in Chicago.
Paris Kid Glove Store, 94 State-st.,

PARISIAN DIAMOND EAR-DROPS SET IN SOLID gold, elegant, brilliant, lasting, $3 to $15. KENDALL'S, 242 State-st., corner Jackson.

THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE PICTURE SENT FREE! An ingenious gem! Fifty objects to find! Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—TO INVEST $50, WITH SERVICES, IN a safe business. Address J S, 72 Van Buren-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, OR ANY ARTICLE IN the market bought at wholesale rates and forwarded to all parts of the Northwest by HENDERSON'S Purchasing Agency, 292 South Clark-st. Chicago, Ill. Circulars free.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATurdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

PARTIAL CATALOGUE OF TUESDAY'S SALE.

Bay horse 15¾ hands high, 8 years old, kind and true in all harness; has trotted in 2:40, can trot in 2:50 any day; is in every way a first-class roadster, and warranted sound.

Sorrel horse 15¼ hands high, young, sound, and a free, pleasant, stylish driver in all harness, good traveler, safe and reliable for any one to drive, and sold only for want of use.

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Team bay draught horses 16 hands high, 7 and 8 years, weigh 1,200 pounds each, good, true workers in all harness, and warranted sound.

Also, 23 other horses; description given at time of sale.

With a large assortment of vehicles of all styles and makes, new and second-hand, harness, single and double, whips, lap-robes, blankets, halters, and a full line of horse furnishing goods.

Auction sale commencing at 10 o'clock.

P. S.—On Thursday, Nov. 2, we will sell to the highest bidder for cash 67 head of horses; they are young, sound, and suitable for all purposes.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES, JUST FROM the country, warranted sound, and one week's trial given; one span of carriage horses, 16 hands high, fine style; 5 horses, must be sold to pay advances; we will sell seven top and open buggies and two second-hand phaetons to pay advances; must be sold at some price this week; two second-hand rockaways, as good as new; four phaetons, nearly new; two piano-box buggies, made by Coan & TenBroeke, as good as new; one jump-seat; one side-spring top buggy, made by Pennoyer, as good as new; four top side-bars; two open side-bars; ten open buggies of all kinds; four top grocery wagons; two democrat wagons; six express wagons; all kinds of harness, double and single. Top grocery wagons, express wagons, oyster wagons to let by the day or week; also, horses and buggies to let cheap. Money advanced on horses, buggies, and harness. Be sure to come and see my stock before you buy. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. H. C. WALKER 257 and 259 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK MARE—CAN TROT in 2:45; also fine road wagon and harness, all complete; elegant Portland cutter; will be sold on three months' time. Address F 8, Tribune office.

HORSES WINTERED IN FIRST-CLASS MANNER at my farm; terms low; first-class city references. Address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY VERY CHEAP FOR cash a good, strong, well made, two-seated leather-covered carriage suitable for one or two horses, and but little used. Send full description and price. Address M 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE FOR BUSINESS. Must be kind and well broke, to drive single, and 1,100 to 1,200 pounds weight. Must be very cheap. State price and where can be seen. No dealers need apply. Address I 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSES TO BOARD DURING THE winter. Best of references given. For further particulars address G. S. EASTON, Half-Day, Ill., or inquire at 152 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES OF LAND IN INDIana, 40 miles from city, for house and lot in Chicago. Inquire at 207 Henry-st.

TO EXCHANGE—320 ACRES OF GOOD TEXAS farming lands, free of incumbrance, to exchange for first-class covered carriage and top buggy. PERRY & HUNT, 85 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NO. 11 GALAXY PARLOR hard coal stove for a parlor wood burner. Address J 83, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY HOUSE (7 ROOMS) and lot on South Side, worth $3,500, for one about same value on West Side or stock of merchandise. Address 80 Throop-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BRICK HOUSE OR STONE in West Division, one of the best 100-feet lots in Hyde Park, worth $7,500 cash, with house, in first-class location, at cash price. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD IOWA LANDS, CLEAR, for blooded cattle, short horns, Jerseys, or Alderneys; I want the stock and will give some one a good trade. Address H 66, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A GREAT SLAUGHTER,
POSITIVE CLOSING OUT OF
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NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
PRICES REDUCED.
PRICES REDUCED.
PARLOR SUITS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
CHAMBER SUITS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
$100 suits reduced to $75.
$75 suits reduced to $55.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE PARLOR STOVE, BASE heater, good as new, less than half price. Apply at 7 Johnson-place, near Thirty-eighth-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY sell furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc.; also, the celebrated Empire parlor bedstead, on installments at the lowest cash prices. Salesroom 353 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES—UNPRINCIPLED PARties advertise divorces (?) for causes not recognized by the laws of any State. All who desire "legal divorce," without unnecessary publicity or personal presence, may correspond or call at law office of P. MONTGOMERY, 169 Washington-st., Room 19, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CIGAR STORE, STOCK AND FIXTURES, HAVing a good trade in a good location, will sell cheap for cash; also fine glass office, several desks, and a good truck. For particulars apply at 79 South Clark-st.

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FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE-ROOM, in good locality; good reason for selling; cheap for cash. Apply at 279 West Madison-st.

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BUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE stored in fire-proof warehouse 160 West Monroe-st. Money advanced to any amount; lowest charges.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—BY A WELL-ESTABLISHED JOBBING house with superior advantages, a salesman with first-class trade to sell boots and shoes in Central and Northern Ohio and Northern Indiana; must be reliable and temperate. Address Box 2382, Boston.

Trades.

WANTED—A CORNICE-MAN TO GO A FEW miles in the country; one who can raise moldings. Apply at W. C. METZNER'S drug store, corner Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—A JOB-COMPOSITOR; NONE BUT A first-class man wanted. Address E 31, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—150 RAILROAD LABORERS ON THE grade and repairs, steady work; 25 coal miners; 25 choppers; free fare at J. H. SPERBECK & CO'S., 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—10 SECTION HANDS FOR RAILROAD; free fare and steady employment; leave 9 a. m., E. A. ANGELL, No. 2 Market-st., corner Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR A SUPERB WORK of French art "Women of the Bible," illustrated in oil colors with copies of the most celebrated paintings by the great European Masters. Something entirely new; captivates every one. With it is the handsomest premium ever offered. The best and most elegant book for fall canvassing and the holiday season. Extra terms to good agents. Apply to J. B. FORD & CO., 114 Monroe-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE COAL-MINERS TO go into the country. Inquire at 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FOR WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT'S new work, in parts, finely illustrated, responsible canvassers and general agents. J. B. FORD & CO., New-York.

WANTED—$300 A MONTH IS A CERTAINTY TO any one selling our letter-books. No press, brush, or water used. Sample copy worth $3, sent free. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO., 17 Tribune Building.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE BEST AND FASTest selling articles out, at W. W. BISHOP'S, 129 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL 100 FAST-SELLING articles. Best terms given. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—MEN—WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 trial packages, worth $1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men $70 per week during the year. Address HAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY CANVASSERS; competent, cultivated men and women can find congenial and lucrative employment. JNO. R. BARRETT & CO., bookbinders and sole proprietors, 150 State-st.

WANTED—$10 PER DAY—MEN TO CANVASS and sell to the trade 4 new inventions; samples by mail, 25c; circulars free; 400 per cent profit. 75 Madison-st., Room 54; take elevator.

WANTED—A SMALL FORTUNE NOW AWAITS those agents who will at once take hold and get subscribers for both the English and German editions of our celebrated family paper, "The Illustrated Weekly." Each weekly subscriber has the choice of any two of the four beautiful large chromos we offer as premiums. Our new German edition is the only strictly family-illustrated paper published in America. For further particulars and sample copies apply to CHAS. CLUCAS & CO., 112 Monroe-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; one who can cook, wash, and iron. Call to-day prepared to stay. 347 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, WASH, and iron; one for second work. Only those that are capable need apply at 1022 Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—15 GIRLS TO PASTE inner soles; old hands preferred; sure pay and steady work. Apply to W. B. JOHNSON, 241 East Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR BOOKkeeper, by a young man of 23; agricultural implements, wagon, or coal business preferred; city or country; good recommendations from last employer. G 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUGGISTS WHO DESIRE a first-class man of experience either to take charge of a business or as assistant can secure the services of one who has been for eighteen years connected with city retail trade, who has a practical and thorough knowledge of both compounding and dispensing; also, the reputation of being a No. 1 salesman, who does not drink, gamble, or swear; desires a situation where he may devote his entire time to the interests of his employer; no objections to the country. Address BROMIDE, care A. B. BRYAN, No. 80 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT OF a lumber business by practical man of experience from stump to bank counter; salary expected, $1,000 per year, or will take position as salesman for commission on sales and pay my own expenses. Address J. S. MUNDY, Williamsport, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF TWENTY years' experience in the clothing business as salesman; city or country. Address H 76, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO take care of horse or team of horses morning and night for small compensation. Address H 23, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH over six years' experience as coachman in a private family; first-class references given. Address H 12, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL AUCtioneer of nine years' experience, either on salary or commission. Address W C H, Morris, Grundy Co., Ill. P. O. Box 153.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 25 years old, of good constitution, having just arrived from Holland, speaking the Dutch, German, French, and English languages, in some kind of business to make himself generally useful. Address K 46, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO DO chores for board and attend school. Address H 22, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKer for $1.50 a day in families; South Side custom preferred. Address 84 Twenty-sixth-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE NURSE-girl; a permanent place wanted and low wages. Call for two days at 48 St. Johns-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE NORWEgian woman to do general housework where she can have her child with her. Woman's Aid Society, 10 Arcade court, Y. M. C. A. Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD AMERICAN girl in small family, where washing is light. Address immediately H 33, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDE GIRLS in a private family, one for housework and the other as second girl or care for children. Call at 3900 Butterfield-st., corner Thirty-ninth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl in a small private family. Apply at 21 West Kinzie-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. SCHMIDT'S EMployment Exchange is patronized by all first-class families; good German and Swedish help can be had. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COOKS, SECONDgirls, laundresses, and waitresses; also coachmen, butlers, etc. Mrs. BAKER'S, 60 State-st. First-class help furnished.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESLADY IN A millinery or fancy-goods store. Apply at 297 State-st., Room 8.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, or other good security or collaterals; also money loaned on furniture. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, OR other goods. "CHICAGO STORAGE CO.," 78 and 80 Van Buren, near State-st. Safe and equitable.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY TO loan in sums from $1,000 to $5,000 on improved city real estate. Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY—I WILL BUY MORTGAGES AT FAIR rate; $50,000 to loan at low rate on farms or in city. W. E. WEBB, 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,500 TO $5,000 at 9 and 10 per cent. upon improved property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES OF INterest.
JOHN H. AVERY & CO.,
159 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT ON Chicago improved property and Illinois farms. W. O. COLE, Methodist Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAgo and vicinity at current rates. Funds in hand. MEAD & COE, 158 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums to suit. Apply at Union Trust Company, 135 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 9 PER CENT ON FARMS in Illinois. Money on hand, no delay, if perfect title and good security. E. SANFORD, Morris, Ill.

TO LOAN—AT 8, 9, AND 10 PER CENT, MONEY on Cook County real estate. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY property in sums of $4,000 or over; commissions low. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$500 $700, $1,000, OR $1,500 TO LOAN ON Chicago or Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN, IN ONE OR TWO SUMS, at 9 per cent, on improved city property. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

$5,000 $2,500, OR SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN on city property at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE or other good securities. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND $2,000, at 8 and 9 per cent; no commission. EDWARD GRACE, 249 South Clark-st.

MACHINERY.

AT ROCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago: Engines, boilers, saw mills, wood and iron working machinery of all classes and sizes kept in stock.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND LATHE, 10-FT. bed, 20 inches swing; one 16-ft. bed, 25 inches swing; one 12-ft. bed, 25 inches swing; 2 S. Smith 4-side molder; 1 D. Smith 4-side molder, sold cheap at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Co., 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, cheap, in large or small quantities. LAY & RODDIN, corner of Lake and Clark-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PORTABLE steam-engine, all complete, 12-horse-power or more. Address B. WALTON, Fairbury, Ill.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. "Nemesis; or, The Brigands of Chicago." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Joseph Murphy. "Kerry Gow." Afternoon and evening.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Hooley's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Emerson's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. "Black Hand" and "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room." Afternoon and evening.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 91.

According to Turkish accounts, the advance of the invading army in Servia is terribly destructive to the insurgents. The Turks claim to have captured the mountain stronghold which commands Deligrad, and assert that the battle by which this advantage was gained resulted in immense slaughter in the Servian ranks.

It was to have been expected that Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, would have something to say worth listening to in his speech in New York Wednesday night, and he did. A liberal extract from that portion of the speech treating of the subject of Southern claims, which we print elsewhere, will be found of interest.

Col. Fred Hecker spoke at Turner Hall last evening to a large gathering of the German-Americans of Chicago, and in his usual vigorous and forcible style punctured the hollow pretensions of the Democracy as Reformers. The famous old soldier-orator's characteristic German idioms expressive of the contempt and division which every hater of shame must feel for the spoils-hunters who are clamoring for "a change" were highly relished by his auditors.

Cook County is the gainer in some $30,000 or $40,000 by a decision rendered yesterday by Judge Farwell in the Circuit Court. By this decision the Jonathan Burr bequest in aid of the establishment and maintenance in Northern Illinois of an asylum for the treatment of the insane is decreed to belong of right to Cook County, whose Insane Asylum at Jefferson in connection with the Poor-House was erected and in running order prior to the erection and operation of its unsuccessful rival for the bequest, the Northern Asylum.

There appears to be little harmony existing between the Ministry at Belgrade and Commander-in-Chief Tchernayeff in the field. Complaints having been made by the War Minister to the latter concerning certain excesses committed by Russian soldiers, the General became exasperated and retorted by demanding the dismissal of the Minister, whose colleagues in the Cabinet resisted and threatened to follow him into retirement. The War Minister has resigned, and the Minister of the Interior has been intrusted with the delicate mission to the irate General for the purpose of bringing order out of this chaos.

Read the correspondence given in another column between District-Attorney Bliss, of New York, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the subject of Sam Tilden's income-tax rascality. Unfortunately the political friends of the great Reformer control the evidence that irrevocably stamps him a revenue-swindler. The Government will eventually get possession of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne books, which show a fee of $50,000 paid to Tilden in 1869, the year that his income was returned as only $17,000, but Tilden's railroad friends will keep back the proof until after election. In the meantime, Reform is necessary, and Tilden remains the Reform candidate for President.

Judge McAllister may be a very bold or rash man; he may hold the opinions of the intelligent and respectable part of this community in profound contempt; but with all that he will think twice or oftener before he proceeds to arrest and punish for contempt those citizens who have signed or will present the petitions asking him to resign from the Bench for the reasons therein stated. No, he will not undertake that job. It would prove too heavy to carry into effect, even with the aid of the criminal classes at his back. He will hardly succeed in punishing 10,000 of our citizens for holding him in contempt for the remarkable manner in which he administered law and justice in the recent murder trial. It is too big a job.

There is a conspicuous discrepancy between the account given by Gov. Chamberlain of the horrible massacre of negroes at Ellenton, and the address of the Bishops and bankers of Charleston denying that there is any foundation whatever for the reports of lawlessness and terrorism in South Carolina. Somebody is very much mistaken in this matter, and whether it is the Chief Executive of the State, who has thoroughly investigated the subject, and who frankly confesses his inability to restrain the murderous White-Liners, or the signers of the Charleston address, who have derived their information and impressions solely from White-Line sources, is a question which, in the light of the probabilities in the case and of the collateral testimony at hand, it would be difficult to decide against the Governor.

The Chicago produce markets were generally tame and easier yesterday. Mess pork closed a shade lower, at $15.30 for old seller October or seller the year. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs lower, at $9.65@9.70 cash (new) and $9.30@9.35 seller the year. Meats were ⅛@¼c lower, at 6⅜c for new shoulders, boxed, 8⅛c for do short ribs, and 8¼c for do short clears. Lake freights were easier, at 4c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at $1.10 per gallon. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat closed ⅞c lower, at $1.09⅜ cash and $1.10⅛ for November. Corn closed unchanged, at 42¼c cash and 42⅝c for seller November. Oats closed firm, at 32¾c cash and 32⅞c for November. Rye was easier, at 61c. Barley closed firmer, at 85½c for October and 85c for November or December. Hogs were dull, and closed weak at a decline from Thursday of 30c per 100 lbs. Cattle were in fair demand and were steady. Sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $109.75 in greenbacks at the close.

In a letter from George Bliss, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which is given this morning in our Washington dispatches, much information of value and significance is contained respecting the question of Mr. Tilden's income tax. District-Attorney Bliss, acting under instructions from Commissioner Raum, proceeded to make inquiry into the matter with a view to bringing suit against Mr. Tilden for the recovery of that portion of his income tax out of which he was believed to have defrauded the Government. It was definitely ascertained that in 1869 Mr. Tilden was paid for legal services by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company the sum of $50,000, and that this sum was not included in Mr. Tilden's income-return for that or any subsequent year,—the return for 1869 having shown $17,000 to be his total income for that year. In order to obtain the proof necessary to institute legal proceedings the District-Attorney endeavored to get access to the books of the railroad company, which were known to contain entries showing the payment of the $50,000 fee. Permission to inspect the books is refused point-blank by the President *pro tem.* of the Fort Wayne Railroad Company, and in this shape the matter now stands. Mr. Tilden is one of the Directors of that corporation, and it is undoubtedly at his request that the officers of the Government have been denied permission to examine the books. If the payment of $50,000 to Mr. Tilden is not shown in the books, their inspection would at once establish that fact and put an end to the controversy. The conclusion is therefore inevitable that the books are withheld from inspection in order to prevent until after election a complete exposure of Mr. Tilden's income-tax frauds. The object is delay, and it will probably succeed, as the legal proceedings necessary to compel the production of the books would consume considerable time.

VOTING FOR "A CHANGE."

It has been frequently urged upon Republicans that they should vote for the election of Tilden in order to effect "a change" in the general administration of the Government, and that such change will be more effective when made by the Democratic party than if made by Gov. Hayes. The necessity for this change is put upon the direct ground that there has been so much robbery, fraud, defalcation, and general misconduct during the Republican administration of the Government, that a general purification of the Governmental service, it is said, is demanded. Have Republicans, who are urged on this ground to vote for Tilden in preference to Hayes, ascertained the truth on this subject? Let us see what the facts are.

In the first place, Gov. Hayes has announced that if elected he will devote his single term to the elimination from the public of all the incompetency, unfitness, and dishonesty that can be discovered, and make integrity and competency the standards of official employment, making no distinction politically between those appointed, or retained, or dismissed. Gov. Tilden, in his letter, proposes a general dismissal of all those now in the public service, assuming them all to be Republicans; the appointment of new men, all Democrats; and then the purification of the new force in the course of time. These are the two plans proposed by the persons who are candidates for the Presidency, and we submit that no man who desires reform for reform sake and not merely a bestowal of party patronage, can for a moment reject that of Gov. Hayes for the wild, partisan spoils-system proposed by Mr. Tilden.

But the facts do not warrant the demand for any general change such as made by the Democratic party. The Republican party, upon the very instant of its accession to power, was encountered by a civil war of long duration, involving an expenditure of money, an increase of revenue, and an expansion of debt and the issue of paper-money to which the nation had been previously a stranger. The loans, revenues, and expenditures during that period frequently exceeded during a year three thousand millions of dollars; that is, that amount of money or credits was handled by the Government in a single year. The War was succeeded by years of depreciated currency, want of credit, with the speculation, extravagance, and recklessness of expenditure in private life, which have attended every war in every nation of the world. Out of this social demoralization, the natural outgrowth of suddenly-acquired wealth and reckless private expenditure, there came a looseness of morals, an undermining of integrity, and a taste for extravagance fully as remarkable in commercial banks as among officials. Embezzlements, misappropriations, defalcations, and all the crimes against honesty were general, and were found in private commercial banking circles as well as in official life. The revenues required by the Government were enormous as compared with those in all previous portions of the national existence, and the natural inclination of mankind to evade taxation, to swindle and defraud the Government, had opportunities such as never existed before. Official dishonesty is necessarily confined to two lines of operation: Plunder of the Government in the collection of the revenue and plunder of the revenue after its collection. During the term of Johnson the whisky tax was so heavy that it inspired fraud, which was heavily practiced. Frauds thus suggested and successfully practiced survived the return of the Republican party to power, and it required time and vigor to discover and break it up and bring the guilty to justice. This has been accomplished, as well as the complete breaking up of the wholesale smuggling carried on to the loss of the revenue. No one has now the hardihood to assert that there is any robbery or fraud committed in the collection of the revenue which any Government could ordinarily prevent.

Now, what are the facts in the case of the robberies, thefts, frauds, defalcations, and crimes committed on the revenue after it has been collected? Such crimes exist under every Government in the world, and have existed under the Government of the United States from the organization down to the present day. These are all a matter of record, and in response to a requirement by the United States Senate this record has been made out, brought down to July 1, 1876, and has been officially published. The losses sustained by the Government through its officers, in all manner of thefts, defalcations, etc., under each Administration, is given, the percentage of loss being on each $1,000 collected. The following is the comparison:

Administration.	Loss on each $1,000.
George Washington	$ 2.22
John Adams	2.59
Thomas Jefferson	2.75
James Madison	4.16
James Monroe	8.58
John Q. Adams	4.39
Andrew Jackson	7.52
Martin Van Buren	11.71
Harrison and Tyler	6.40
J. K. Polk	4.08
Taylor and Fillmore	4.19
Franklin Pierce	3.56
James Buchanan	3.81
Abraham Lincoln	0.76
Andrew Johnson	0.57
U. S. Grant, '69 to '73	0.40
U. S. Grant '73 to '76	0.26

It will be seen that the Republican party has so reduced the percentage of fraud that now, under Grant, it is only 26 cents on the $1,000, while under Buchanan it was $3.81, and even under Washington was as high as $2.22. We submit this as the actual fact, taken from the record of the Treasury Department, and we ask Republicans, who find themselves urged to vote for a general change in order to get rid of dishonest officials, to consider what that change will probably result in. Mr. Tilden, in his letter, avows that he will reform the civil service by dismissing every man in the public service and replacing him with a Democrat. Considering that Mr. Tilden is chief of Tammany Hall, and will owe his election to that organization, we submit that the honesty of the public service, whose losses are reduced to the infinitesmal quantity of 26 cents per $1,000 per annum, can hardly be reformed by such a "change" as will be accomplished by the removal of 60,000 officials, most of them men of experience and undoubted integrity, and the substitution of an equal number of politicians selected for their "hard work for the party." We submit these facts to the consideration of Republicans who are asked to vote for Tilden for the sake of "a change."

HOW THE LAW WAS OBSCURED IN THE SULLIVAN CASE.

In estimating the outrage on public justice that has resulted from the Sullivan trial, it is proper to remember that there has been at no time any popular clamor for this man's blood as an atonement for his crime. Even at the time of the killing, though the circumstances were of a character to aggravate the natural horror in the minds of peaceful citizens at the violent taking of human life, there was no effort to hound Sullivan to the death. He had many friends who were steadfast to him even in his criminal misfortune, and his wife attracted a wide sympathy, of a large part of which he received the benefit. The crime was committed several months ago, and any public excitement that existed at the time had subsided before the trial began. The court-room was filled, not with a class of people howling for revenge nor even justice, but with a mob made up of partisans of Sullivan. The public prints refrained from all comment during the trial. There was, as a matter of fact, no danger of Sullivan's being convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. Neither he nor his friends, nor his counsel, nor the Court, nor the public apprehended such a result; probably the counsel for the State did not expect it for one moment. The evidence was not perhaps sufficient to justify a conviction for murder with malice prepense under our statute, nor warrant a sentence of death. The only feeling in the community, and this extended to all classes of intelligent, respectable, and law-abiding people, was that the safety of the community demanded the proper punishment of a man who had attacked and killed a fellow-creature, after making all proper allowance for provocation and impulse.

The attorneys of Sullivan, understanding fully the situation and knowing that their client's life was not in danger, set out from the start to impress the jury that it was a case of murder to be punished with hanging, or that the prisoner was innocent and should be set free. As the prisoner's counsel, they had, of course, a right to adopt this line of defense. But Judge McAllister had no right to co-operate with them and assist them in suppressing the just and lawful means provided for punishing Sullivan to the extent that he was guilty. The Judge knew, as everybody else knew, that Sullivan was in no danger of being hanged, and therefore his sentimental sympathies could not have been aroused for a man in imminent peril of his life; but his rulings, his misconstruction of the statutes, his suppressions of evidence, and his one-sided instructions to the jury, all tend to show that it was his desire and purpose that Sullivan should not be punished at all, and that, to this end, he thwarted as much as possible the duty of the jury to find Sullivan guilty of manslaughter, and to punish him with imprisonment for a term of years or as low as one year, if the homicide was not done in absolute self-defense. But this is just what Sullivan's counsel sought to keep from the jury. "Hang him or acquit him," was the refrain of O'Brien's speech, because he knew there was no danger of hanging. And the Judge, knowing it too, refused to impress upon the jury that there was a middle course which might and should be adopted in case Sullivan was found not to have fired the fatal shot in order to protect his own life.

The most conspicuous evidence that Judge McAllister favored the line of defense adopted by Sullivan's counsel is found in his refusal to give to the jury that one of Prosecuting-Attorney Reed's instructions in which both the statute defining murder and the statute defining manslaughter were quoted, and the jury informed that if they found Sullivan was not guilty of murder but was guilty of manslaughter, then it was their duty to bring in a verdict accordingly. Judge McAllister has twice said that he withheld this instruction because the wording of it was such as would have caused the Supreme Court to reverse any verdict that might be found; but, if he was so careful of State's-Attorney Reed's professional reputation as this, it is strange that he did not make the wording conform to the technical demands of the Supreme Court, and still bring the two statutes and their duty clearly before them. On the contrary, when the jury subsequently demanded the statutes of their own motion, in order to ascertain their discretion in the case, Judge McAllister refused to let them go to the jury, claiming that they must abide by his construction of the statutes!—and this in the face of the fact that the plain, undisputed law of this State is, that the jury are the judges of the *law* as well as the facts. The conclusion from this circumstance is inevitable that Judge McAllister entered fully into the purpose of the defense, and obscured as much as possible the plain duty of the jury to punish Sullivan for manslaughter, if they did not find that he was guilty of murder, nor yet that he had acted in self-defense. We think it was largely by means of this obscuration of this duty that there was a disagreement in a case where not one honest man in a thousand—whether Judge, lawyer, or layman—but believes Sullivan ought to be punished for his terrible crime.

Judge McAllister is only partially correct when he thinks that the public indignation which now prevails "will soon blow over." It is true that a large, busy community like ours does not act on impulse for any length of time, nor cherish vivid and active resentment. The respect for the judiciary is so strong that all respectable men are averse to openly antagonizing a Judge, and public wrongs are often swallowed up in the rush, and hurry, and selfishness of busy city life. And so it may be that, in a few weeks or months, Judge McAllister will not hear the roar of public indignation about his ears; but he is mistaken if he thinks he will ever be restored to the confidence of the right-thinking part of the people which a Judge ought to enjoy. The evil consequences of his conduct in the Sullivan trial will outlive him, and the just resentment of the public will outlive the usual effacement of time and other excitements. We are willing that Judge McAllister should take all the satisfaction he may in his own profession of having done only his duty "to his client," but he is in great error if he persuades himself that the general respect for human life is so small, the general knowledge of law so defective, and the general stock of common sense so limited, as ever to approve or even palliate the manifest partisanship which he has shown on the Bench at the deliberate sacrifice of justice and the public safety.

THE NORTHEAST PASSAGE.

A navigable Polar route between Europe and the heart of Asia is the latest and greatest achievement of geographical exploration. This work, far surpassing in interest and practical value anything that Stanley has accomplished, the world owes to an intrepid Swedish explorer, Prof. Vordenskiold. Prof. Vordenskiold had a theory that the Gulf Stream, after striking the coast of Europe, passed around to the north of Scandinavia, and opened a way with its warm currents through the Polar Sea, north of Russia and Asia. The Professor sailed from Sweden in August, and has already, if his report does not exaggerate his success, proved his theory true, and made a geographical discovery that will change the course of trade between Europe and Asia and powerfully affect the destinies of millions of human beings for all time to come. He found a clear passage through the Polar Sea, reached the mouth of the Yenisei, and through it penetrated into the heart of Asia, almost to the very frontiers of China. The country bordering the Yenisei is vast, fertile, and uncultivated. The waters about its mouth are warm. By this route vessels of light draught can be taken within 150 miles of the head waters of the great Amoor River, and the commercial distance between Europe and China is shortened thousands of miles. This discovery has the greatest interest to Arctic explorers. It looks now as if the search for the northwest passage was a mistake. A northeast passage we know now there is, but as that is opened by the Gulf Stream, which does not flow to the north of the American Continent, there can be no scientific ground for believing that there is a northwest passage. The commercial results of the new route are obvious. Excepting Indian trade, which must go through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, commercial intercourse between Europe and Asia will soon begin to use the new northeast passage. The shortness of the route will add correspondingly to the comforts of mankind. New communities, new cities, perhaps, will be founded on the fertile banks of the Yenisei, and England will have more cause than ever to rejoice that the almost-impassable Himalayas bar her Oriental provinces from the growing Asiatic dominion of Russia.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Morning Star*, a Tilden newspaper, says:

> The readiness with which a majority of the Northern people credit the reports of outrages committed by the whites in the South is as lamentable as painful. Some indiscreet youth, with hot blood and quick passions, gets into a difficulty with one or more negroes, and resorts to the pistol, and at once a whole community is held up to the world as a lawless set of cutthroats. Or some poor, drunken fool becomes involved in a fight, and a negro is killed, and immediately it is telegraphed over the country, and staid and kindly people at once infer that the whole South is in a state of chronic excitement and turbulence, in which the worst passions are allowed to have their full sway. Now, in all this there is neither sense nor justice. There are bad men, imprudent men, hasty men, the world over. In the North there are really more brutalities, more murders, more arsons, in proportion to population, than in the South.

There are two points in the above paragraph to which we make reply. The first is the assertion that the people of the North look upon the difficulty of some indiscreet youth with a negro, in which the latter gets shot, as an outrage committed by a whole community. In making such an assertion as this the *Star* is only quibbling and evading the main point. The people of the North do not hold Southern communities responsible for individual difficulties between their "indiscreet youth" and the negroes, except so far as they refuse to punish them when guilty of murder, which is too often the case. They do not condemn these Southern outrages. We ask the *Star* if the horrible massacre of colored prisoners in cold blood at Hamburg by Butler, who is now electioneering in South Carolina for Tilden, was the work of indiscreet youth? Were the Coushatta, Ellenton, and Aiken massacres the work of "indiscreet youth"? Was the killing of the two negroes near Monroe, La., the other day by a gang of disguised White-Liners, the work of indiscreet youth? Are the White-Liners, Ku-Klux Klans, and Rifle-Clubs merely "indiscreet youth"? Are the murders, assassinations, proscriptions, and intimidations practiced upon Republicans by these armed gangs merely the work of indiscreet youth with hot blood and quick passions? If so, then there is an amount of murderous indiscretion rampant in the South which needs checking by the gallows and the Penitentiary. If this is simply indiscretion, what, in the name of common humanity, do the Southern people consider as crime?

The second point, and the most important one, in the above paragraph to which we reply is contained in the words, "There are bad men, imprudent men, hasty men, the world over. In the North there are really more brutalities, more murders, more arsons, in proportion to population, than in the South." Here again the *Star* is quibbling and seeking to cover the real issue. The crimes in the North are not political crimes. In this campaign we have made no comment upon crimes in the South of a non-political character. Our criticism has had reference to political murders and assassinations, political interferences with life and property, political proscriptions, ostracisms, and intimidations. There are no such crimes as these known in the North. The *Star* may take the history of the North for the past fifty years, or from the time since it has had a political record, and it cannot find such a murder as that perpetrated near Monroe, La., or at Hamburg. The people of the North do not go about in armed rifle-clubs, or in secret, disguised midnight bands, killing those who differ with them in political views. It is not a part of Northern civilization. Public sentiment would not tolerate it. The courts would punish it swiftly and severely. Political outrages by the Democratic party in the North thus far are confined to ballot-box stuffing, false registration, and election frauds of every conceivable description. Sometimes they mob a Republican procession by stoning it from round a corner, and sometimes they attempt to disturb a Republican meeting by howling, but they have not yet resorted to shot-gun assassination, terrorism, and social and business ostracism to accomplish their purposes. They have not yet driven off the families of their opponents, refused them justice in the courts, and persecuted them until life has become unendurable. This is the distinction to which we call the attention of the *Star*. When the South realizes that this country is one nation and not an aggregation of forty sovereign States, and that all the citizens of this country have equal rights in every one of the States, when men are treated in the South as they are in the North, when a Republican in South Carolina has the same protection in exercising the elective franchise that he has in the North, then the North will cease to complain of Southern outrages, and not until then.

TILDEN'S ONLY HOPE.

To judge from the registry in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn, we are drawing dangerously nigh that point when the people of this country may have to ask themselves, What is the use of voting, since even a national election is in peril of being carried by organized, systematic fraud? New York is the pivotal State upon the result in which, in all probability, depends the result of the national canvass; and, if the election in New York be carried by fraud, the probable result will be that the national election will also be carried by that fraud. This it is that gives national significance to the registry in the two cities in question. The revision by the United States Supervisors is yet in progress in New York City. But already has been discovered abundant evidence of the most stupendous frauds. Ten thousand of the fraudulent naturalization papers issued in blank in 1868, but the use of which was defeated by exposure of the rascality, are yet outstanding, have been registered upon, and will be voted upon unless the scheme be frustrated. The naturalization mill is being run at an unprecedented rate, an average of 200 brand-new voters having been ground out daily for the past six weeks from the grist furnished by the Tilden managers. Gangs of repeaters have been colonized into two, three, or more precincts simultaneously, by having rooms "taken" for them at cheap lodging-houses in each,—registry, of course, being made from all. The exchange and loan of naturalization papers, so that registry is made a number of times on each, has gone on briskly. And now the only hope of a tolerably fair election is that, in the short time within which the revision must be completed, the United States Supervisors may find proofs to warrant striking from the lists the bulk of the names fraudulently registered, and which, having been gotten upon the lists through the Tilden machinery of fraud, cannot now be stricken off until the Supervisors discover proofs of the fraud.

In Brooklyn the like course has been pursued by the Tildenites, and with what success is indicated by the figures. The total registery is 98,806 voters, while the total population naturalized and unnaturalized and including inmates of charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions, is but 484,616,—making a registry of voters for every 4 81-100 population. In the rural districts, where the entire population is native-born and every man of full age is a voter, the proportion is about 1 to 5. But even in the rural districts an election at which every voter registered was seldom if ever known. There are always the sick and absentees, and in the most exciting contests very rarely anywhere has the rate reached more than 1 to 7. But in Brooklyn, which is substantially a part of New York, the great immigrant *entrepot* of the Continent, the proportion of unnaturalized foreigners is greatest; and, as a matter of fact, Brooklyn never had, all told, 16 votes to the 100 of population, nor was it ever possible to induce them all to take the trouble to register. The registry in that city was swollen by atrocious frauds two years ago when Tilden was elected Governor, but then reached only 60,624. According to the registry as completed Monday night, the increase in the voting population in the past two years has been 28,282, representing an increase in population of 200,000, while it cannot be pretended Brooklyn has grown at a quarter that rate. It would be bootless to waste words upon the stupendous frauds made self-evident by the figures. There is no community in the United States where can be found one voter for every 4 81-100 population. The registry of 98,806 for that city stands simply for ballot-stuffing and repeating enough for Tilden to count up at least 30,000 votes for him. Upon that and upon the consummation of like frauds in New York City now depend Tilden's sole chance of election. If elected, he will be elected by fraud; and yet he postures and is paraded as the only true and genuine reformer.

There is somewhat that is remarkably suggestive about Gov. Tilden's demand upon the State Department for the surrender of Tweed to the New York officials. It was with notable eagerness that, days in advance of the time when it was possible for the vessel fetching him to have arrived, the demand was made, coupled with the request that "no unofficial communication be permitted with the vessel until after Tweed is surrendered to Sheriff Conner." That means simply that nobody shall be permitted to talk to Tweed so long as he remains in the custody of the United States. Were communication with the "Boss" permitted, it would afford him an opportunity to tell all he knows about that $5,000 paid Tilden; and about the stupendous New York election frauds in 1868, to pave the way for which Tilden issued his celebrated circular asking that advance information of the results in the rural districts be telegraphed Tweed, as was done in season to enable the latter to do the requisite ballot-stuffing in New York City; also all about Tweed's connection with Tammany. Were the Boss in custody of New York officials, there might be peril of his being kidnapped again, when again, of course, the mystery as to his whereabouts would be no less impenetrable to the New York police than is the Charlie Ross mystery itself. But Gov. Tilden need not feel the slightest solicitude on that score so long as the Boss is on board an American man-of-war. The jack-tars are not going to let the Boss be kidnapped any more. But, if let alone, they wouldn't hasten to gag Tweed, if, as the result of any unofficial communication, he began to tell what he knows about Tilden. Evidently no unofficial communication will be submitted with Tweed after he gets into the hands of the Democratic officials that would enable him to tell anything of the sort. Tilden's request that unofficial communication with the Boss be prohibited simply means that the latter be gagged and delivered gagged to Tilden's agents, to be kept gagged until after the election. There is no other conceivable reason for the solicitude lest Tweed be allowed opportunity to talk.

RESISTANCE TO LAW.

Following in the wake of Georgia and South Carolina, we now find the Mobile *Register*, the most influential paper in Alabama, counseling armed opposition to the United States authorities at the forthcoming election. The recent instructions of Judge Taft to United States Marshals to preserve the peace at political meetings, to repress all attempts to disturb them, to prevent terrorism and murder, and to arrest all parties guilty of any offense against the laws of the United States regulating the elective franchise, are the immediate objects of the seditious and vindictive appeals of the *Register*, one of which closes with the following unmistakable language: "And now we say to those minions of Secretary Taft and the tools of George Turner, United States Marshal, that the people of Alabama *shall not submit.*" The meaning of this defiance is that the people of Alabama will not obey the laws of the country and will not serve upon the United States Marshal's posse to help enforce them, although it is well established that every citizen of the United States is part of that posse. The only purpose of Judge Taft's order was to secure a fair election by preventing the murder and intimidation of voters, leaving every man free to vote as he pleases, but this the Mobile *Register* says shall not be done. "The people shall not submit." This is the legitimate outcome of the doctrine of State-Sovereignty, which, it appears, guarantees any State in violating the laws of the country, refusing to submit to them, or helping to execute them. This is the same paper that recently asserted that the negro shall be disfranchised and thrust out of politics. Such assertions as these plainly show the animus of the Southern people, and their determination that there shall not be a fair election. They show that the Democracy of the South is determined not only to prevent Republicans from voting but to openly resist the law officers if they attempt to protect them in the exercise of their constitutional rights. The unreconstructed Rebels, however, may go too far in their application of the doctrine of State-Sovereignty. The Bourbon organ in this city is evidently of this opinion, and styles the editor of the Mobile *Register* a political fool and partisan bigot. It fears the reaction that is sure to grow out of this revolutionary spirit. It knows that its only result will be to array a Solid North against a Solid South, the outcome of which has been already tested. There is but one course for the United States Marshals in the South to pursue. They must enforce the laws of the country. If they are resisted, the responsibility rests upon the Southern Democracy.

A MOB JURY.

The story which Mr. Berry has told of his experiences as a member of the jury which Sullivan's attorneys, assisted by the Judge, selected to try their client, should not pass unnoticed. It is virtually admitted by the hostile expressions of other jurors toward Berry which they have made in interviews since their discharge. Some of Sullivan's partisans on the jury undertook to acquit him on the "Mississippi plan." They entered immediately upon a policy of intimidation, and threatened personal violence. They first bullied, then cursed, and blasphemed, and blackguarded, then openly threatened, and finally capped the climax by one man making a desperate effort to assault and throw Berry out of the window because the latter was not ready to send Sullivan forth guiltless of all crime or wrong, and an exemplar of docility and injured innocence. We presume if this person had been permitted to assault Berry, hurl him out of the window, and kill him, it would have been a clear case of self-defense.

Now there is a law in this State covering just the outrage that was perpetrated on Mr. Berry, and we hope it will be employed to punish the men who were engaged in it. The statute reads:

> When one or more persons shall threaten violence to the person or property of any grand or petit juror, on account of any act done by him in obedience to a duty required of him by law, *or to prevent the performance of any such act*, the person or persons so offending shall be severally fined not exceeding $100, or confined in the county jail not more than three months.

The juror or jurors who threatened Berry during two days and nights with personal violence, and particularly that one who actually proceeded toward carrying the threat into execution, ought to be indicted and punished according to the law. If it has come to a pass when a man can only serve on a jury on the side of justice at the risk of his life, we think even Judge McAllister will admit that such protection as the law affords ought to be promptly applied. Had Mr. Berry been a man of less courage and decision of character, he might have been overcome by these threats, and yielded to the unlawful and brutal intimidation which some of his associates sought to exercise over him. Indeed, some of the other jurymen were brought under the lash, for they stood originally eight for acquittal and four opposed to acquittal; three of these four were dragooned into an abandonment of their honest conviction that Sullivan ought to be punished, and Mr. Berry alone resisted at the peril of his life.

This outrage in the jury-room is significant in another respect. It shows that, under the rules laid down by Judge McAllister, a jury was selected which in major part was ignorant, brutal, vicious, and even criminally inclined. It is not surprising that their sympathies followed the bent indicated by the Court. The juryman who wanted to throw Mr. Berry out of the window and kill him was naturally averse to punishing Sullivan for a similar indulgence of passion in killing Hanford. The conduct of the jury also shows the extent of the influence exerted upon it by the howling mob of claquers whom the Judge tolerated in the court-room. The jury was merely a reproduction in miniature of the Sullivan mob outside waiting for the verdict.

ROUMANIA'S POLITICAL RELATIONS.

In the progress of the Turko-Servian war it has been a matter of very general wonder that the large and powerful principality of Roumania has not exhibited open sympathy with the Sclaves, thrown off its nominal allegiance to Turkey, and struck hands with the Servians in ejecting the Turks from all the provinces north of the Balkans. It has been even more remarkable to those not aware of the reasons that they have listened unmoved to the recitals of the Bulgarian atrocities, and have watched the struggle without emotion.

The reason for this apparently singular apathy may be found in the fact that the Roumanians are not Sclaves. The Sclavic element of the population is a feeble minority, hardly larger than the Jews and Gypsies. The Roumanians are Latins. Their country was so completely colonized by the Romans that the original population was driven out, and it was almost completely Romanized. There are about 5,000,000 people in the two provinces constituting Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia), of whom four-fifths have no Sclavic blood in their veins. The remaining fifth is too feeble to have any control of or influence in the administration of the Government. The language of the Roumanians is not Sclavic but a species of Latin, resembling it as closely as the French does, its roots being Latin. The people have the complexion, manners, actions, and habits of life of the Latins. Bucharest, the Capital, with its population of 225,000, is a miniature Paris, having the volatile life of that city, its activity, manners, and intrigues. The only point of contact between the Roumanians and Sclaves is in religious sympathy. Ninety per cent of the people belong to the Greek Church. To that extent also they sympathize with Russia and look upon her as their protector. In all other respects, however, there is no more sympathy between the two races than there is between the Celts and the English. This is the reason, and a very sufficient one, for the attitude of Roumania. The only impelling motive that could urge her to take up arms against the Turks would be the influence of Russia urging her on, or the hope that the principality might be made a Kingdom and release itself from the payment of the tribute which is now the last remaining link of Turkish dependence. The Turks have no other hold upon Roumania. They have no voice in the Government, no influence in the courts, collect no revenue, and are obliged to pay duties, the same as other nations. If they had been Sclaves they would have made common cause with the Servians long ago, and undoubtedly would have contributed such a powerful contingent that Tchernayeff would to-day have been in Constantinople instead of being compelled to defend himself and his shattered army in the Valley of the Morava. There is, however, no possibility that Roumania will figure in the present war unless she is driven into it by Russia. Should the present peace negotiations fail, Russia may resort to this course, more particularly because she desires to recover the strip of Bessarabia taken from her in 1868, and now a part of Roumania, which would give her access to and control of the Danube from its mouths nearly to Belgrade.

THE ELECTION LAW.

Mr. Henry G. Miller has addressed a letter to Judge Drummond protesting against the constitutionality of the law of Congress providing for the appointment of Supervisors to attend the polls, examine the registry lists, and challenge voters at all elections for members of Congress. He claims that Congress has no power over or control of the regulations governing the election of members of Congress. The Constitution reads: "The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators." Mr. Miller argues that the States, having made these regulations, Congress cannot do so; that the power lodged in Congress was designed to enable Congress to act where the States refused or neglected to do so. This argument is wholly unsustained by historical precedent or common sense. From the earliest days the several States had regulations for the elections of Senators. These varied in many States. In 1867, Congress, by a law prepared by Judge Trumbull, set aside all these regulations, and provided a uniform rule for the election of Senators,—the rule being uniform as to the "time and manner of holding elections for Senators."

In the matter of the election of Representatives, Congress has also at various times by law altered the manner of electing Representatives. The rules of the States were various. In some States members were elected by general ticket, in others by single districts, and in others by having two or more elected in a single district. Congress made a uniform rule by which Representatives should be chosen by single districts, with occasional special provisions, where a State had been unable to arrange the districts, to have one or more elected by general vote of the State. All conflicting State regulations on this point were set aside.

The law of Congress applies only to the election of members of Congress. Congress does not by this law interpose to prescribe qualifications of voters. The law is intended to provide that the laws of the State prescribing the qualifications of voters shall be lawfully and honestly executed, so that Representatives in Congress shall be elected by the "electors in each State having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature," and by no others. No man can vote more than once for a member of the Legislature, and consequently not more than once for a member of Congress. No person can vote for member of the State Legislature without a residence in the State, and in the county, or town, or precinct where he offers to vote for the time prescribed by law, nor can such person lawfully vote for member of Congress. The Supervisors cannot compel inspectors of election to admit or reject votes; but they can keep a record, report the facts, and by the proper tribunal have any fraud corrected. They have the power to preserve the peace, and for that purpose are clothed with authority to make arrests like any ordinary policeman. They may also arrest any person voting illegally. If Congress have the power to make by law a regulation fixing the "times, places, and manner of holding elections for Representatives," it is hardly a serious stretch of power to assume that they can include in the law such machinery as may be deemed necessary

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to secure an honest, peaceable election by the persons qualified by law to vote for such officers.

Judge MCALLISTER talks very freely about the extraordinary part he has played in the late travesty of justice. He was asked by one of the interviewers a question about which the public have been greatly puzzled, viz.: How it happened that SULLIVAN and his lawyers picked him to try the case, and rejected all of the seven other Judges, swearing that every one of them was prejudiced! Now, this was a pretty delicate question; but MCALLISTER did not dodge or evade it, but bluntly pitched into his seven associates on the Bench and knocked them over right and left, exalting himself as the only one perfect and altogether lovely in the following delectable style:

> Interviewer—Do you know, Judge, why it was that the defense came forward and swore that every Judge in Cook County, except yourself, was prejudiced?
>
> McAllister—Why, yes, I suppose I do. In the first place they knew I was a man who couldn't be driven; that could not be intimidated, and they knew that they must have such a kind of man as that to try the case. If they didn't, why there was no hope for SULLIVAN. Why, I tell you that if almost any other Judge had tried that case they would have put up a jury, and they would have hung SULLIVAN out of hand. But I know the law, and I don't propose to be dictated to by CHARLEY REED either. And the other reason was that all the Judges, or nearly all, were members of churches, and they thought they might have some religious prejudice. Now I don't belong to any church whatever, and I suppose those two things combined to make them pitch on me to try the case.

According to this, all the other Judges were men that "could be driven" and "intimidated," and that he (MCALLISTER) was the only man who had any courage or firmness on the Bench! Quite complimentary to his brethren truly. (2) Unless the defense secured his services "there was no hope for SULLIVAN"! (3) If any of the other Judges had tried the case the State's counsel would have put up a jury and they would have hung SULLIVAN out of hand. All the other Judges being ignoramuses of the law, and bloody-minded persons, SULLIVAN could not have had justice or a fair trial. (4) He alone understands law. (5) The other Judges were nearly all members of churches, and therefore full of prejudice against the practice of carrying revolvers, going to men's houses, knocking them down, and shooting them before their own families, and it was not safe to let such Judges try a murder case of that kind, because they might so interpret and administer the law as to inflict punishment on the shootist, and that would be dreadful, you know. So says MAC, almost in plain words: "The SULLIVAN crowd selected me to protect and acquit the young man, and I have done it. The other Judges were prejudiced ignoramuses, and were not to be trusted in a delicate job of this sort. I alone understand the law and how to run a murder case so as to acquit."

The diplomatic negotiations growing out of the Turko-Servian complication have developed several very interesting side issues. One of these is a pretty little quarrel between Austria and Italy, which has seriously disturbed the hitherto amicable relations between these two Powers. The quarrel grows out of the intention of Italy to speculate on the Eastern complication for a territorial aggrandizement at the expense of Austria. The intimation has been given out very plainly by the conservative branch of the Government that, if Austria annexes any Turkish territory, Italy will expect not Tunis, on the African coast, as has heretofore been stated, but territory on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. Both the organs of the Conservatives and of the Left have taken up the matter in a very defiant way, and the Austrian press is replying with equal bitterness. The significance of this disturbance of the friendly relations between Austria and Italy will appear in stronger light when the final settlement is made, and indicates that the partition of the plunder will be a very delicate affair, and may lead to still more embarrassing complications.

The people of Michigan need feel no solicitude about the security of the funds of the State which the Democratic press has charged has been deposited in insolvent "ring" banks by State Treasurer MCCREERY. In our special correspondence from Lansing, published in to-day's TRIBUNE, is given an official list of the State deposit banks, not one of which is of doubtful credit, and some of the heaviest of which are controlled by prominent members of the Democratic party. Besides, for every dollar of the State deposits, in addition to the ordinary liability of the banks, special security has been required by Gen. MCCREERY; and among the Directors are a number of the wealthiest Democrats in the State. Every dollar of the State's funds is secure. Not a dollar has been lost by Gen. MCCREERY during his term, and interest has been collected on every dollar deposited. Contrasted with the thievery that characterized the Democratic administration of that office, the strict fidelity with which Gen. MCCREERY has discharged its duties will the more commend itself to the people of the State, and assures his re-election.

ADAM's fall was never more graphically portrayed than by NAST in his cartoon in the last issue of *Harper's Weekly*. Under the Tree of Knowledge, round the trunk of which the old serpent—the copperhead—coils its slimy, White-Line, Solid South, banditti folds, and hisses venomously in her ear, sits EVE. It is not the first woman in all the glory of her womanhood, this EVE of NAST's. She hides shame-facedly, but it is the mock shame-facedness of the prude, not behind the fig-leaf, but in a pull-back of the latest cut. Her panier is stuffed with stolen income tax, and shinplaster-Michigan-mine currency, and railroads wrecked, and $5,000 from BOSS TWEED. The face is half hidden by the reform fan, behind which contrivance for raising the wind she looks dalliance at the serpent. But what is disclosed of the features, shriveled and sinister, betray her,—it is SAMMY TILDEN, herself, sure enough. And to CHARLES FRANCIS—it is CHARLES FRANCIS, with that wondrous mouth which only NAST can depict—SAMMY holds out the forbidden fruit—the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. With that marvelous mouth, all of it watering for that apple, he reaches forth eagerly to grasp it and—ADAM's fall is complete.

Among recent deaths which have occurred are those of the Hon. RANSOM H. GILLETT, of Lebanon Springs, N. Y., who in 1832 was a member of the Convention that nominated JACKSON to the Presidency, in 1834 a member of Congress, in 1837 Indian Commissioner, in 1840 a delegate to the Convention that renominated VAN BUREN, in 1845 Register of the Treasury, in 1855 Assistant United States Attorney-General, and in 1858 Solicitor of the Court of Claims; of the Rev. AMOS DELOS GRIDLEY, of Clinton, N. Y., who was the Moore Professor of Latin and Modern Languages in Amherst College, from 1847 to 1849, and a frequent contributor to the *North-American Review*; of DANIEL MCMILLAN, of Xenia, O., who was famous all over the West as a stock-raiser; of ISAAC F. BRAGG, one of the "ancient teachers" in the City of New York, who died recently at the age of 99; of JOHN RAYMOND, one of the oldest and best-known lawyers in New York City; of Mrs. M. PIPER, of Acton, Mass., a centenarian, who died recently at the extreme age of 101 years; of Col. OSCAR A. MACK, the Inspector of National Cemeteries; and of the Rev. RICHARD FULLER, D. D., of Baltimore, who will be well remembered from his correspondence with Dr. WAYLAND on domestic slavery.

The Democrats of South Carolina insist that, at all Republican meetings, there shall be a "division of time" between the two parties. This is a somewhat cheeky demand; at least, it would be so regarded in Northern latitudes. But the Southern Tildenites carry their divisional notions to a still greater length. They not only divide the time of Republican meetings, but very frequently divide the time of Republican voters by cutting abruptly short the natural period of their existence.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is preparing a book which is to be called "Footsteps of the Master." It is described as a prose Christian Year.

The Chevalier Pertz, for many years Librarian to the Royal Library in Berlin, and distinguished as a historian and archæologist, died recently.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., son of the present Secretary of State, has been renominated as a member of the New York Assembly, in which body he has already served two terms.

Mr. John Morley, the English writer, says that the history of any country can only be effectually and intelligently taught by treating it in its relation to the history of the world.

Mr. E. A. Freeman, the historian, has written a hot political article for the *Fortnightly Review*, and sprinkled it well with personal and undignified invective against Lord Derby and Lord Beaconsfield.

The London *Saturday Review* looks upon the lecture business in America as "an organized degradation of literature and of taste," and warmly commends Mr. Spurgeon for putting behind him Satan and the Redpath Bureau.

The New York *Times* has heard of murder by producing "involuntary indigestion." The use of the phrase suggests that there is such a thing as voluntary indigestion; if there is, the person who practices it ought to be secured by Barnum.

Sam Ward, King of the Lobby and Prince of good-dinner-fellows, is contesting his son's will. We regret to say that Samuel was disinherited by his stern offspring, who left his property, estimated to be worth $25,000, to female relatives.

The Athenian Club of Boston, started two years ago, was designed to bring into social and friendly relations prominent representatives of the dramatic and journalistic professions. It succeeded at first, but has of late been controlled by less agreeable persons, and its existence is now a question of doubt.

Beecher and Tilton arranged a dramatic episode in their modern epic by lecturing at Chickering Hall, in New York, on consecutive nights. Monday was Tilton's night, and Tuesday Beecher's. Regard for the truth compels the newspaper to notice that Tilton had the larger audience, and Beecher the better lecture, while in neither case was audience or lecture anything to boast of.

Judge McAllister's new Doctrine of Brawls will have its convenience in application. If a man have an enemy the correct thing hereafter will be to knock him down, and then say, gently but firmly, "I beg to inform you, sir, that this brawl is ended." The force of the argument will be increased by the judicious use of a revolver, in case the insensate adversary fails to understand the legal points of the controversy.

An exhibition of the work of women-artists is to be given by the Ladies' Art Association in New York the second week in December. Those who may feel disposed to wonder that a "Ladies'" Association should associate on terms of equality with "women"-artists have yet to learn that art is a great leveler of social distinctions. We have no doubt but that the exhibition will be removed from all vulgar patronage. A general invitation is extended to women-artists to participate. It may be profitable to inquire, meanwhile, whether the exclusive nature of the exhibition shall be considered a confession of inferiority or a claim to individuality in the work of women-artists. Probably the latter; and, if so, the exhibition has at once a good reason for existence and a means of justification within itself.

The Scholar in Politics and the Christian in Politics bid fair to be superseded before long by the Chromo in Politics. There would be scientific justice in this succession, for the chromo, as a finished product of learning and morality, represents more perfectly than any other work of art the stage of civilization to which the trade of politics has advanced. We observe that Mr. Beriah Magoffin, who has migrated from Kentucky to Minnesota, and who is now a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Ramsey County, has presented to every voter in his district "a beautifully-engraved" map of the district. From maps to chromos is but a short step, and it may be the time is not far distant when every reputable candidate will canvass his district with a wagon-load of pictures at his back. There is a wide field for the imagination in dwelling upon the subjects appropriate for campaign sketches. The Democrats would naturally prefer to portray the bar'l of money, while the Republicans might limn delicately the possible consequences of a Democratic Administration at the South.

The latest things in suicides are not less fascinating and useful as subject for serious meditation than the latest things in bonnets. We have heard recently of a Scotch collier who, not to be outdone in ingenuity and thoroughness, leaned gracefully over a package of dynamite and touched it off with a match. There was nothing left of that collier—that is, nothing worth mentioning; where he had stood there was a hole in the ground some yards in circumference and several feet in depth. On first thought, dynamite may seem to possess special advantages as an agent of destruction, since it digs a grave for whomsoever it kills; but as it blows the suicide past all necessity of a grave, we cannot see that the use of it shows a high order of intelligence. The newest English style in suicides was exhibited by a loyal subject of Queen Victoria, who found himself inconveniently in jail at New York recently. He adopted the clever expedient of setting fire to his shirt, thus arranging to make his exit from the world as the great and original character of the pale martyr in a shirt of fire. In this he did not entirely succeed. The flames were put out before the process of combustion had advanced to its limits. But the idea was given to the world.

Fair ones with blonde wigs are plenty in Germany, if any opinions may be based on the curious statistics lately collected by the Prussian Government. On a day fixed the hair and eyes of 4,070,923 children were examined with a view to ascertaining the prevailing color. It was found that 42.97 per cent had blue eyes and 24.31 per cent had brown eyes; while no less than 72 per cent had blonde hair, 26 per cent brown hair, and only 1.21 per cent black hair. Only 6.53 per cent, again, are of brunette complexion. In Bavaria the light-haired proportion is much smaller, and the savans therefore consider that the dark complexion comes from the South, which is in accordance with the general belief. The *Spectator* suggests that the color of the eyes may be in some way a protection against the influence of too much light. Another curious result of the observations was that nearly one-third of the Jewish children were found to have light hair. The value of these investigations is, of course, extremely limited, unless the knowledge that a large proportion of the youthful population of the world is provided with tow-heads may be considered of scientific importance; and of that fact there had not previously been any serious question. It was already well known that in Southern Asia black hair prevailed, and in Northern Europe blonde hair with blue eyes; and the inferences that these facts suggest could be drawn without an examination of the Prussian school-children.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—Samuel Engle, Yorktown; B. F. Adams, Boston; John Browne, Des Moines; E. S. Bailey, Clinton; Thomas Cratty, Peoria; E. C. Ruggles, Ohio; H. F. Sampson, Springfield, Mass.; Tito Palmieri, Maria Palmieri, and Alice Persiani, New York; C. A. Swineford, Baraboo; John E. Simpson, St. Louis; E. Clark, Jr., Buffalo.... *Tremont House*—Monsieur Frederick Luer Urso, Madame Camilla Luer Urso, and Mr. Augustus Saurel, Paris, France; the Hon. A. Campbell, LaSalle; Charles England, Washington; the Rev. J. McGill, Covington, Ky.; the Rev. L. Young, Frankfort, Ky.; Gen. H. F. Hale, Kansas; J. F. Stewart, Council Bluffs.... *Sherman House*—The Hon. Charles Folsom, New York; the Hon. J. H. Poole, Indiana; Washington Libbey, Washington; W. M. Hillis, Hereford, Eng.; D. W. Lockwood, U. S. A.; the Hon. W. D. Howah, Michigan; the Hon. E. L. Merritt, Springfield *Register*; Caustin Browne, Boston; Prof. H. Bush, Michigan; A. S. Bushnell, Ohio; W. H. Sage and R. D. Earle, New York.... *Palmer House*—James Meadley, London, Eng.; E. S. Washburn, Rochester, N. Y.; John Black, C. H. Larkin, Dr. J. H. Stearns, Louis Blye, Milwaukee; G. W. Clark, California; Edward McInall, Delaware; J. N. Raymond, Detroit; G. E. Danforth, Boston; A. H. Ford, England.

FOREIGN.

Negotiations at Constantinople Take a Pacific Turn.

An Elastic Armistice Likely to Be the Result.

Turkish Reports of Heavy Servian Losses in Recent Battles.

A Breach Between the Servian Cabinet and Gen. Tchernayeff.

The Sympathies of the People Declared to Be with the Former.

Report that Servia Has Again Asked for Foreign Intervention.

Result of the Elections for Members of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies.

THE EAST.

GERMAN EXPRESSION.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The liberal newspapers of Berlin are almost unanimous in their vigorous declarations against the establishment of Russian power in the Turkish provinces. The *Volks Zeitung* urges the propriety of placing the reforms under the English instead of Russian control.

TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

Religious agitation has begun in Morocco, with the object of procuring help for Turkey. The Christians apprehend a Moslem outbreak. The foreign Consuls have communicated with their Governments on the subject.

RUSSIA'S FLEET.

The Russian iron-clad squadron will winter in Italian waters, to be ready to proceed to the East in case of need.

THE ARMISTICE.

According to private dispatches from Constantinople, dated yesterday, the Porte had not then accepted Gen. Ignatieff's proposal for a six weeks' armistice.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "An apparently trustworthy announcement is made that Russia has intimated her willingness to accept the Porte's latest armistice. The proposal, with certain modifications, is not calculated to imperil the desired result. The proposal to settle the terms of peace by a conference at which the Porte shall not be represented is opposed by England and Italy."

THE BRITISH FLEET.

The troop-ship Himalaya is preparing to take six companies of the Royal Engineers and two of the Transport Corps to join the British Mediterranean fleet. The order was given some days ago, when the aspect of affairs was more threatening than now.

TCHERNAYEFF VS. NICOLICHS.

BELGRADE, Oct. 27.—Minister of War Nicolich wrote to Gen. Tchernayeff complaining of the misconduct of some of the Russian volunteers, and requesting him to prevent the recurrence thereof, otherwise he would make representations to the Czar. Gen. Tchernayeff, exasperated at this action of the Minister, wrote to Prince Milan demanding the removal of Nicolich. A Cabinet Council was summoned, in which Prime Minister Ristics supported the War Minister, and declared that the entire Ministry was responsible for his action, and if M. Nicolich resigned all would resign. Subsequently the Minister of the Interior went to Deligrad to endeavor to compromise with Gen. Tchernayeff. M. Nicolich, however, resigned, and matters now remain in suspense pending the return of the Minister of the Interior. Prince Milan is much irritated at M. Nicolich's resignation and Gen. Tchernayeff's arrogance. The Ministry have the support of public opinion in upholding the dignity of the Government. Gen. Tchernayeff's conduct is generally condemned.

GEN. DOCTOROFF

has resigned his position as Gen. Tchernayeff's Chief of Staff, and been appointed Commander of the Army of the Timok. Gen. Protick, a Servian, replaces him on Gen. Tchernayeff's staff.

AUSTRIA'S POLICY.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A telegram from Vienna reports that Prince Auersperg, President of the Austrian Council, replying in the Reichrath to the interpellations on the Eastern question, declared that Austria's policy was, above everything, to maintain peace. Consequently any aspiration toward the acquisition of foreign territory was out of the question. Count Andrassy could not suffer his policy to be influenced by the interests of different nationalities, but solely by those of the entire Empire. He would continue to resolutely strive for the maintenance of peace, and the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in Turkey.

THE TURKISH ADVANCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—The Porte has telegraphed to its agents abroad a summary of the recent fighting and the result. The dispatch says: "The Turks stormed a fortification on a high mountain which is considered to be the key to the Servian position at Deligrad. They carried other intrenchments of less importance, and took Coumik, near the Deligrad bridge, where were the Servian headquarters, occupied Djinimini, a large village beyond Coumik, on the road to Krushevatz, and stormed several intrenchments. The Servians fled. Their losses are enormous. On the side of Mitrovitz the Servian attack in the direction of Chatal was repulsed with heavy loss."

FEARFUL PRIVATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch says intelligent witnesses just returned from Deligrad report that the Servians are enduring fearful privations. On Sunday last 600 wounded were lying at the inns and cafes, which were used as hospitals. Half of these people had wounded themselves in order to procure their discharge."

A Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs: "It is stated that the Servian Government, in consequence of recent defeats, have again asked for interference of the Powers in favor of peace. It is reported in Berlin that Turkey is endeavoring to treat directly with Servia.

THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Oct. 28—5 a. m.—The *Post* publishes in official form the following statement explanatory of the latest phase of negotiations: "We understand the tendency of negotiations at Constantinople does not forbid the expectation of a specific solution. Gen. Ignatieff has intimated the willingness of Russia to assent to a six-weeks' armistice with the successive prolongations proposed by the Porte. There only now remains the condition for which the Porte stipulated, that all the Powers should concur in recommending the armistice."

A Vienna dispatch of the *Times* reports that the negotiations have taken unexpectedly

A FAVORABLE TURN.

Russia on Thursday informed the Powers that she had no objection to a clause being added to the six weeks' armistice, providing that it might eventually be prolonged if required by the state of negotiations. This clause, of course, to be only permissive, and to fix no term to the prolongation; but the latest information is that Russia has all but consented to make the first prolongation one of six weeks and obligatory. The German Government, which was first informed of Russia's concession, has already expressed its adhesion, and recommended other Powers to do the same. It is thought that Russia's action will be influenced by a desire to disarm the suspicion of Europe.

IN CONSTANTINOPLE

the conviction grows that Russia is not seeking a pretext for rupture, but is making a serious effort to bring about an arrangement which will allay the excitement of the Russian people, and at the same time establish Russian ascendency in Turkey on a solid and permanent footing.

LATEST.

LONDON, Oct. 28—5:30 a. m.—All the special correspondents, although differing as to details, confirm the reports of the pacific change in Russia's attitude towards Turkey. The *Daily News'* Vienna dispatch says the conclusion of an armistice is considered certain.

It is officially denied that Servia has requested the intervention of the Powers.

A dispatch from Belgrade to the *Times* reports that the resignation of the Servian Minister of War is considered inevitable. Ivonvitch, Chief of Prince Milan's staff, will probably be his successor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SLADE CASE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The case of Dr. Slade, the American medium, and Simmons, his assistant, was up again to-day, when the charge of conspiracy against them was dismissed, and Simmons was discharged. A new prosecution was then commenced against Slade under the vagrant act. Magistrate Flowers expressed the opinion that there was a strong prima facie case against Slade under this act.

THE BREADSTUFFS TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—The leading grain circular, issued to-day, in its review of the past week, says: The weather has been dry, and farmers are busy in the fields, hence there has been a considerable decrease in the supplies of British wheat, and an advance in value in many cases of a shilling per quarter. Foreign, on the contrary, has tended rather downward, as millers, having purchased freely last week, are for the moment out of the market. Business since Tuesday has been quiet and of a retail character, but importers are indisposed to press sales, and values remain nominally unaltered. Maize has been slow, sales rather favoring buyers. There was a limited attendance at this market to-day, and transactions in wheat were of the smallest compass, but there was no pressure to sell. A reduction of a penny per cental was conceded in a few instances. Flour was very dull and easier. Corn was in moderate demand at a decline of 3d.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE.

PANAMA, Oct. 19.—A severe cyclone passed over the Central American States on the 3d and 4th inst. The town of Managra, in Nicaragua, was inundated on the 4th. About 400 houses were blown down. The inhabitants had to climb on the top of their houses to prevent being washed away by the flood. Many were drowned by the houses falling. The total damage is estimated at about $2,000,000.

The town of Blanfield, on the Mosquito coast, in Nicaragua, also experienced the hurricane. Over 200 houses were blown down.

The same storm passed over the Lake of Nicaragua, causing an immense amount of damage. The Commodore Adams, a lake steamer, was lost.

The loss on the coffee crop is estimated at $3,000,000. About twenty lives were lost. The whole district is completely flooded.

SPAIN.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Detachments of artillery and cavalry will sail for Cuba on Monday in addition to the 21,000 reinforcements already sent.

DOOMED TO EXILE.

In connection with the recent insult to the Spanish Ambassador to Italy by the committee appointed to superintend the reception to the Spanish pilgrims at the Vatican, the Spanish Government has issued an order prohibiting the return to Spain of the prelates who, while in Rome, failed to call upon the Ambassador. The order especially mentions the Archbishop of Grenada.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES

in connection with the recently discovered conspiracy continues. Fresh arrests have been ordered. The rising was to have begun at Seville. A military insurrection was to have taken place at the same time, together with a revolt in the navy at Ferrol and Cadiz.

GERMANY.

ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The elections for the Prussian Chamber of Deputies were held today. The National Liberals have been successful in 169 cases, the Ultramontanes in 70, the Progressists in 56, the Poles in 15, the Particularists in 5, various sections of the Conservatives in 62, and the Neutrals in 3. The results in twenty-five districts have not yet been communicated. All the successful candidates in Berlin are Progressists.

FRANCE.

NEWSPAPER MANAGER IMPRISONNED.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The manager of *Droits de l'Homme* newspaper has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for insulting Generals of the army.

GAMBETTA.

M. Gambetta addressed his constituents at Belleville to-day, urging moderation. The speech was well received.

EGYPT.

THE KHEDIVE'S ESTATE.

CAIRO, Oct. 27.—England, France, Germany, and Austria have notified their approval of the judgments against the Daira, or the Khedive's private estate.

ITALY.

EARTHQUAKE.

ROME, Oct. 27.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Tivoli yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

Washburn's Successor—Conflicting Statements as to the Reasons for the Change.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—Mr. J. J. Brooks was this afternoon appointed Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, to succeed Elmer Washburn. Mr. Brooks has been eleven years in the service, has had great experience, and is recognized as one of the most efficient, capable, and trustworthy men in the Government employ. He was chosen on account of his personal merits, and had no knowledge that there was to be a vacancy. He was one of the most valuable officers in the raids upon the Whisky Ring at Philadelphia, New Orleans, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

Washburn's removal is explained by no later or more satisfactory reasons. He was removed because he speaks of things by their right names, and declined to accede to Secretary Morrill's repeated requests that he should resign. Every word spoken concerning him as an officer or a man by both the President and Secretary Morrill has been in the highest commendation. Not knowing any reason why he should resign, Washburn refused to do so, and compelled his superiors to assume the responsibility for their own acts. Where that responsibility belongs is not clear. The President says that the whole matter was left discretionary with Secretary Morrill. The latter says that the removal was the result of the President's mandate. There is a misunderstanding, or an issue of veracity, between these high officials. Meanwhile Morrill is somewhat disturbed, and protests that he does not wish to administer upon Bristow's troubles.

The only plausible explanation is the one that the President himself assigns that, in the President's judgment, Washburn was in what the former calls the Bristow conspiracy. Many recent acts and utterances induce the belief that the President is convinced that there was such a conspiracy. Enemies of Bristow's and friends of Babcock's have made him believe it. Upon this theory he has acted in the Washburn case, and may act in some others. Washburn meanwhile declares that he never knew of any conspiracy, never wavered in his loyalty to the President, or in fidelity to his own duty, and that Bristow would blush to hear that any Government officers had proposed to procure evidence to defame the President or even the humblest of men.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—E. L. Stanton, son of the late Secretary of War Stanton, and Attorney for the District of Columbia since the formation of the present form of the District Government, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 31st instant. His resignation has been accepted by the Department Commission.

The following appointments of Internal Revenue Gaugers have been made: Frank H. Rice, First District, Wisconsin; John Howard, W. T. Foulk, D. Wilson, and H. C. McArthur, Fourth Missouri; S. S. Waterman, Isaac W. McCaskey, Samuel M. Dickson, Charles H. Lathrop, and Charles H. Noyes, First Illinois District.

The following Storekeepers have been appointed: Charles F. Doggs, E. S. Hubbard, and Parsons Cook, First Illinois; Henry Kochler, First Wisconsin.

THE TOWNSHIP NUISANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 27.—Several days ago Smith King, newly-elected Township Trustee, made a demand upon Michael Dougherty, his predecessor, for the balance in his possession, something over $11,000. All that he could scrape up was about $3,000. This he turned over, and wanted to pay the rest in installments. Mr. King would not agree, and to-day instituted suit on Dougherty's bond. It is claimed on behalf of Dougherty that a mistake has been made in settling with him, and that the balance against him is not so large as stated. He is a Reformer.

A COLD RECEPTION.

Such Was the Experience of English Arctic Navigators.

They Reach a Point Within 400 Miles of the Pole.

Thermometer 70 Below Zero, and Ice 150 Feet Thick.

Capt. Hall's "President's Land" They Declare Does Not Exist.

Incidents of a Sledge-Journey of 200 Miles Over the Ice.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A telegram has been received, announcing the return to Valentia, Ireland, of the British Arctic expedition, under Capt. Nares, comprising the steamers Alert and Discovery. Their progress to the North Pole was found to be impracticable.

Capt. Nares reports that no land could be discovered to the northward of the highest latitude reached, namely, 83 degrees, 20 minutes, but in other respects the expedition was successful. The Alert has proceeded to Queenstown, and Capt. Nares to London. All well.

The Alert arrived at Valentia at 2:30 this afternoon, that being the first land made since leaving the frozen regions. She parted company with the Discovery on the Atlantic.

The Alert and Discovery left Port Foulke on July 29, 1875, and entered the ice off Cape Sable. After a severe and continuous struggle they reached the north side of Lady Franklin Bay, where the Discovery was left in winter quarters. The Alert pushed on and reached the limit of navigation on the shore of the Polar Sea, where the ice varied in thickness, being in some places 150 feet deep. President Land does not exist.

The Alert wintered in latitude 82, 27. At this point the sun was invisible 142 days, and a temperature the lowest ever recorded was experienced. A detachment with sledges was dispatched nothward. It was absent seventy days, and reached latitude 83, 20. Another party rounded Cape Colombia, the northernmost point of America, and traced 220 miles westward from Greenland, and also explored far to the eastward. These sledge parties met with no game, and suffered from scurvy. Hans Petersen died from frost-bite. John Porter, of the Alert, and James Hans and Charles Paul, of the Discovery, died on the sledging expeditions. No Esquimaux were seen, nor were any icebergs met with beyond Cape Union.

The expedition encountered great difficulties in returning. The Alert's rudder-bolt was damaged. The vessels left Smith's Sound Sept. 9. They signaled the Pandora Oct. 16, all well. The Alert parted from the Discovery in a gale on Oct. 19. She will shift her rudder at Valentia, and proceed to Queenstown to coal. The Admiral at Queenstown telegraphs that the Discovery is expected to arrive hourly.

The lowest temperature during the winter was 104 degrees below the freezing point.

During the sledge-journeys the ice was so rugged that it was only possible to advance a mile a day. During the winter rich collections in the department of natural history were made, and many valuable scientific observations taken. Excellent coal was found near the place where the Discovery wintered. The expedition experienced the coldest weather ever registered, the temperature being 59 degrees below zero for a fortnight, and falling once to 104 degrees below the freezing point.

The Pandora, when spoken by the Alert, reported her screw slightly damaged by ice. The Pandora called at Littleton Island and Cape Isabella, but was unable to reach Cape Sabine. As the expedition did not touch at Littleton Island on its return, it missed the letters left by the Pandora.

The health of the crews, with the exceptions already mentioned, has been good. Frost-bites were severe, but not numerous. Petersen, the interpreter, died in forty days after both feet had been amputated for frost-bite.

All the members of the expedition declare it impossible to get nearer the pole than their northern exploring party, which penetrated to within 400 miles of it. On the return from their sledge journey the men were in a very helpless condition, and it was necessary to draw some of them on the sledges. The planking of the Alert was much damaged by ice.

A member of the expedition telegraphs to the *Daily News* that the northernmost land reached was in latitude 83.07. After that there was ice. The point furthest west reached was in longitude 85. Lady Franklin's Straits is really a bay.

Petermann Fiord was closed by a glacier. The northernmost point in Greenland seen was in latitude 82.57.

FIRES.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

At about 3:30 yesterday morning fire was discovered between the hardware store of E. C. Lewis and Dr. C. F. Swan's building, on Ninety-second street, which proved to be the most destructive of the numerous conflagrations at this village, and seven buildings were consumed before it was brought under full control. The following-named parties lost property to the amount of $14,000: E. C. Lewis, two-story frame building worth $1,800, stock of hardware, and his household furniture on second floor, $2,000; Dr. C. F. Swan, two-story frame building and barn, $2,000,—occupied by J. C. Jackson as a grocery-store, bakery, and dwelling; loss on stock and furniture, $2,200. E. Erfurth, one-story frame building, occupied as a harness-shop and dwelling; his loss will amount to $1,500. Directly back of these was the two-story shoe-store and dwelling of H. Heneberger, whose loss will amount to $1,500. The wind being from the east, the fire crossed Houston avenue, and consumed a two-story frame building belonging to Mrs. Gillis, together with a barn in the rear; her loss will be about $1,500. D. D. McKay occupied this building as a clothing-store, and was fortunate in saving a large part of his stock, but his loss will aggregate at least $1,500. Insurance was held on the above to the amount of $3,550, $1,000 by Dr. Swan in the Traders' of Chicago, $800 by E. Erfurth in the Fireman's of Chicago, and $1,750 by J. C. Jackson in Redfield's Suburban Agency. This makes the fourth fire here in a little over one year. This fire was undoubtedly incendiary, as it is almost impossible to locate the starting point; in fact, the families of Mr. Lewis and Jackson were compelled to climb out of the windows of the second story without saving sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness. Mr. Lewis had $2,000 insurance which expired yesterday noon, but was not renewed.

AT REYNOLDSBURG, O.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 27.—The *Times'* special says: "It is reported that a fire at Reynoldsburg, O., last night, destroyed the business part of the town, including the Post-Office. The loss is unknown.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28—1 a. m.—For the Lake Region, falling barometer and increasing southwest winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, and rain areas partly turning into snow.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.28	41	65	S.E., fresh	......	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.19	50	45	S. E., fresh	......	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.07	55	56	E., fresh	......	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.02	56	45	S., fresh	......	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.93	54	49	S., fresh	......	Hazy.
10:18 p. m.	29.92	54	49	S., fresh	......	Hazy.

Maximum thermometer, 57; minimum, 38.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	30.21	33	S. E., fresh	.82	Hy. Snow
Cheyenne	29.91	51	W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.88	59	S. E., fresh.	......	Cloudy.
Denver	29.86	49	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Duluth	29.94	43	E., fresh	......	Clear.
Escanaba	30.09	38	E., gentle	.78	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	29.95	70	S., brisk	......	Fair.
Grand Haven	29.99	44	S. E., fresh.	......	Hazy.
Keokuk	29.82	68	S. W., brisk	......	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	29.82	52	S. E., light.	......	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.80	68	S., brisk	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.96	49	S. E., fresh.	......	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.73	56	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Platte	29.46	51	Calm	......	Cloudy.
Salt Lake	29.85	52	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Santa Fe	29.86	44	S. E., light.	......	Fair.
Yankton	29.80	47	W., gentle.	......	Clear.

LIBEL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 27.—A week or two ago the *Will County Courier*, the Greenbackers' organ in this district, published an article in which it accused Adam Sachs, of Monee, the Democratic nominee for Sheriff, of several flagrant crimes, chief among which were incest and murder. Sachs at once commenced criminal proceedings against W. H. Cook, editor of the *Courier*, which is a joint-stock concern, for alleged defamation of character, laying his financial damages, by reason of said slanderous article, at $50,000. Yesterday Cook was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Sachs, and lodged in the County Jail, where he meditated during the night on the uncertainties of newspaper life. This morning he appeared before Justice Shanahan, took change of venue to Justice Hendricks, who continued the case until Monday next, fixing Cook's bail at $1,000, which he succeeded in obtaining late this afternoon. He has summoned seventy-four witnesses to prove the truth of his charges against Sachs, which are generally disbelieved here.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

There are thousands of people in Chicago with shattered nerves and debilitated constitutions. Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a sovereign restorative. Depot, 53 Clark-st.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of the disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy, which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE

Instead of being a puffed-up medicine has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood-purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots, and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About one year since, I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State-st., Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent my wife has used with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General Debility, and has been greatly benefited.

THOS. GILMORE, 229½ Walnut-st.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of the Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles, and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154⅙ dozen (1,852 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully, yours,
AL GILMAN, 468 Broadway.

To H. R. Stevens, Esq.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

FUR TRIMMINGS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Fur Trimmings.

We make the lowest prices, and offer superior qualities from choice selected skins, displaying a large and very handsome line of all kinds now fashionable.

We have also special qualities of Feather Trimmings! Most elegant goods! Unequaled in attractiveness by any previous exhibit! Our selection of Dress, Cloak, and Costume Trimmings includes the latest fashionable novelties in Rich Silk and Chenille Fringes, Moss Trimming, Galoons, Braids, Ornaments, Buttons, Tassels, and Aigrettes, in endless variety, from our own special importations.

State-st.—Washington-st.

RELIGIOUS.

MOODY and SANKEY.

SUNDAY ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE

GREAT TABERNACLE,

Monroe and Franklin-sts.

8 o'clock Sunday morning, lecture to Christian workers. Subject: "DANIEL."

4 o'clock Sunday afternoon and 8 o'clock Sunday night, Gospel meeting for all.

Doors open one hour before each service.

No tickets required for any meetings.

FINANCIAL.

The Bank of Montreal

Is prepared to issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the World.

OFFICE IN CHICAGO,

Corner LaSalle & Madison-sts.

STOVE BOARD.

PAGE'S "TILE" STOVE BOARD.

UPHOLSTERY.

UPHOLSTERY!

Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

Invite attention to their seasonable display of "Upholstery and Curtain" materials, which they are offering at marked reductions from former prices.

LACE, GUIPURE, AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

All kinds of Silk, Worsted, and Linen Fabrics; Bed, Pillow, and Sheet Shams, Window Shades and Hollands, Curtains, Cretonnes, Smyrna Cloths, &c., &c.

BEDDING.

Great Bargains in Blankets, from $2 up.

Flannel Sheets and Comforters.

Best Hair Mattresses.

Feathers and Pillows.

Warranted Spring Beds of our own make.

Also a complete assortment of

HORSE BLANKETS, LAP ROBES, AND RUGS.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

CLOAKS & SUITS.

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE,

Madison & Peoria-sts.

A large line of All-Wool Beaver Cloaks, very long, at $5.00, worth $9.00.

A full line Rough Cloaks, long and handsome, at $8 and $10.

An All-Wool Beaver Cloak, Fur Trimmed, in Plain or Rough, at $12, $14, and $15, worth from $18 to $25 each.

An Elegant and Rich Line of Very Fine Cloaks, in Esquimaux, Mattlasse, and Fur Beaver, from $18 to $30, the choicest and cheapest goods in the city.

100 Ladies' Stuff Suits in all the new Dark Shades, at $10, $12 and $15, worth from $15 to $25.

50 Ladies' Stuff Suits, with Overskirts and Basques or Polonaises, $18, $20 and $22, worth from $25 to $40 each.

Camel's Hair Overdresses and Basques for $8 and $10, worth double the price.

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Dresses made to order at short notice.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

WEDDING CARDS.

Wedding Cards SPECIALTY.

COBB'S LIBRARY

No. 36 Monroe-st.

BULBS, &c.

FALL BULBS,

Hyacinths, Crocus, Tulips, &c., &c.

FERNERIES, FLOWER POTS,

And a full line of seasonable goods for House Decoration and Window Gardening.

KING & SAVAGE, 77 State-st.

SPECTACLES.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES Suited to all sights by inspection, at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building.

WATCHES.

GET PRICES ON AMERICAN WATCHES AT KENDALL'S, No. 242 State-st., corner Jackson, before buying. An Elgin Hunting-Case Silver Watch, Warranted, $11.

FOR SALE.

THE COLEMAN GAS APPARATUS. FOR LIGHTING COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN BUILDINGS. Safe and Economical. No. 224 Clark-st. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

M'ALLISTER.

What They Think of the Judge on 'Change.

And How They Like Being Stigmatized as Gamblers.

They Intend to Present the Petition and See What He Will Do.

List of Persons Who Signed the Document Yesterday.

No Time Yet Fixed for Sullivan's Next Trial—A Douglas County Judge.

Some Correspondents Who Express Themselves with Great Earnestness.

ON 'CHANGE.

JUDGE M'ALLISTER AND THE PETITION.

On the floor of the Board of Trade the feeling against Judge McAllister has been to a certain extent intensified by the remarks of the Judge, published in THE TRIBUNE. Signatures to the petition are flowing in rapidly, and that document is assuming formidable proportions. The indignation expressed Thursday was no evanescent outburst of anger, but a keen and settled distrust of the motives of the Judge, allied to a determination to remedy the defect, if practicable,—at any rate to send out some clearly expressed idea of the opinions held by members of the Board. It was not strictly a Board movement, and is not considered binding upon it as a body. It was merely the expression of the opinion of many who daily do business on 'Change. Nor do the signatures comprehend all the members. There are not a few who utterly and emphatically refuse to attach their names, and who claim that neither the Board nor its members have the right to impugn the motives or question the legal acumen of Judge McAllister or any other member of the judiciary. They are inclined to think the petition in bad taste, and utterly worthless so far as it proposes to effect any reform. They admit that they entertain opinions upon the rulings of the Court in the Sullivan trial, but they are strongly inclined to question the propriety of even expressing those opinions in the manner selected by other members.

Those who have already signed concede that, so far as securing the consummation prayed for is concerned, the petition will unquestionably be inoperative, but they felt strongly on the subject, and chose the method they did as the readiest to inform the Judge how they looked upon him, and to place him in a position to know who entertained those views. And it is also contended by them that the only persons who have refused to sign are those who have also refused to be bound by the rules of the Board. As to the exhibition of taste, they do not think it an important element. As citizens of Chicago, their rights are at stake, and they propose to acquaint Judge McAllister with their determination not to put up with any attack upon those rights. They point out the fact that the Board of Trade has for years struggled to improve the jury system and to raise the juror to some standard of intelligence, and they do not propose to keep their mouths closed while a Judge throws away the fruit of their labors and sends them back whence they started.

THE IMPLIED THREATS OF JUDGE M'ALLISTER

to visit punishment upon the heads of the gentlemen who have signed the petition, or those who shall present it, have made an issue. The signers are determined it shall be presented, and dozens of men are clamoring for the privilege of carrying it to him. They say they have not examined the question whether such presentation can be construed into contempt of Court, and they are not anxious on that point. When the time comes they will know, and when they know they will act.

As soon as such of the Board as desire to sign have appended their names, the petition will be taken outside and circulated. Members of the Board claim to have had applications from merchants and professional men for the privilege of being recorded among the applicants for Judge McAllister's resignation. As soon as these have signed, a meeting will be held,—a sort of indignation mass-meeting,—at which a committee will be selected from among the applicants, and they will proceed to the prompt delivery of the petition. And then the fun will come.

Yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter circulated through the crowd on the floor, to ascertian as much as possible the state of feeling. The petition and the action of the Judge and his threats were the topics of conversation, and among the vast majority there was but one expression,—that he must come down if there is any way to make him. Impeachment was talked of, and various modes for dis-benching the Magistrate were discussed. There were not many who professed any faith that he would comply with the request contained in the petition, but there were some who thought he could not withstand such a direct notification of the opinions of the people, and who believed that he would scarcely care to either ignore such an expression or to punish the people for taking such action as they might deem proper. Several of the more thoroughly aroused said they had consulted lawyers on the subject of the Judge's action on the trial, and that the almost unanimous opinion of the legal fraternity is that he transgressed every rule of applicable law, and transcended every bound of judicial propriety, in some of his rulings. This being the case, they conclude that it is eminently proper that the Judge should be informed of his shortcomings, and they are anxious to assume the responsibility of being the bearers of the information.

And still another thing came up, whispered at first, and then spoken in louder tones. Where it originated no one knows, but it affects strongly the question of

THE JUDGE'S SANITY.

Pretending to find some excuse for his conduct on the bench, a number have proclaimed that the mental balance of Judge McAllister is not perfect. The derangement, they say, springs primarily from a kidney trouble that has affected his nervous system, and, through it, his brain. It has made him morbid and sentimental, they say, and they ask if this fact alone is not sufficient to remove him from his position. They also advert to his alleged Spiritualistic faith, which, some argue, is in itself prima facie evidence of a disturbed intellect. All these things they combine, and upon them they establish, to their own satisfaction, that he is, by misfortune, unfitted for the position he holds.

One of those who assume this to be the state of the case is

MR. J. J. RICHARDS,

who has known the Judge for a number of years, and has known of his unfortunate physical affliction. He says that a painful disease of the kidneys has had its influence upon the nervous system, and has, without doubt in his mind, reached the brain. To what extent it has impaired the reasoning faculties, Mr. Richards is not able to say, but he firmly believes that many of the Judge's otherwise unaccountable actions may be safely attributed to this disturbing influence. He thinks the remarks of the Judge to a TRIBUNE reporter the offspring of a sudden ebullition of anger, engendered by aberration, and regrets that the remarks ever were made. As to the threats of the Judge being enforced, Mr. Richards thinks they never will be. He also deprecates the assertion of Judge McAllister that the Board of Trade is composed of gamblers, and says that it was uncalled for and untrue. The Board is composed of business men, and of as reputable business men as there are in the city,—men not accustomed to the application of the appellation "gamblers," and they resent it.

MR. GEORGE M. HOW

expressed some regret that such a term had been used, and also that the Judge had threatened the Board if the petition should be transmitted to him, but he did not believe the Judge meant exactly what he said, and consequently he would advise that no attention be paid to it. The petition itself would certainly be presented. The members of the Board had fully made up their minds to that, and if any question arose as to by whom it should be done, it would be carried by the signers themselves. But he counseled moderation and temperance. There should be no display of temper. Everything should be done decently and in order.

MR. E. B. BALDWIN

was not so conservative. If Judge McAllister proposed to commit for contempt every man who went with the petition, he would have an opportunity to immolate the whole organization, as, if it were necessary, the Board would go in a body. Every man there felt that the Judge had violated the law in his rulings on the trial, and if he proposed to receive a notification to that effect with anger, and bring the arm of the law down on those who made the protest, he would discover that he had made a sad error, almost as grave as those he made on the trial. His asseveration that the Board was composed of gamblers had only served to intensify the feeling against him, and now there was a determination to carry out the original scheme of the petition, utterly regardless of consequences.

A PROMINENT HEBREW MERCHANT

said he felt that the time had come for some action. He hardly thought the petition strong enough, but since such a document had been prepared and signed, he was anxious that it should go to the Judge as an expression of the opinion of his conduct in Sullivan's trial. Such a Judge should be removed. There was an element springing up in the community advocating doctrines and carrying out theories that threatened the safety of all men not of the religious predilections of that element. He said there was no doubt in his mind that money had been furnished to pack the jury for acquittal, and such being the case, what hope could men entertain of securing justice, especially with a Judge to make the way plain for the jury to act by his very rulings? He felt no enmity towards Sullivan. It was not a matter with which he cared to connect Sullivan personally, but the underlying principle which seemed to govern in his case was a most pernicious one, and one that militated against the impartial administration of justice. That trial wanted a strong and clear-headed Judge to control it. It might have been known that a jury would be picked that could be approached. Everything had been prepared for it, and the rights of the people demanded that the magistrate exercise the utmost caution and see that a body of twelve men were selected who would do justice, unmoved by any other than honest convictions. He said he was grieved to see the position assumed by the Catholics. He who presided over a trial, where the jury was under any influence, should be a man of firmness and decision, and one who would by the spirit of his rulings demonstrate the danger of trifling with the demands of law and justice. This Judge McAllister had not done. His decisions, on the contrary, even though based upon the dictates of a sterling conscience, had been so much encouragement to an already biased jury, and it became eminently proper that an outraged community should arise in its dignity and demand of him the only reparation he could possibly make—the abdication of a Bench that should be filled by a man equally pure in motive, and far more positive in his knowledge of the requirements the law makes upon its administerers. The old gentleman spoke with much feeling, and concluded with the expression of a hope that every thing to be done would be done courteously, and with every manifestation of profound respect for the Judge's position and personal virtues.

MR. J. K. FISHER

took the other view of the matter. He had never seen so much feeling before on the Board of Trade as had been excited by the Judge's rulings, and intensified by his threats. But he deprecated the course of the Board. Each man might suppose that he thoroughly understood the position and knew the law, but it was doubtful if they were the proper men to criticise the course of the judiciary. He had refused to sign the petition, and he never would sign it, no matter how much abuse the Judge might heap on the Board, or however much he might threaten. The Supreme Court would unquestionably support Judge McAllister, and no amount of petitions from the Chicago Board of Trade would have any weight upon him. He felt sorry when he read that Judge McAllister had stigmatized the Board as gamblers, but he could not help it, and he did not propose to have anything to do with the affair.

MR. J. R. BENSLEY,

President of the Board, said the feeling had been strong the day before, but the defiant position of Judge McAllister had greatly augmented the bitterness. He would find that he knew nothing of the sort of men of which the Board was composed, and that he would discover that they were not gamblers before he had finished. The universal opinion was, as near as he could learn, that, in his rulings on the trial, Judge McAllister had not done his duty, and there were thousands of people, outside the Board, who are anxious to sign the petition, more than anxious to have the Judge resign. He had heard some talk about impeachment, but he did not know what it would amount to. The Board had nothing to do with that. They proposed to let the Judge know what they thought of him, and despite his expressed inclination to look upon it as a contempt of his court, it was going to him, and then he might pursue such course as he may consider proper. As to his threats, the members of the Board looked upon them with derision. They entertained no fears of being locked up, and when the petition was ready for presentation, a volunteer committee would be entrusted with it, and they would take care that it was safely delivered. There would be no commitment for contempt, he said; Judge McAllister had far too much sense to try such a thing. He might not resign, but he would get that petition.

The reporter saw four or five other gentlemen, who agreed with Mr. Fisher, that the Board or its members had nothing to do with the matter. It was none of their business. The Judge may have ruled all wrong, but the Board of Trade has never been authorized to sit in judgment upon him. They knew of a great many others who entertained the views they expressed, and who, with themselves had refused to sign the petition or in any way lend themselves to the scheme. "The fools are not all dead yet," said one, and another suggested that the Board of Trade were not so nearly perfect in all their rulings that they could appoint themselves judges over another.

The gentlemen interviewed may be taken as the representatives on the two sides, and they fairly state the sentiments of those who espouse their views. There is no doubt that the feeling is as strong as they suggest, and that the petition will be sent to the Judge.

During the afternoon

MATTHEW LAFLIN,

of the West Side, came over to the Board of Trade, and stated that he had come on purpose to sign the petition requesting Judge McAllister to resign, and that, while he did not think it would have the desired effect of compelling him to step down and out, still it would be a rebuke such as no decent man could overlook. He was in favor of knocking the pegs from under the Judge's bench, if he wouldn't step down and out. They must show him that there was still in the city a feeling of law and order, which not even a partisan Judge could overcome.

"Why," said a gentleman, who requested that his name be not published, but who is known as one of our wealthiest and most influential men, employing in his firm's business some 1,300 hands, "I felt outraged and indignant at Judge McAllister's rulings. It was the merest travesty upon justice."

Another prominent member of the Board of Trade, who asked not to have his name published, stated that the petition was but a reflex of public opinion. "It is an honest rebuke of the people to a dishonest Judge. He was so prejudiced against the people that he would not put a fair construction upon anything that was intended for the protection of the people. He calls us

A SET OF GAMBLERS,

but where are there a set of men that would be ready to give quicker than the Board of Trade?"

"Yes," interrupted Col. Ray, "he calls us a set of gamblers. Why, when any enterprise is started, when assistance is needed, where do they come to first? The Board of Trade. Call us gamblers! We handle the great productions of the great Northwest. Call us gamblers! Where do you find 1,000 more representative business men in the country than upon this Board of Trade! We do transactions here of thousands of dollars daily merely through the memoranda upon a little card. Men involve themselves for thousands of dollars merely upon their words without a contract. We are all—or, at least, most of us—business men and men of integrity and honor. Why, when any assistance is wanted they come here. But we don't care a whit for what Judge McAllister says of us, for I think he will have a nice time putting us all in jail."

"O yes," said another, "the most charitable construction that I can put upon Judge McAllister's motives is, that he is

CRAZY UPON SPIRITUALISM.

It has worked upon him dreadfully. It has made him so humane that he has become a bigoted partisan and demagogue, who defies public opinion. But all these things have an end. People have rights. I want to see Sullivan get a fair trial, but, while I don't pretend to be conversant with the law, I don't see how that can be secured if it is laid before a man like McAllister, who seems to be lost to all spirit of fairness and honor."

"He may call us gamblers," said another, "but we will present him a petition signed by at least 10,000 of our citizens, representing every business interest in Chicago. I presume he will ignore it. I don't think it will have any effect upon him, but we can present it and let him know what we think of him."

MR. JOHN C. WISWELL

stated that he thought Judge McAllister's rulings and action had been simply outrageous. He should be rebuked in no light terms, and should be requested to resign, and he hoped that good sense enough would be left in him to teach him that he had lost the respect of the decent people, and that he ought to resign voluntarily, under the circumstances.

MR. T. T. GURNEY

stated that there must have been some arrangement between the defendant's attorney and the Judge which the outside public could not understand, and for a purpose which he knew nothing of. He thought that Judge McAllister had been placed upon the Bench in that trial for a purpose, and that purpose was to acquit. His opinions upon every point were all biased. As to his legal rulings, he was not competent to judge, for he was no lawyer, but from a common-sense standpoint, to say the least, he thought they were one-sided and against public policy.

MURRY NELSON

said that he questioned the propriety of getting up a petition requesting Judge McAllister to resign. Still, they had a right to present it if they saw fit. He was open to criticism for his rulings, and the public had a right to review his decisions. He (Nelson) would have no objection to signing the petition, as it was not exactly out of place to present it. "When Judge McAllister stated in court that he was unable to control the mob, I think he said that which was not so. He had the power, and he should have exercised it." He had no desire to discuss the Sullivan case. He thought he was guilty of murder, yet he was not by any means in favor of hanging him. He had no idea of what the provocation might have been; still, he thought there was no necessity for taking a life. He did not want to say what he thought of the legal aspect of the case. He was no lawyer, and therefore not competent to judge. It was a bad thing all around. He did not care what Judge McAllister called the Board of Trade. He might call the members gamblers or what he pleased. If these fellows should all go to the lock-up, they were perfectly able to stand it and pay whatever fine might be assessed against them. He didn't know what might result from the petition, but he doubted the policy of it.

J. S. PHIRONNETT

said that while Judge McAllister's rulings might be law, in his opinion they were not justice. There were some who were talking of being afraid to present the petition at Judge McAllister's office, and thought they would leave it at his house. He for one was not afraid to take it. They had a legal right to present the petition to the Judge. It was no contempt. The Judge was elected by the people, and they had the right to request him to resign his office if they saw fit. "I don't alone think that he deserves censure, but a coat of tar and feathers. I don't think, from what I know of the man, that this petition will have any effect upon him, or make him resign, but it may tone him down somewhat should he try the case again. Such rulings as Judge McAllister has made have a tendency to injure the public, which alone is affected by them. If men like Sullivan are to be protected by Judges on the bench, why Thugs can run around and shoot whom they please, and there can be no redress had in our courts. The thing, in my mind, from beginning to end, is simply disgraceful."

A prominent citizen, commenting on Judge McAllister's well-known leaning to Spiritualism, remarked: "I should not wonder but that the Judge had a communication from Hanford's ghost to the effect that Sullivan ought to escape!"

THE PETITION.

ADDITIONAL SIGNATURES.

Upon the Board of Trade the petition calling on McAllister to resign received about 400 additional names, among them those of a large number of merchants: During the afternoon, Messrs. J. C. Wiswell and J. Dupee, Jr., constituted themselves a committee to procure signers, and they visited the wholesale houses on Madison street. They succeeded in getting hundreds of names of clerks, business-men, and others. At Field, Leiter & Co.'s a large number signed. To-day the petition will be printed, and copies be left at various places in different parts of the city, where signatures will be received. Among those who signed yesterday were the following:

E. S. Allen,
James S. Kidston,
G. P. Thomas, M. D.
A. M. Hitt,
C. H. Beers,
E. H. Kellogg,
George G. Guenther,
G. Rosenberg,
C. H. Jennison,
H. E. Aiken,
W. M. Ogelby,
L. C. Huck,
G. H. Hubbard,
C. Lichtenberger,
A. M. Bennett,
John Mayer,
Frank Dick,
Otto A. Schulz,
Samuel Holbrook,
Richard Bradley,
S. H. Tourtelotte,
A. F. Brown,
H. C. Fredericks,
H. W. Shephard,
J. S. Baker,
Adam Myer,
H. H. Browning,
S. S. Bloom,
A. B. Atkins,
R. C. Treat,
C. G. Barth,
Chas. T. Epps,
S. C. Orr,
P. Berghoff,
J. F. Henry,
M. A. Huyck,
Wm. P. Tiffany,
John E. Ingersoll,
C. W. Dunwell,
B. F. Culver,
E. H. Lahee,
G. B. Griffin,
Chas. C. Rice,
H. T. Hoar,
M. Kohn,
Luke S. Chase,
H. H. Crocker,
George P. Braun,
L. E. Fitts,
G. Dragarine,
A. D. Skillman,
O. F. Wolfe,
J. H. Decker,
T. Blatherwick,
W. R. Blatherwick,
W. Bandlein,
C. A. Sinot,
B. C Hayman,
Donald H. McLennon,
F. M. Hale,
A. C. Jackman,
L. A. Treat,
R. J. Cone,
A. J. Rucker,
James Jones,
J. Blocki,
John Bonny,
J. Clarkson Griffith,
J. H. Wagner,
G. M. Metul,
J. J. Whitaker,
A. D. Foster,
Chas. B. Tolford,
L. W. Neelands,
A. Brewer,
Wm. Geiser,
Julius Loewenthal,
B. F. Corey,
Raintser & Bro.,
C. A. Wood,
A. Wilkin,
Charles Kelley (Irish resident in Chicago 27 years),
Julius Wennicke,
A. Albro,
Jno. Grimshaw,
Squire Marshall,
Oscar Skinner,
A. J. Haerchett,
J. M. Kean,
A. Kimball,
Asa A. Woodcock,
W. W. Dexter,
Wm. Hafner,
D. W. Gale,
William W. Phelps,
S. M. Demmond,
E. Marks,
W. L. Ogden,
S. T. Johnson,
William B. Howe,
L. D. Cone,
George Cooper,
John Madden,
M. Pestana,
William D. Palmer,
L. M. Pease,
C. H. R. M. Agramente,
Allard,
M. M. Bowles,
O. E. Eames,
Theo J. Elmore,
A. C. Sawyer,
R. H. Walker,
F. P. Van Wyck,
J. E. Burchell,
H. Arman,
Henry Guerdon,
A. M. Hale,
R. D. Short,
John K. Owen,
A. F. Portman,
Charles A. Andrews,
D. A. Cashman,
Matson Hill,
W. T. Cushing,
F. C. Lamb,
Jonathan Clark,
F. H. B. McDowell,
D. V. Purington,
D. C. McKinnon,
J. H. Gilbert,
J. T. Moulton,
George Anderson,
W. W. Strickland,
B. Hendricks,
P. G. Dodge,
L. L. Wilson,
M. S. Kingsland,
George A. Seaverns,
I. N. Ash,
G. W. Smith,
Charles Pope,
O. F. Gear,
J. P. Merrill,
E. D. Slocum,
J. C. Pennoyer,
D. R. Riddell,
A. Mackay,
Samuel Nelson,
B. Rundall,
J. C. Rodgers,
T. C. Ledward,
John Martin,
P. Pickering,
G. W. Philom,
C. R. Carter,
John B. Phelps,
W. S. Seaverns,
E. B. Chapman,
W. M. Willard,
O. B. Whitcomb,
F. P. Savage,
P. U. Bolton,
J. T. Gridley,
B. P. Werley,
Thos. W. Woodnutt,
Chas. Phelps,
J. W. Rowe,
F. W. Savage,
J. Hanscom,
L. B. Brown,
C. H. Tebbetts,
Arthur Watten,
Isaac Myer,
Hy. S. Martin,
W. M. Schaffer,
I. S. Loepold,
H. F. Bugs,
Chas. T. Stahl,
Wm. Roos,
W. T. Miller,
Jno. M. Cyrus,
Wm. Engs,
A. W. Minell,
Z. M. Hall,
Oscar O. Huyck,
A. E. Alexander,
Robt. H. Ewing,
C. V. L. Pethes,
W. H. Burt, M. D.,
Jos. G. Peters,
W. H. Rockwood,
A. F. Demoney,
Julius Smith,
John Mitchener,
N. D. Crossley,
L. H. Moulton,
Jno. A. Manonder,
John Felix,
A. Gilman,
H. Williams,
B. F. Baker,
E. R. Baker,
D. Richards,
H. Schneider,
S. M. Moore,
M. N. Lord,
E. K. Hubbard,
R. H. Overman,
E. A. Burbank,
Nelson Palmer,
Isaac Myer,
Henry S. Martin,
W. M. Schaeffer,
L. J. Renfrew,
H. T. Birge,
Chas. F. Stahle,
Wm. Roos,
W. T. Miller,
Jno. M. Cyrus,
W. Engs,
A. Wetherell,
James W. Scovill,
H. M. Payne,
S. Nelson,
John G. Earle,
R. F. Christian,
James A. Harris,
John McAllister,
Wm. Scott Robinson, of Peoria County,
Theo Hartmann,
Richard S. Thain,
George B. Walker,
J. L. Houghteling,
W. H. Mallory,
J. C. Gardner,
B. Oswold,
Henry Wood,
George M. Baker,
H. F. Spencer,
C. O. Lindell,
George W. Foster,
J. R. Cummins,
E. M. Onien,
Lott Frost, Jr.,
J. M. E. Haskell,
Thomas C. Matlack,
H. N. McKinney,
Ike W. Stuart,
J. F. Small,
D. McAllister,
Wm. Ogden Hoffman,
F. Hinden,
Thomas H. Peacock,
Joseph J. Roesch,
Joseph Lang,
Matthew Laflin.

ODDS AND ENDS.

THE NEW TRIAL.

There seems to be no immediate prospect of a new trial. The bail-bond requires Sullivan to appear at the December term,—a fact overlooked,—and hence it is not probable that he will be tried again by the present State's Attorney. Mr. Reed answers with a smile, if asked "When?" Counsel for the defense still assert that they intend to have another trial as soon as practicable, but have not as yet, so far as known, made up their minds when they will make application for the setting of a day. They "want a trial, or want the prosecution to lay down." An indictment hanging over a man is a disagreeable thing, and Sullivan is naturally very anxious to get rid of that one which concerns him. Mr. Swett, Mr O'Brien, and Mr. Moran are said to have had a consultation at Sullivan's house on Oak street yesterday afternoon, and to have agreed upon something. What it is no fellow can find out, at least until they are ready to move. Mr. Swett remarked to a TRIBUNE reporter, "We have a plan in view, but I can't tell you what it is." Then he seemed to relent. "We ——" and there he stopped, shutting himself into his private office and remaining invisible.

THE LAWYERS

seem to be divided upon the question, "What shall be done with McAllister?" Differences of opinion are natural to them. Some assert that his rulings were correct—that he interpreted the law in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court. Others maintain that his rulings, from the beginning to the end of the trial, and his snappishness, were outrageous, a few characterizing his course as "infamous." None attribute to him corrupt motives. "He is above corruption." Many say he has a positive temper, and is governed by it, regardless of consequences. He is believed to be opposed to capital punishment, and one attorney said of him: "He never sees the dead man—only the living one, with a halter around his neck, on the way to the gallows, and he allows his sympathies, which are easily excited, to control his reason." Another remarked that he was a Spiritualist, and probably had "communications" to the effect that Sullivan was not guilty, and acted in accord with the mental telegrams from spirits who saw the homicide. A large number, said those with whom a TRIBUNE reporter conversed look upon his conduct as tending to bring disgrace upon the Bar. What is particularly animadverted upon is his treatment of the State's Attorney,—his sharp remarks to Mr. Reed, they say, being uncalled for and undignified, and ill-becoming a Judge upon the bench. Nearly every lawyer approached had no hesitancy in expressing his views, but they invariably asked that their names be not used. This timidity is due, doubtless, to a desire to avoid incurring the enmity of the Judge, before whom they may have to try cases. For, should he take it into his head (men are human) to dislike a lawyer who criticised his decisions in the Sullivan trial, he could make his life a burden whenever he appeared before him, and not only would the attorney himself suffer, but the interests of his clients would perhaps be seriously embarrassed. Hence it is not to be wondered at that they do not want their opinions of his Honor to be preceded by their names. The regular meeting of the Bar Association takes place this afternoon, and if anything is to be done it will be to-day. This organization can only pass a resolution of censure, of which there is some talk; but it remains to be seen if a member has the moral courage to face the possible antipathy of the Judge by offering it and demanding its passage.

"THE INTERIOR."

The last number of the *Interior* has the following editorial in regard to the Sullivan case:

> The trial of Alexander Sullivan for the murder of Principal Hanford occupied the time of our courts for several days. In such cases the traditional policy of the defense is to add to the original crime the further one of seeking to blacken the character of the victim. The uniform tactics are to set up in the minds of the jury the justification of self-defense or of adequate provocation to the crime. The assassin would have the jury take his view of the case, that the victim deserved, on general principles, to be killed. Just so far as he succeeds in winning favor for his plea, to that extent the crime of murder fades out into a virtue. Kill him first, slander him afterward, is the way to make two crimes equal to one act of righteousness. If there has been any variation from this tactics in the records of assassination in modern times we have not had our attention called to the case which forms the exception. If it were not for the relic of barbaric law which disqualifies the intelligent man of this age from sitting upon a jury in any case of more importance than petty larceny, the crime would take an additional dark hue from the nature of the offense, and be punished with proportionate severity. Principal Hanford was well known as a quiet, scholarly, benevolent man, universally respected for his unsparing industry and spotless fidelity in public trusts, and for his kind and charitable disposition. For resisting intrigues in regard to the public schools, he was shot dead. Now the counsel for the defense proclaim him as a "cowardly, miserable wretch," and the man who shot him is thus described by the eloquent counsel:
>
> > He would ask the jury to look at the defendant,—at his eyes, the signature of virtue, at his finely-developed brow, his candid countenance, his delicate, sensitive features, his open countenance, through which his personal virtues shone as brightly as the stars in the blue dome of heaven. His was a countenance upon which no one could look without admiration. [Here Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan were overcome and wept.] Mr. Moran said he did not appear as the defendant's paid attorney, but as his friend. Nature had stamped him as a gentleman, and Nature makes no mistakes. The jury would acquit him, because they would find a complete, full justification, according to the statutes, the decisions of men, and according to the precepts, institutions, and legislation of God; because his character and characteristics gave the lie to the proposition—though it was sworn to a thousand times—that he could commit murder, or any crime, with malice in his heart.
>
> What the counsel's opinion of the jury was, to whom he could address such appeals, our readers can judge as well as we. The counsel closed with this sun-burst:
>
> > Acquit him, and the recollection of the case and your standing between him and his terrible, impending doom will sweeten your lives like the sunshine upon a summer's day. Acquit him, and when you come upon the last day before the judgment-seat, when you come to account for your actions here, when your faults and your virtues will appear before the Almighty Creator of us all, there will your verdict of acquittal of Alexander Sullivan stand beside you shining the brightest of all the bright acts of your lives, and then will the angels and the archangels that surround the throne of God plead in trumpet tones for your deliverance.
>
> The counsel, it will be observed, believes in the mediation of saints and angels, and in picturing a mob about the throne of God clamoring for the deliverance of the jurors who should acquit his client, he knew the men whom he was addressing. Indignation with the course of this trial is freely expressed on the streets and everywhere. The verdict has not been rendered at this writing, but doubtless it will be an acquittal or its equivalent, or a disagreement.

BERRY.

The dissenting juror, Berry, was congratulated by many more people yesterday for the position he took and maintained despite the outrageous treatment he received at the hands of the eleven. A TRIBUNE reporter called at his stable last evening to learn if there was anything new, and Mr. Berry said he wanted to state an additional fact, though it perhaps might have no bearing on the case. Said he: "When we went to the Sherman House the first day, one of the jurors, it was the first opportunity he had had to speak to me, wished to know my nationality. I told him and he seemed surprised. I have learned since that Mr. O'Brien thought I was an Irishman and a Catholic. Then this man wanted to know my political views, and I said I was a Republican. He was surprised at that, too, and said they were all Democrats."

"Have you read Matthews' statement regarding you?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," was the reply.

"He says you are a hypocrite and a perjurer, and that you cried like a baby?"

"As to the crying, I am not that kind of a man. Once or twice when the widow and her fatherless children and Mrs. Sullivan's grief were spoken of, my sympathy for them was aroused, but I deny crying. Just before the jury went into Court the last time, several of the jurors apologized for their conduct toward me and asked forgiveness. I forgave them and a tear came into my eyes for the first time. It was a tear of joy, provoked by the prospect of release. Mr. Matthews treated me in a most insulting manner. His conduct was as low and vile as it could be. His statements about me are untre. He is beneath my notice, and I have no desire to reply to his falsehoods."

THE JURY.

A correspondent requests that the names, nationalities, and occupations of the jury in the Sullivan case be published. They are as follows, as correctly as can be ascertained: Jacob McKibben, horseshoer, American; F. H. Peck, broker, American; H. von Largen, architect, German; J. Hume, Scotchman, occupation unknown; A. Kieffen, clerk, German; B. H. Dobker, porter, German; Joseph L. Gruber, commission merchant, German; H. P. Matthews, clerk, American; James Guinan, porter, Frenchman; Samuel Chadwick, machinist, Englishman; A. F. Rose, carpenter, Scotchman; F. J. Berry, livery, American.

M'ALLISTER OVERRULED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Oct. 27.—The legal profession of Douglas County are very indignant about McAllister's conduct in the Sullivan case. On Wednesday, in a criminal case here, a juror was challenged by the defense who had read a newspaper report purporting to give the facts, and on that had formed an opinion. Judge Davis ruled that that did not disqualify, if the juror could state upon oath that he believed he could try the case and render a fair and impartial verdict. The defendant's counsel, thinking to upset the Judge's ruling, referred to McAllister's decision on this point in the Hanford murder case. Judge Davis said: "I have heard of that, but I am not the prisoner's attorney." This significant remark squelched the objector. Every good lawyer in this circuit thinks Judge McAllister has put his foot in it this time.

OUTSIDE SENTIMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WHEATON, Ill., Oct. 27.—At a large meeting of the citizens of this place this evening, a vote was taken and resolutions passed censuring the action of Judge McAllister and the jurors, excepting Mr. Berry. All present, ladies as well as gentlemen, were indignant at the course of the Judge. Mr. Berry was held in high esteem for the noble manner in which he did his duty in the cause of human life.

TWO MOTTOES.

A correspondent sends in the following:

If any man dares to pull down the American flag, shoot him on the spot. JOHN A. DIX.

If any man who has been knocked down on the steps of his own house by an enraged ruffian dares to resist the outrage, shoot him on the spot.
W. K. MCALLISTER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SULLIVAN CASE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Another mile-stone has at length been reached in this celebrated murder case. It remains to be seen whether the horse that has made the first mile in such "apparent good trim" will not be badly beaten in the end. To an animal as badly diseased as he is it will take an immense amount of feed of the best quality to pull him through to the end. Perhaps one of the most mean and contemptible resorts of the defense in this case (out of the many) has been the endeavor to prove that Mr. Hanford deliberately struck Mrs. Sullivan. This is a terrible injustice to the man whom the murderous bullet has rendered powerless to refute. If it were possible for his ashes to speak, with what righteous indignation would they resent the infamous assertion. The falseness of this accusation has been made too apparent by counsel for prosecution for the writer to expatiate upon it.

But this cowardice reaches a fitting climax in the shooting of an unarmed man. This may be chivalry in the eyes of the criminal class, but nine-tenths of the respectable citizens of the community will regard it as the act of a miserable coward.

The selection of the jury in this case is too much of a farce to be worthy of comment, but the public will see in the next trial that no more special bailiffs are appointed by Judge McAllister.

Among the instructions of the Court to the jury we find the following: "That if the jury, from the evidence, find that defendant has always borne an excellent reputation as a good, peaceable, and orderly citizen, they are instructed that such good character and reputation of the defendant as shown is proper for the consideration of the jury in determining the guilt or innocence of defendant." I ask what can this mean but that if a man has a good character he is not to be held responsible for his actions? Did not the Devil who prompted the deed at one time have a good character? If this is law, I ask what is the use of trying a murderer at all? He can establish this without this vast expense, and it will be less expensive to buy witnesses for this purpose than jurors, the only danger being that criminal lawyers would have less duties to perform, which, however, might be to their advantage in the judgment-day to which they are so fond of alluding, and often in the most blasphemous manner, for I ask, is it not blasphemy to call upon a just God to defeat justice?

As regards the jurors in this case, we can pass them by for the present. One has made his name immortal; the others have forfeited their right to the respect of the community. It is rather a singular thing that eleven Democrats could have been promiscuously picked from the population of the city. And now arises the question, Is there any redress for the perpetration of murder outside the courts? and the answer is, There is none except lynch law, and far be it from the writer to advocate this as a means of promoting good government; but still we can do a great deal in the cause of justice in various ways. The thoughts of the writer are carried back to the first murder on record, viz.: the killing of Abel. If the murderer cannot be marked in the way the Almighty marked Cain, he can still be banished from society, and is it not the duty of every good and loyal citizen to refuse house-room to the man whose hands are stained by the blood of his fellow-man? Let him fly to the house of refuge, viz: the Penitentiary, and be thankful to his Maker that he still has time to repent of his awful crime against God and society. Would you open your house and receive into your society the very persons who are a menace to the laws that govern it? How many times, even among friends, forbearance is necessary to prevent ill-feeling, and may be revenge, for a supposed insult. I ask is it safe for a man to walk our streets, to do business in our cities, and to visit our homes, who has no control over the passions of his own evil heart, but goes about "like a roaring lion?" Rather let there be no resting-place for the sole of his foot outside the Penitentiary. To a man with a conscience and a heart there never would be, but murderers do not belong to this class usually. Publish a murderers' list and let it precede him wherever he goes, and, when he is thus made an outlaw to society, it will be a terrible lesson for those who would do likewise to contemplate.

I cannot leave this subject without a word in praise of the hero who honored Twenty-second street and the calling that he followed, who honored the country that gave him birth and the mother that held him on her knee. The loyal citizens will not forget this defender of eternal truth, who thought more of his duty than he did of whisky. If ever there is a hero it is F. J. Berry, who has saved this city from an everlasting disgrace. He would worthily fill the chair beneath that fair form of Justice with the scales in her hand, and is the finest illustration of the manhood that "cannot be bought or sold."

There is one other name that must not be forgotten, Mr. Charles Reed, who, like the pilot on the burning vessel, has stood at his post and performed his duty like a man, and who, against fearful odds, has stemmed the current, though it were swift and deep. To re-elect this honest, fearless, efficient public servant, would be but a small appreciation of everything that is manly and courageous; but he has won more than this, —the satisfaction of knowing that he has done his duty to his country and to his God, and that he is not a traitor.

If this trial is the means of teaching this community what an awful crime murder is, and awakening them to a sense of their duty in regard to it, it will not have been held in vain. The writer has no interest in the matter further than that of good government.

CHARLES SMITH.

SPIRITUALISTIC INFLUENCES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Permit me a suggestion in explanation of the extraordinary conduct of Judge McAllister, equaled only, as the *Staats-Zeitung* fitly remarks, by that of a Turkish Kadi who tries the case of a brother-Mussulman for the slaying of a "Christian dog."

Whoever knows the Judge knows that he is intentionally honest and pure. His disposition is generous, kind, and jovial, utterly untainted by mercenary traits. His career as a man affords no explanation of his late conduct. But he is known to be under "spirit" influence. The last decade, perhaps, has been fitting him as a subject for such influences. His daughter is said to perform, under the influence of the spirits, pieces of music which never had been in her mind before. I remember Haus Balatka mentioning this some time ago. He wanted to hear the performance in order to get an idea of "spirit music," but somehow or other had failed. It is further alleged that the Judge is in a habit of consulting clairvoyants. There is, ordinarily, no harm in this. It is done by many. Nor is here the least occasion to think that he ever consulted any clairvoyant on legal matters, far less in the Sullivan case. But the case might be thus: The Judge is a firm believer in spirit revelations. Consulting his clairvoyant on some indifferent topic, he finds her (or him) revealing extraordinary stories. The very spirits tell him that Sullivan is as pure as an angel, and that he (McAllister) was chosen by the archangels to vindicate his (Sullivan's) cause. Would not such revelation have an overwhelming effect upon the generous nature of the Judge? Could he, or any man, under such circumstances, keep his reason above his feelings during the time of trial?

This attempted explanation may hit the point or not. There might be other equally honest explanations. But if the suggestion be correct there should be a remedy for the people. The people cannot afford to let justice be interfered with by the "spirits." The monster petition now circulating should not be addressed to Judge McAllister, but to the next Legislature, asking for a fair trial of the Judge. The result of such trial, whatsoever it be, could not but be of wholesome and beneficial influence on the state of this community.

CITIZEN.

A LOOKER-ON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The public trial of a man who is accused of taking the life of a fellow-creature is the highest function of civilized government, and should be performed with fairness and decorum.

When, therefore, in a country which boasts the results of the gathered wisdom of mankind, as applied to the rights of men, we see in such a proceeding an accused, who defiantly calls the prosecutor a liar because he has dared to express an opinion of his guilt; when we see this accused aided by counsel who echo his insolence and glory in the homicide he has committed; when this is done in the presence of a superintending mob who applaud these atrocities, and hiss the public prosecutor in the discharge of his duties,—when all this is done, and no attempt is made to stop it, we naturally suspect that somebody controls the proceeding who is in sympathy with the accused, or that imbecility sits in the seat of authority.

These things seem more extraordinary when they are done in defense of a man who goes to the private residence of his victim, and in the presence of his wife and children knocks him down, and when the victim resists pleads that resistance as an excuse for killing him; in other words, pleads the consequences of a felony committed by himself in extenuation of the highest crime known to the law.

At this rate, murder will soon be at a premium. Who will be safe from the chivalrous indignation of any brave creature who, with a loaded pistol, may invade the fireside of an unarmed man, and in the presence of his family murder him if he refuses to agree to any proposition the noble creature may see fit to demand of him?

Such a hero has nothing to fear in a court presided over by a Judge who, when the accused pleads that he acted in self-defense, refuses to let the public prosecutor show that he was in no danger; who, when the accused calls the public prosecutor a liar, says nothing; who, when the opposing counsel call the public prosecutor a liar, says nothing; who, when the superintending mob shout their approval, says nothing; but who, the moment the guardian of the rights of the public suggests a correction in a matter of law, flies at him in a passion, amid the deafening applause of the same superintending mob.

Jeffries was the tool of a monarch. Is it any better to be the slave of a mob, or, worse, of some mysterious power which no one seems to have the courage even to name? SPECTATOR.

HE OUGHT TO RESIGN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Immediately upon the conclusion of the Sullivan case, which ended in the disagreement of the jury instead of an absolute acquittal, thanks to the moral honesty and courage of one righteous man, Mr. Berry, petitions were circulated upon the Board of Trade and in the business houses along Lake and Water streets calling upon Judge McAllister to resign his office. The petitions were signed as rapidly as they could be presented by all respectable classes of men, irrespective of politics, or religion, or nationality. They call upon him to resign without unnecessary delay, in the interests of public safety and the sound administration of the laws of the land. The petition charges him with what every law-abiding citizen charges him—a determination to prejudice the case in favor of the defendant by giving such rulings as to jurors and evidence, and such instructions to the jury as to evidence, if not compel them to bring in a verdict of acquittal. If the opportunity offers to give these petitions a general circulation, they will receive thousands upon thousands of signatures, for they represent the sentiment of an insulted community and the indignation of a city which feels it has been outraged.

If Judge McAllister has any regard for the sentiments of the people of this city, if he has even any regard for common decency, he will at once resign his place upon the Bench which he has brought into contempt, and resign promptly, staying not upon the order of his going. He has from the outset manifested a determination to acquit the defendant. He has tried the case as a partisan. He has put every possible stumbling-block in the way of the prosecution, even to the overriding of the statutes and open defiance of law. He has surrendered his court-room to the possession of a mob. He has allowed that mob to interfere with the ordinary operations of justice without rebuke. He has allowed his temper and his passions to overcome his judgment. He has made the trial a mockery and a farce. He has forfeited the confidence of the people of Cook County, at least in criminal cases, and should he live fifty years longer he cannot recover it. There remains but one more judicial act which he can perform that will meet the approval of the people of Chicago and Cook County, and that is to resign the position he holds, and no longer defy the sentiment of an incensed people. They have suffered long and patiently the tyranny of packed juries, falsifying witnesses, and corrupt officials, but it is the first time they have been compelled to witness justice thwarted by a mob, aided by a Judge on the bench, whose action would have shamed even Barnard, or Cardozo, or McCunn. The people of Chicago have borne with it until patience has ceased to be a virtue. In the denouement of this trial one man by his courage and honesty has prevented the complete consummation of Judge McAllister's purpose. Now, thousands of honest, law-abiding men have reinforced that brave juror and call upon the unjust Judge to resign. He will do well to heed their voice.

JUSTICE.

WILLING TO PRESENT THE PETITION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—For fourteen years I have been a resident of this city, and never, over a local matter, have I heard expressed so much indignation, and so emphatic, as over the recent farce "The Sullivan Trial," so-called. I think I express the sentiment of a great majority of our citizens when I say Mr. F. J. Berry is a hero, a public benefactor also, for by daring to have an opinion of his own, and having dared to maintain it he has saved us as much of the disgrace sought to be imposed upon us as it was possible to do. Berry should be feted, and carried upon the shoulders of the citizens from end to end of the city. But in case no public demonstration is made, he may be assured that he has the heartfelt thanks of thousands of our noblest citizens. Those of us that have had the ill-fortune to serve upon a jury, particularly a disagreeing one, can probably imagine the torture that man suffered in that jury-room. Those that have not been similarly situated cannot have even the remotest idea of how ten or eleven men, eager both to gain their point and their freedom, can abuse the small minority that dares oppose an agreement. And was not this noble man severely and unjustly censured for having done his sworn duty, and that by the presiding Judge, by his remarks and acts after the jury had been brought in and discharged,—as, for instance, "It was no murder"? Was there ever so flagrant a subversion of justice in the whole history of modern jurisprudence? Suppose for a moment that a jury had been obtained from the first panel from among the men that were "all of one class," does any one doubt that the presiding Judge would have immediately set aside the verdict and granted a new trial? Is there a Judge that would try a case prejudged by him, as this must have been, a fit person to sit in judgment in *any* court? An outraged community will answer, No. Push the petition, then, for his resignation, and if that does not answer, then are there no other means to vacate his position? But he defies any man to present him the petition. I dare present it, and so dare thousands of others that, like me, are FOR THE RIGHT.

JUDGE M'ALLISTER A SPIRITUALIST.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The petition in circulation among the business-men of Chicago, asking Judge McAllister to resign from the Bench on account of the glaring partiality exhibited by him while presiding over the Sullivan trial, should be universally signed. The circumstances fully warrant this proceeding, and I am inclined to think that a man of McAllister's character must necessarily hearken to it. He cannot afford to do otherwise if he is a just man. The motives which actuated him in the case show his susceptibility to morbid sympathy with individual penalties as opposed to the public good. Those who know him have discovered in his character a curious blending of obstinacy in theoretical law and affection for law-breakers. It is said that of late years he is given up to the most fantastic of spiritualistic communings and consorts with mediums. In this he is not a charlatan, but a dupe, and to that extent there is a constant temptation for him to wander from the practical walks of this life into the realms of the visionary and shadowy life we know not of. Such a condition of mind, however conducive to spiritual exaltation, is opposed to the practical restraint over the criminal and vicious classes, which is the mundane expectation from Judges. In his present position he succeeds regularly to the control of the Criminal Court of this large city for a term of several months, and may at any time be selected by a criminal as the only "fair-minded" Judge in Chicago in the same way Sullivan chose him. CITIZEN.

IS IT LUCK?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Respectable and law-abiding citizens, without exception, have a holy horror for murderers, and nothing but a feeling of pity or contempt for apologists and abettors of that terrible crime. It must not be denied that just now a righteous feeling of indignation at Mr. McAllister's defense of Alexander Sullivan, for the murder of poor Mr. Hanford, has taken deep hold upon the people. For Sullivan not only deprived the hard-worked schoolmaster of his life, but he committed a crime on society, upon Mrs. Hanford, and her fatherless children. In the midst of reflections like the above, one asks himself: "Who is Alexander Sullivan, anyway? What is his history?" We find that in Detroit he was accused of the crime of arson, —but honorably discharged. In New Mexico he got mixed up in an unfortunate shooting-affair, to be sure, but no blame could be laid at Sullivan's door. In Chicago he is the confessed slayer of Hanford, and, but for the circumstance that an honest man had been impaneled, Sullivan would have been honorably acquitted in this, the Queen City of the West. Again I ask, Is it luck? JACOB.

ANOTHER PUBLIC ENEMY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Who is he? Next after the Judge who shields a murderer behind his personal sympathy and his judicial prerogative, is the brilliant and powerful advocate who, for the sake of money and professional glory, lends his splendid talents to the criminal; not to secure justice for him, but avowedly to clear him, whether guilty or not. Such a man takes sides with the murderer against society, and does all in his power to make killing safe. The man who helps a murderer beforehand, knowing the intention, is infamous, if indeed he is not hanged; but the legal counsel who help him afterwards, knowing the fact, are famous! Let the eminent counsel for the defense in the recent murder trial in this city put their hands to their faces,—the hands that took the retainers for Sullivan's defense,—and they can smell blood: not the blood of Hanford, but the blood of the next respectable and useful citizen who may be killed by the next political adventurer, with money and influence to back him, and clear him, too, by the aid of just such legal counsel as they.

***

APPRECIATE HIS SERVICES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—At a time like the present, when the right man is so seldom found in precisely the right place, would it not be the proper thing for the citizens of Chicago to show, in some tangible manner, their appreciation of the sterling grit recently displayed by Juror Berry? Men have been made heroes for less heroic deeds, and have found themselves suddenly famous for passing through less trying ordeals. I would be pleased to subscribe towards a suitable medal, or other token of appreciation, and others by the thousands would do likewise. I would suggest a dollar subscription, that all may take a hand, and that the medal cost about as many dollars as Berry received hisses yesterday on his discharge from the jury. A suitable device might be worked out of—Justice, blind, toppling on the edge of a precipice, held from falling by the tenacious grip of a mastiff. The encircling line, "I'm your huckle-Berry," or something of that kind. Yours, J.

MR. REED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The writer is one of many who agree heartily with "Pro Bono Publico" in his statement expressed by his letter in yesterday's TRIBUNE. More than that, I intend to vote for Mr. Reed, as all who choose may do. A nomination, or the consent of the individual voted for, is not an essential when the interests of the community are in such a state as to demand, without reference to politics, an able, clear-headed, and fearless State's Attorney. Let all respectable people, both Democrats and Republicans, join me in this, and thus continue in public life one barrier at least to the atrocities of the criminal element of our city. R.

A WOMAN'S VOICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Will you permit a woman, one of many, to render her tribute of respect to the one juror in the Sullivan case whom neither threats nor bribes could swerve from his sense of right and justice? Every wife and mother who values the life of her husband and the father of her children should unite in one testimonial of thanks to this brave man. Let public sentiment now enforce the resignation of a Judge who has shown himself so unfit for the trust he holds. E. A. B.

IS HE A SPIRITUALIST?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Is Judge McAllister a Spiritualist? A great many people claim him to be. The Judge ought to rise and explain about this. He owes that to himself and to Sullivan's friends, who may believe they had influenced the Judge by some medium-humbug.

NEUTRAL.

SULLIVAN.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—A good chance for a "Trade!" Now let the poor suffering humanity use all his influence to get W. W. O'Brien's pet candidate, Jamieson, elected, and then he can be sure of a nolle pros. being entered in his favor. JUSTICE.

P. S.—Let us see that L. L. Mills is elected.

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FARWELL HALL.

THE NOON MEETING.

Yesterday was the temperance day at the prayer-meeting at Farwell Hall. The attendance was so great as to make it necessary to open the lower hall for an overflow meeting. Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and the Rev. Dr. Armitage, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, led in the exercises above, and the Rev. Messrs. Parkhurst and Spencer in the room below. Fifty requests for prayer on behalf of intemperate persons were presented by the Rev. Mr. Davis, and a considerable number more were received too late for presentation, which will be reserved for the meeting next Friday.

Among the cases mentioned were those of several young converts who have been brought to Christ during the last few days, that they may be kept from the power of their old appetites by the power of saving grace; one on behalf of a man who recently lost his wife, and is trying to drown his sorrow by drinking whisky; one by a poor man who has struggled to reform himself, but feels that he cannot do it without the grace of God; five for intemperate husbands; four for intemperate wives; three for ministers' sons who are drunkards; one for a young man in Lincoln, Ill.; one in Milton, Wis.; one in Cincinnati; one in Fall River, Mass.; a request on behalf of the temperance work in Ottawa, Ill.; also by the Chicago Woman's Christian Union for the Divine blessing on their "effort to save men from intemperance through the power of Christ," signed by Mrs. L. S. Rounds, Corresponding Secretary.

THE ADDRESS.

We are not here to-day to discuss the evils of intemperance. There is no need to do that any more, for almost everybody is convinced that it is a terrible sin. Nor is it our business to try to find out who is to blame for it. There are some people who spend a great deal of time in trying to discover the origin of evil, but if a man had fallen into the lake and was drowning they wouldn't stop and try to find out how he came to tumble in. The first thing to be done is to pull him out. So it isn't worth our while to argue over the cases of these people who are drowning in drunkenness, but rather to show them how to get hold of the hand of God, Who is able to pull them out and save them, body and soul.

There is one verse in the third chapter of John which I wish to call to your attention: "That which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the spirit is spirit." Now, as I understand it, there is no hope for any drunkard till he has been born of God. A resolution can't save him. Signing the pledge can't save him. All the temperance societies in the world can't save him. All these things which a man does in his own strength belong to the flesh, which God has stamped with the seal of death.

I notice men don't like to take God's remedy till they have tried every other. But, my friends, there is no hope for any of you till you get done trying to save yourselves. The word of God tells us "in the flesh dwelleth no good thing," and if God can't find any good thing in us, we may as well give up looking for it ourselves. What we need to do is to die to the flesh and live after the spirit.

You plant a kernel of corn in the ground, and as long as it doesn't die it does not come up, but as soon as it begins to die it begins to sprout. When a man begins to get through trying to save himself, then God is ready to save him; and if God gives him a new nature in place of his old one, he loses his appetite for liquor among the old things that belong to the old man. Then he don't have to stop drinking; the thing stops of itself. In I. Corinthians, xv., 47, we are told, "The first man is of the earth, earthy, the second man is the Lord from heaven," and in Cor., v., 17, "Therefore, if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature. Old things have passed away; behold all things have become new." What we want is a new creation,—resurrected men, whose old nature and appetites are all gone, and in whom all things have become new. Don't imagine that God is down here patching up our old Adam nature. He don't waste His time putting new wine in old bottles, or putting new patches on old coats. He is here to make a new creation, to raise up new men out of these thieves, drunkards, and vagabonds.

A friend in Philadelphia once showed me a brown-stone house which was built by contract while the owner was away, but after he moved into it he found that the front only had been built of stone, and that the sides were built of brick and plastered over so as to look exactly like the brown stone. The first winter's frost cracked off the plaster, and the next spring the man had to fix it all over again. He kept on doing this for several years, but at last he got disgusted with the thing, and my friend said as he was going by the house one morning, he found some men at work taking down the old plastered brick wall and building it up with stone. Here are some of you who have been trying to reform yourselves; you have promised your mother and your wife to stop drinking; you have got down on your knees and promised it; you have gone before magistrates and sworn it; you have signed the pledge with blood from your own veins, and thought you were going to keep it, but you failed. Mr. Morehouse gave me this illustration, which I thought a good one: A man buys a farm on which there is an old well, with an old pump in it. A neighbor comes and says, Don't drink any water out of that well, it is poisoned. "Poisoned is it, O, I will soon fix that," so he goes and gets a pot of paint, and paints over the old pump, and says, Now it is all right. But when he comes to drink the water it kills him all the same. My friends, stop painting the old pump; there is death in that old well. Come to the fountain of Living Waters and drink, and they shall be in you a well of Living Water, springing up into everlasting life.

Heaven is filled with twice-born people; they are born once after the flesh, and they are born again after the Spirit.

Here are a couple of letters that I have received, that are enough to break a man's heart. One of them is a wail from Scotland. A father, whose son may be in this hall to-day, has written this letter to a pastor, who is a friend of mine. He says: "We can only pray that God will bless Mr. Moody's efforts, that he may be able to bring our dear Willie to Christ. He is a man of education, and we have never heard of his doing anything bad, except to drink. How long, O Lord, shall this curse prevail, that breaks the hearts of fathers and mothers by the ruin of their precious sons. If Mr. Moody finds him, let him bring before his mind the comforts that his father has denied himself to give his son an education, and tell him also of his broken-hearted mother, whose gray hairs he is bringing with sorrow to the grave." Here is another.

OCT. 26.—*Mr. Moody:* I write to beg you to include my case with those which will be presented to the meeting to-morrow for prayer. I do not drink, but I have been in the habit of using opium. I used to use both, but I have dropped the liquor on my last birthday, Oct. 1, which was also the birthday of your services in this city. By the blessing of the Lord I have been able to give up the liquor without difficulty, and now I am praying for release from the terrible opium-habit. I have tried to break it off by degrees, but that was too slow, so I decided to stop at once. If you ever knew such a case you know how terrible it is. I could not work, I could not sit still, I could not lie still. It is not the appetite for opium, but the fearful nervous prostration which comes of leaving it off. Let me beg of you to pray for me. I have faith to believe that God can save me.

We had such a case as this in New York. There was a man who had been an opium-eater for eighteen years. He used to take enough every day to kill a dozen men, but the Spirit of God began to work upon him, and he asked us to pray for him. One of the young converts invited him to his house, at the same time sending word around to his family that he was to stay for a few days, and there the young converts gathered around him, and held him in the arms of their faith till the struggle was over, and the man was free from the terrible curse. For seven months now, he says, he has had no desire for opium, and the last time I was in New York I found him actively engaged in work for Christ. Let me tell you, my friends, the Son of God can save you from all these things. He is able to save unto the uttermost all who come unto God through Him.

Mr. Moody then offered prayer, at times quite overcome by emotion, to which the great congregation responded with tears, and sighs, and earnest "Amens." After the prayer Mr. Sankey sang the solo "Almost persuaded" with very tender effect.

DR. ARMITAGE

came forward and said: It seems to me no one could listen to those two letters without realizing that the writers were unbosomed to themselves, and that these others for whom requests for prayer have been read, who are struggling against their appetites, are fighting in an unequal match, and feeling thus they throw themselves on the help of God's people. When I heard that Scotch letter my heart went out in sympathy for that father and mother; and then think of that poor victim of opium, perhaps with an inherited appetite, against which he struggles and toils, and tests all the powers of his nature, only to find how weak he is. It is like a dew-drop against an ocean, a mote in the circumambient air dashing itself against the globe, a feather battling with a whirlwind! Oh! that God would help them to understand the truth, so long ago expressed by Crysostom: "Man does not need repairing, but rebuilding." The Scotch letter reminded me of a lady in Massachusetts whose husband was a State Senator, but who had found temptation too strong for him, and had fallen into habits of intemperance. One day the intelligence came to his wife that her husband had actually fallen into the gutter, and when she heard the terrible news she said, "There is no hope for my house, my husband, my child, but in God." Then she went away to her chamber to plead with the Lord in prayer, that He would save her husband from ruin and pluck him as a brand from the burning. Hour after hour she wrestled with God in prayer, while her child listened at the crack in the door, helping along with her little amens, as if she felt sure everything depended on the answer her mother should receive from Heaven. At last the mother came out of her closet, and the little girl, looking up into her face, said, "Mamma! oh, mamma! does the Lord Jesus say 'Yes'?" In that Yes or No from the Lord Jesus—thanks be to God, it was Yes—was bound up the question whether her heart should be healed or broken.

Let us plead with God, who says no drunkard shall enter into His Kingdom. There is the philosophy of righteousness in that declaration. What could God do with a drunkard in Heaven? He would come swaggering into the gate, pouring out oaths and curses, and, in his drunken fury, he might smite upon the breast of the Son of God, who died for him. Instead of drinking of the Waters of Life, he would be consumed with thirst for what Robert Hall has called "distilled damnation." The law of righteousness excludes the drunkard, but the grace of God includes him. The drunkard may not enter but by the power of Divine grace. He may cease to be a drunkard, and, with a regenerated nature, may find his proper place inside the new Jerusalem.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Raymond, and Mr. Moody, after giving the notices, which will be found below, closed the most impressive service of the series thus far with words of benediction.

THE TABERNACLE.

VEXATIOUS TYPES.

The types have several times helped these reports to say some curious things,—as "a Psalm" for Jerusalem, a benediction pronounced by the Mayor instead of the Major, etc., etc., but to say that Mr. Sankey sang "by mistake" the delightful solo, "Prodigal Child, Come Home," is the most unaccountable typographical error of this whole month of revival reports. Mr. Sankey makes plenty of "mistakes" in time, tune, and pronunciation, but if there is any man who knows how to fit a song to a sermon it is our musical friend at the Tabernacle.

The opening hymn was "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," which was sung very heartily; prayer by the Rev. A. Younker, followed by a solo by Mr. Sankey, "It Passeth Knowledge, that Dear Love of Thine."

Mr. Moody, before reading the Scripture lesson, referred to the fact that that was the closing meeting of the first month in Chicago, saying that they never had a more hopeful beginning, and that the last noonday temperance meeting at Farwell Hall, with its after-meetings, was the best he had ever held anywhere. "Yesterday," said he, "when I invited the

MINISTERS FROM THE COUNTRY

who wished to meet me for prayer, I thought there might possibly be twenty who would come, but there were fifty, and it was glorious to see those men on their faces before God pleading for grace to prepare them to lead souls to Christ. There are tidings of the work of grace breaking out all over the Northwest. Some people told us we couldn't do anything till after the political excitement was over; but God can work at any time, and there are plenty of proofs that He is with us in power. At the after-meeting for men in Farwell Hall to-day I asked those who wanted to be saved from strong drink to go with me into the little prayer-room, and there were about forty who accepted the invitation. Some of them prayed for themselves. One man prayed, "O God for the sake of my wife and children save me from the cup;' another 'O Lord, for the sake of my poor mother, and for Jesus' sake, save me!' Some of these captives are getting in to liberty and I expect to see hundreds, yes, thousands, of drunkards in Chicago brought to Christ and saved from the power of strong drink.

"Then the work in the inquiry-rooms goes on well. Some people are standing off to criticise; my friends if you have any doubt of this work go in to the inquiry-room and see those scores of people night after night, with broken hearts asking what they must do to be saved. That isn't the work of man. We can't break men's hearts; that must be the work of the Holy Spirit. Go in there and take some unconverted friend with you; get down and pray with him; try and lead him to Christ; then you will understand the meetings a great deal better than if you stand outside and criticise."

He then read the Scripture lesson from I. John, fourth chapter, beginning with the eighth verse: "He that loveth not, knoweth not God, for God is love;" and the tenth verse: "Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us, and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins."

GOD IS LOVE.

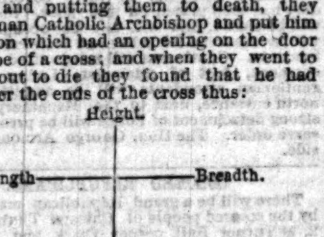
Love always descends. The mother loves her child more than the child loves its mother. Just so God loves us more than we can ever love Him. The badge of discipleship which Christ Himself ordained was their love to one another. Some people tell me they don't have any doubts about God's love to them, but they can't find out whether they love God; and I just tell them to weigh themselve in this fourth chapter of St. John and they can very easily find out. If you have any hard feelings in your heart against any man or woman you may be sure the love of the Father is not in you.

Mr. Sankey then sung "Watching and Waiting," and then came

THE SERMON.

Last night we were talking about the love of God, and to-night I want to say something more on the same subject.

Here in Ephesians, iii., 14, we are told about the height and depth and length and breadth of the love of God. My friends, if you want to know this, come to Calvary. Nothing will show you the love of God to sinners so well as the Cross of His Son, Jesus Christ. When the French and Prussian war was going on, and the Commune was imprisoning people and putting them to death, they took a Roman Catholic Archbishop and put him into a prison which had an opening on the door in the shape of a cross; and when they went to bring him out to die they found that he had written over the ends of the cross thus:



Ah, that man had been to Calvary.

Some people say, "I don't see why I have so many troubles and afflictions, if the Lord loves me so much." Well, that is just the very proof that He does love you. That father who lets his son go on in the way to death and destruction without correcting him is the one who does not love him. Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth.

Mr. Moody then gave an illustration of his own family government, in the case of his little daughter. In Romans, viii., 28, we are told that "All things work together for good to them that love God." A member of my family was sick one night, so I got a prescription from a doctor and went to the druggist to have it made up. He took a little out of one bottle and a little out of another and another, and another, putting them all into the same bottle, and gave it to me, saying it was all right. Well, you see these different medicines all worked together for the good of the patient. So with all things on God's providence and grace, bitter and sweet, pain and pleasure, joy and sorrow, all things work together for good to them that love God. Paul understood this love of God. When they put the thirty-nine stripes on him, and stoned him, and cast him into prison, he would say to himself, "'All things,' and these are some of them, will work together for my good." He knew he loved God; the Devil could not make him doubt that, and so everything was all right for him. If it had not been for those prisons we might not have had these epistles of his; we haven't any of his sermons; they have all been lost; but these epistles are ours, and I doubt not that thousands of people have gone up to Heaven and met the grand old Apostle and said to him, "I thank God for that Epistle to the Corinthians; I thank God for the Epistle to the Ephesians and to the Colossians."

Some one may say, "Of course God loves them that love Him." Well, I used to preach that doctrine once, but when I was over in Dublin in 1867, a young fellow came to me—he didn't look as if he were more than 17 years old—and asked if I wouldn't like to have him come to America and preach along with me. I did not want him, for he didn't look as if he could do much preaching, so I came off and didn't let him know when I sailed. After a while I got a letter from him, saying he was in New York, and that he would come to Chicago and preach for me if I wished it. I wrote him in reply, telling him he must come and see me if he ever came to Chicago, and pretty soon, sure enough, he wrote to say he would be here on Thursday of that week. I was just going off to Iowa to be gone till Sunday, so I told my people they might let the young Irishman preach—he was an Englishman, but I thought he was an Irishman because I met him in Dublin—and I went away feeling pretty anxious about it. The first thing when I got home on Saturday night I asked about my young preacher, and my wife said he spoke very well, but that he preached some different doctrines from me. Then, of course, I didn't like him. But we went to church on Sunday, and I noticed there was a large congregation, and that they were all bringing their Bibles. He had got them in that way in two evenings. When he gave out his text I noticed a smile running round the audience. It was the third chapter of John and the sixteenth verse: "For God so loved the world that He gave his only Son that whosoever believeth in Him shall not perish, but have everlasting life.' The people were so much interested that a crowd filled the church in the evening, when he took the same text again; and so wonderfully did he explain it that we asked him to preach every night that week."

The week was a memorable one. Night after night Mr. Moorhouse preached to immense congregations, taking the same text every time; until he made the love of God appear the central truth of the whole Bible. At the close of the seventh sermon from the same words, he said: "If I were to die to-night, and go up to heaven, and there meet Gabriel, who stands in the presence of God; and if I were to ask him how much God loves sinners, this is what I think he would say: 'God so loved the world that He gave his only begotten Son, that whoso believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life.'"

He spoiled one or two of my sermons for me. I have never seen them since, but he showed me that God loved sinners in spite of their sins. I pity the man who goes down to hell with that text hanging over him, and, my friends, do not forget that it was while we were yet sinners that Christ died for us. I have been into some homes in this city that were so vile and dirty that I couldn't stay there five minutes, but Jesus Christ waits to come into the hearts of the vilest sinner and take up His residence there. It isn't because we are lovely, but because He is love that Christ died for us, and offers to come and dwell with us.

There is a passage in the Songs of Solomon that is very precious to me. It is this: "His banner over me was love."

There was a man came from Europe to this country a year or two ago, and he became dissatisfied and went to Cuba in 1867 when they had that great civil war there. Finally he was arrested for a spy, court-martialed, and condemned to be shot. He sent for the American Consul and the English Consul, and these two men were thoroughly convinced that the man was no spy, and they went to one of the Spanish officers and said, "This man you have condemned to be shot is an innocent man." "Well," the Spanish officer says, "the man has been tried by our laws and condemned, the law must take its course, the man must die." The next morning the man was led out; the grave was already dug for him; the black cap was put on him; and the soldiers were there ready to receive the order, "Fire," and in a few moments the man would be shot and be put in that grave and covered up, when up comes a carriage just in time; the American Consul took the American flag and wrapped it around him, and the English Consul took the English flag and wrapped it around him, and they said to those soldiers, "Fire on those flags if you dare!" Not a man dared; there were two great governments behind those flags. And so God says, "Come under my banner, come under the banner of love, come under the banner of heaven." God will take good care of all that come under His banner. Oh, my friends, come under the banner of heaven to-day. This banner is a banner of love. May it float over every soul here, is the prayer of my heart. God don't will the death of any who will come under His banner of love. May the love of God bring you into the fold, is the prayer of my heart.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

A private letter from Oshkosh says: "It grows better and brighter; full houses and hundreds remaining for the after-meeting. A number have professed Christ. Mr. Stebbins' singing is taking hold and draws out many who would not otherwise come into the meetings. There is every cause for encouragement."

A letter from Kalamazoo, from M. G. Hodge, says: "The Lord is blessing us greatly in our meetings. Brothers Whittle and Bliss are more than meeting our expectations in preaching and singing the true Gospel. The attendance is very large, the feeling is deep and rapidly increasing, and the indications of a great work of grace are in the highest degree encouraging. To God be the glory."

A telegram to Mr. Cre from Belvidere says:

Meetings opened encouragingly. Spirit of prayer prevailing. Pray for us. T. C. EASTON,
Pastor Presbyterian Church.

REVIVAL WORK AMONG THE GERMAN CHURCHES.

A meeting of the German ministers of this city was held yesterday at which the following ministers were present: The Rev. Messrs. Escher, Hefl, Lechler, Grat, Albriding, Post, Levringhaus, Loeber, Rinder, Mueller, Bletsch, Schnell, Lamped, Haselhuhn, Swert, and Berger, and, by invitation, Mr. D. L. Moody. The object of the meeting was to devise some plan of reaching with the Gospel the German-speaking people of our city. After a free interchange of opinion it was decided to hold a meeting Sunday afternoon, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock, in Farwell Hall, to be conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, assisted by some of the German ministers. The Rev. Messrs. Loeber, Levringhaus, Escher, Post, Haselhuhn, and Berger were appointed a committee to arrange for the meetings. Some of the Moody and Sankey hymns and solos will be translated into German and used on the occasion.

ST. CHARLES.

The evangelists, the Revs. H. W. Brown and C. W. Palmer, have commenced a series of revival meetings in St. Charles, Ill. The work is carried on in much the same manner as that in Chicago, and already there are some inquirers coming to Christ. The brethren there are much encouraged.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Moody's lecture on Daniel at the Tabernacle Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. Preaching also at 4 and 8 p. m. No tickets required.

Monday evening Mr. Moody will hold a meeting exclusively for converts and inquirers at Farwell Hall.

A praise meeting, at the same hour, will be held in the Tabernacle, conducted by Mr. Sankey, assisted by city pastors.

The third of the South Side Union meetings will be held next Sunday evening. The First Baptist Church and Michigan Avenue M. E. Church will meet with the Fifth Presbyterian Church, corner Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street. Sermon by Dr. Everts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The annual Alumni Institute of the Congregational Theological Seminary, near Union Park, closed its session Thursday. It has been a meeting apparently of great profit and interest to all concerned. All the papers presented were highly entertaining and gratifying to the members, who gathered from all the Northwestern States to the number of about fifty. The Rev. J. A. Montgomery, of Morris, Ill., read a paper on "Lay Preachers and Preaching," which was a thoughtful consideration of that subject in all its bearings. The discussion which followed developed a variety of opinions, both favorable and adverse, and elicited considerable earnestness. It was noticeable that most of the opposing speakers made particular exception of Mr. Moody and his work in their criticisms.

The Rev. W. Crawford, of Green Bay, Wis., read an interesting paper on "Expository Preaching," warmly commending that practice. The Rev. A. O. Wright, Principal of the Academy at Fox Lake, Wis., gave a lively and forcible "Plea for a Wider Reading Among Ministers." The Rev. S. E. Lathrop, of New London, Wis., read an appreciative "Memorial Tribute to Prof. Joseph Haven," who died two years ago. As the Alumni have had no general meeting since his death, and had not, consequently, taken any public action, the following set of resolutions was heartily and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Alumni Association of Chicago Theological Seminary, do hereby place on record our high appreciation of the life and labors of our departed teacher of theology, Prof. Joseph Haven;

That we estimate his work in this Seminary as of the highest value and importance to those who came under his instruction;

That his philosophical, clear, concise methods of teaching were of the greatest advantage to us;

That his large intellectual powers were fitly supplemented by unfeigned, childlike, trusting piety and pure Christian character;

That his wide and varied range of literary acquisition, his scholarly tasks, his imaginative and poetic nature, were in our estimation large factors in the success of his philosophical and theological teaching;

That the kindness of his heart, the sympathetic charity of his nature, his freedom from dogmatism or illiberality in doctrine, were helpful and inspiring to his pupils;

That we recognize his loss with a sense of personal bereavement, yet with the feeling that his memory will not fade, because in a high sense "he, being dead, yet speaketh;"

That we tender to the widow and family our heartfelt Christian sympathy, and assure them of our appreciation of his noble life.

A committee consisting of the Revs. Reed, Caverno, Lathrop, McCulloch, and Dickinson was appointed to consider the expediency of a memorial statue or other testimonial in memory of Dr. Haven.

Dr. Norman Bridge, of Rush Medical College, read a very thoughtful lecture to a large audience on "The Physical Basis of Conduct." This paper was thoroughly scientific, and showed how habits of body and mind have very much to do with shaping the conduct of mankind. He developed many interesting facts, especially in regard to the automatic mental tendencies to insanity and criminal actions.

The Rev. E. N. Packard, of Evanston, read a paper on "Perfection and Its Allied Theories," which commanded close attention. The Institute closed with a "Goodfellowship" gathering Thursday afternoon, of a social character. The attendance was large, and many of the alumni availed themselves of the opportunity of attending the Moody and Sankey meetings.

CENTENARY CHURCH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—It seems unfortunate that the family jars of "Centenary" have been brought before the public, but, since it is so, it will be well to correct some inaccuracies of statement as well as to dissent from the general spirit of your correspondent "Methodist Episcopal." That any Methodist could indulge in such gratuitous and ill-mannered flings toward our venerable and beloved Bishop Bowman is incomprehensible to me, and will meet with the unqualified disapproval of the membership of Centenary, irrespective of views in regard to the pastorate. "Methodist Episcopal," may remember the time when he was received into the Church, at which time he gave an affirmative answer to this question: "Will you cheerfully be governed by the rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church?" The true Methodist loves the polity and usage of his Church, which has stood the storms of an hundred years, and is the basis of the great prosperity which has attended Methodism. Moreover, there is a growing sentiment on the part of our people for a more strict observance of our usage than has latterly obtained. The choleric fulminations of "Methodist Episcopal" and his Galena indorser are not representative of Church sentiment, the great body of our people being intensely loyal, and jealous of any change in our fundamental law.

Now, the facts in the case in regard to Dr. Thomas being returned to Aurora are few and plain. He had been stationed there but one year, and, under our usage, his church could confidently ask and expect his return for a second year. The Bishop and his advisers could not in justice disregard the unanimous voice of that church in order to send him to a more powerful church in Chicago. Not only this, but there was really no ground for the removal of the Rev. S. H. Adams from Centenary Church, it being in the order of our usage that he should be returned, as he has been. The only ground of objection against him has been that he did not "draw," and make the financial running of the church an easy matter.

It is obviously unjust to judge a minister by that standard, for if that were the standard one-half to three-fourths of the ministers throughout the country might be retired to-morrow. But Mr. Adams is no light-weight, being confessedly as good a man as there is in the Rock River Conference, with the exception, perhaps, of Dr. Thomas. The public are invited to hear him. Not "married men," as the member interviewed by THE TRIBUNE reporter seems to think are the desideratum, but all, the rich and the poor alike, all who wish to live for the life to come, all who wish to hear earnest, intelligent, and effective Gospel preaching, are cordially invited to Centenary Church.

CENTENARIAN.

THE REV. COPELAND.

The United States Supreme Court on One of His Exploits.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 24.—Every now and then turns up some exploit of the Rev. J. A. Copeland, who has figured extensively throughout the country as swindler, seducer, bigamist, and impostor generally. When last heard from hereabouts, he had just swindled a church at Indianapolis, and made wreck of the reputation of some of its female members who had been drawn into his snare, and was looking for green pastures in Vermont, with the Canada line convenient for escape and refuge. He formerly flourished for a time in Iowa, and left a record of rascality behind, which will bring him to the Penitentiary if he is caught and the statute of limitation does not intervene. His villainy here has been revived by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States concerning a matter in which he played a prominent part. He resided at Cedar Rapids, and was commissioned by the Northwestern Mutual Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, to negotiate loans in Iowa on behalf of the Company. He arranged a loan of $10,000 with H. G. Angle, of Cedar Rapids, or, at least, Mr. Angle applied to him for a loan to that amount; to secure which he gave to Copeland bonds and mortgages on real estate, and a policy of insurance, and also a sight draft, in printed form, signed in blank by himself. With these, Copeland, in May, 1871, appeared at the office of the Company, presented the securities and order of Angle, and received the $10,000; and that was the last seen of Copeland. Angle brought an action in equity in the United States Circuit Court here, to have the bond and mortgages set aside, because Copeland was the agent of the Company, and therefore the payment of the money to him was no payment to Angle; that the money in the hands of their agent was at the risk of the Company until paid to Angle. It was also set up that the order given by Angle was the usual printed form of sight-drafts, made payable to his order, and that the words, "or order" had been erased by Copeland, and the words "in current funds" inserted without his knowledge or consent. The Court (Judge Love) held that Copeland was not the agent of the Company as to this transaction. The question was not one of agency. Assuming that Copeland was the agent of the Company to negotiate loans in Iowa, it was competent for Angle to commission him to receive the money. The evidence showed that Copeland went to Milwaukee at the request of Angle. He had the bonds, mortgages, and order to pay the money to him in current funds, signed by Angle. The order was originally to pay in "drafts to the order of." These words were stricken out after the order was signed, and "current funds" written in. There was no evidence but that of Angle to that effect, or to prove the alteration, and it was to his own interest, and, if true, was a forgery. It would be a dangerous precedent to avoid solemn written instruments, and set aside transactions evidenced by writing signed by the parties, upon the unsupported evidence of a party to the transaction, and that under circumstances rendering it impossible to procure the testimony of other parties to the instrument. If Copeland was the Company's agent, why did Angle give an order to pay money to the Company's own agent? That would be paying to themselves. The Court, in an elaborate argument, went on to show that it was the invariable rule of the Company to pay its loans in drafts payable only to the order of the parties to whom the loan was made. The presumption in this case, from all the circumstances, was, that the departure from the rule, and the change of the order, were with the knowledge and consent of Angle; therefore the loss must fall on him, through whom, by his own carelessness or undue confidence in another, it occurred, and not on him who exercised good faith and all reasonable diligence. Mr. Angle's bill was dismissed, and he appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the Court below was reversed. The opinion of that Court is as follows:

> Persons dealing with an agent are entitled to the same protection as if dealing with the principal, to the extent that the agent acts within the scope of his authority. Pursuant to that rule, it is settled law that where a party to a negotiable instrument intrusts it to another for use as such, with blanks not filled up, such instrument, so delivered, carries on its face an implied authority to complete the same by filling up the blanks; but the authority implied from the existence of the blanks would not authorize the person intrusted with the instrument to vary or alter the material terms of the instrument by erasing what is written or printed as part of the same, nor so pervert the scope and meaning of the same by filling the blanks with stipulations repugnant to what was plainly and clearly expressed in the instrument before it was so delivered.
>
> By virtue of the implied authority, such a depositary may perfect, in his discretion, what is incomplete, by filling up the blanks; but he may not make a new instrument by erasing what is written or printed, nor by filling the blanks with stipulations repugnant to the plainly-expressed intention of the same, as shown by its written or printed terms. (*Goodman agt. Simonds,* 20 *How.,* 361; *Bank agt. Neal,* 22 *id.,* 108.)
>
> Much reference to the pleadings will be unnecessary, as the questions presented for decision arise chiefly out of the facts deducible from the proofs exhibited in the record. Suffice it to say, in that regard, that the suit was instituted by the complainant to procure a decree that the bond and mortgage and the two fire-insurance policies described in the bill of complaint were delivered and assigned to the respondents without consideration, and to obtain a decree setting aside said bond and mortgage and for a return of said policies,—the same having been delivered to the respondents as additional security for a loan of $10,000, the proceeds of which never came to the hands of the complainant; and he charges that the proceeds of the loan were never forwarded to him by his authority. That, if the Insurance Company ever paid the same in current funds to the person through whom the loan was negotiated, upon any order signed by him, as pretended by the respondent, the order was forged by the party who presented it, or by some person interested, to cheat and defraud the complainant out of the money.
>
> Service was made, and the corporation respondents appeared and filed an answer, in which they allege that the bond, mortgage, and fire-policies were duly delivered to the Company by the agent of the complainant, and they deny that the order for the payment of the proceeds of the loan was forced, and aver that they made the payment to the person who presented it in good faith. Proofs were taken, and the Court, having heard the parties, entered a decree dismissing the bill of complaint; and the complainant appealed to this Court.
>
> It appearing that the order for the payment of the money was a blank form signed in blank by Angle, containing printed words making the money payable in drafts to Angle's order, and that the agent of the Company erased these words, and interpolated the words "current funds," by which means he got possession of the money and eloped, the Court hold the change to be a forgery, and that the instrument was void. Reversed.

It will be seen that the Supreme Court really decides the case upon the ground of fraud, and not of agency. The Company is doubtless just now anxious to ascertain the whereabouts of the Reverened Copeland,—not that a dollar could be recovered of him, but it is sweet to be revenged.

RUSSIA'S CONVERSION.

How Vladimir Got Himself Baptized, and How Russia Was Made a Christian State by the Will of One Man.

New York Evening Post.

The prospect we have now of a war between Russia, in her capacity of Christian Power, and Turkey as the leader of Mohammedanism, gives interest to the strange story that history tells of the way in which Russia became Christian, wresting her conversion by force of arms from the Emperors Basil and Constantine in their capital, Constantinople.

In the latter half of the tenth century the Grand Prince Sviatozlaf managed to get his own skull trimmed with gold, inscribed with a legend and made more useful as a drinking cup than it had ever been as a skull, and his three sons divided Russia between them. It happened, however, that one of the sons, Vladimir, had ability and courage, two useful qualities which his brothers lacked, and, having ambition also, he was not long in depriving himself of brothers, and provided himself with a united empire whose borders he diligently labored to extend in every direction.

Failing to secure the affections of a Princess whom he desired to marry, Vladimir made war upon her father, slew him with his own hand, and, without washing off the blood with which his palm was stained, compelled the lady to become his wife.

Vladimir was a pagan, and after winning this and other wars in which he had been engaged, he piously resolved to give public thanks to his gods, and especially to Perune, the god of the golden whiskers, upon whom he conferred a new and costly beard for the occasion. He planned to sacrifice a Christian youth upon this god's altar, and was prevented only by the obstinacy of his chosen victim, who resisted so stoutly that he was slain in the attempt to win his consent by force.

Pious as he was, however, Vladimir was not by any means satisfied that his religion was the best that could be had, or that his gods were altogether worthy of his countenance. He listened to the missionaries of various faiths who sought to convert him, and tried to choose between them by a process of elimination. Judaism he rejected as unfit for a great young empire because its followers had been unable to preserve their own national existence, and were wanderers on the face of the earth. Mohammedanism did not please him because its sacred book forbade the use of wine, and Vladimir esteemed wine one of the necessary things of life. The Roman Church recognised in its Pope a person superior to himself, and therefore he would have nothing to do with it. Thus one faith after another was rejected for cause, and only that of the Greek Church seemed possible to him. He had pursued his studies of theology diligently, sending a commission of learned men to study each faith in its home.

Finally he determined to become a Christian of the Greek school, and straightway he desired to be baptized, but here a difficulty presented itself. To be baptized he must have a priest. There were priests enough in his capital, of course, but they were humble and despised missionaries, belonging to the lower orders of the clergy, and Vladimir positively would not become a Christian through the agency of a less person than an Archbishop. As there was no Archbishop in Russia the great pagan Emperor must of course import one from the Byzantine Empire to convert and baptize him, and he knew very well that the royal heads of the Greek Empire and Church would gladly send him a dozen or a score of their most exalted ecclesiastics in regal state for the purpose; but the young convert to Christianity was not accustomed to ask favors of the Byzantine Emperors, and he would rather have remained an unconverted pagan than ask for the means of conversion.

He had made up his mind, however, to become a Christian, and he determined to march an army into the neighboring nation and capture an Archbishop by force, taking the Kingdom of Heaven by violence, as it were. His followers approved this plan right heartily, as it would give them ample opportunities for plunder, and war was at once declared by this convert in search of an Archbishop to baptize him.

His first point of attack was the City of Kaffa, in the Crimea, but the resistance made was so vigorous that his siege of six months threatened to end in failure. When matters were at their worst, however, treachery came to his aid, and, learning the source of the city's water supply, he cut it off and compelled a capitulation.

Vladimir now had Archbishops in plenty, and, the water having been restored to its channels, there was no obstacle to his immediate baptism; but the convert wanted another wife and an alliance as well as a religion, and he sent a messenger to Constantinople to demand the hand of the Princess Anne, the sister of the two Emperors, wooing her with a threat to sack the capital if she or her brothers should oppose his suit. Consent was reluctantly given at last, and Vladimir was baptized and married on the same day. It is perhaps worth mentioning that he had several wives already, while the church with which he united himself restricted its members then as it does now to one.

Having got himself converted to Christianity at so great a cost of time, money, and labor, Vladimir determined that his people should also become Christians. His piety and zeal for religion, which had so recently shown themselves in his attempt to make a human sacrifice to his idols, were changed only in their direction. He was as zealous for religion now as before, but in a different religion, and he was impatient of slow processes in the conversion of his Russians. It was no part of his plan to reason with his subjects, or to preach to them. He was a Christian, and they must become so as a matter of course. He stripped the golden-wiskered father of the gods of his recently-bought beard and of his costly raiment, and directed attention to the fact that the god was only a log of wood. He had the dethroned idol dragged at a horse's heels, whipped by soldiers, and flung into a river, in the presence of the people.

Having disposed of all the Russian gods in like manner, the Grand Prince advanced to more positive measures. He ordered all the people of his capital to assemble on the banks of the river, and at a given signal they all rushed into the water, with the children in their arms, and were thus baptized in a body.

Notwithstanding his violent and sometimes unchristian methods of procedure, Vladimir was in fact a sincere convert to Christianity, although his notions of religious methods were crude, and with what light he had he labored earnestly for the new cause. He divorced his superfluous wives and dismissed his 800 concubines. He hesitated to make war, and ceased to shed blood. He built churches, almshouses, schools, and hospitals. He encouraged learning, introduced a code of law, reformed the judicial system, and rapidly advanced his people in civilization. He was a man of great genius, untiring industry, and unflagging zeal for whatever he believed to be good. He was justly surnamed The Great, and after death was popularly called a saint.

Thus Russia was converted from a pagan into a Christian Power by the will of one man.

LOCAL IRRITATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 27.—On application of Mortimer Trotter the household goods of Mary B. Trotter, have been seized on a writ of replevin. This revives the old excitement over the Trotter difficulties. There is a large open-air indignation meeting of citizens being held with the prospects of violent measures being taken in case of further prosecution of Mrs. Trotter.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE--CHICAGO.

The Strakosch Grand Italian Opera!

Mr. Max Strakosch begs respectfully to announce a brief season of Grand Italian Opera, commencing MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock.

NORMA.

MME. PALMIERI (first appearance Chicago)........Norma
MLLE. PERSIANI (first appearance Chicago)....Adalgisa
SIG. PALMIERI (first appearance Chicago)......Pollione
MR. G. F. HALL.......................................Oroveso
Grand Chorus and Orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor, SIG. DE NOVELLIS.

TUESDAY Evening, Oct. 31, first appearance of the Famous Tenor, SIGNOR BRIGNOLI.

IL TROVATORE.

MME. PALMIERI as (in her great role).........Leonora
MISS McCULLOCH as (her first appearance).....Azucena
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI in his original creation of Manrico
MR. G. F. HALL, SIG. BARILI, &c., &c.
WEDNESDAY Evening, November 1—FAUST.
THURSDAY Evening, November 2—LUCIA.
FRIDAY Evening, November 3—MARTHA.
SATURDAY, Nov. 4—FIRST GRAND MATINEE.

General Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1.50 and $2.00, according to location. Admission—Gallery, 50c; Reserved seats, $1.00.

Seats now for sale at the BOX OFFICE of Theatre.
The Pianos used by the Strakosch Italian Opera Co., are from the warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Formerly Hooley's Theatre, Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle.
MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.......................Proprietors
WILL E. CHAPMAN...............................Manager

EMERSON'S
CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.
Grand Matinee This Day at 2 o'clock,
AND TO-NIGHT AT 8. Prices as usual.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK of the talented Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH MURPHY
AS DAN O'HARA,
In the New Irish Drama,
KERRYGOW
Every Night and Saturday Matinee.
Next Week—Grand Italian Opera, under the direction of MAX STRAKOSCH.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.
Clark-st. ....opposite Sherman House.
THE MINSTREL PALACE.
ANOTHER GLORIOUS BILL THIS WEEK.
Everything new. Little Mac in his specialties. First week of Blinks and Jinks, Funny Sam, The Coopers, Uncle Jerry, The Dancing Dandies, Billy Rice, Fayette Welch, Little Mac, George Richards, and all the favorites appear.

EXTRA ATTRACTIONS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY, 2 P. M.
First Appearance of the Great Gymnasts, Curry and Fox; Niles and Evans, the Great Sketch Artists; Miss Josephine Shanley; Goss and Fox; Sheehan and Jones; Miss Victoria Reynolds; Ida DeVere; and the Carle Sisters.
This week, first time on any stage of the Great Local Drama, NEMESIS, OR, THE BRIGANDS OF CHICAGO, replete with Startling Tableaux, New Scenery, etc.
Next Sunday Evening, Ladies' Night—GRAND BENEFIT TO MRS. BILLY MANNING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
This Afternoon and Evening, last performances of the
BLACK HAND.
Monday, Oct. 30—By special request—THE TWO ORPHANS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (Cabins provided with Electric Bells,) will sail from Pier No. 42, foot of Barrow-street, N. R., as follows:
St. Germain, Reculoux, Saturday, Oct. 21, 8 a. m.
*St. Laurent, Lachesnez, Saturday, Oct. 28, 2 p. m.
France, Trudelle, Saturday, Nov. 4, 7½ a. m.
Price of passage in gold (including wine) First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second, $72. Third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.
Or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.
The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.
From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
ARRAGON, Symons.........................Saturday, Nov. 18
CORNWALL, Stamper.....................Wednesday, Nov. 29
Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
STATE OF NEVADA.........................Thursday, Oct. 26
STATE OF INDIANA.........................Thursday, Nov. 2
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. Cabins, $60, $65 and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets, $110 to $125, currency. Second Cabin, $45. Return Tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.
J. WARRACK, Manager, 54 Clark-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
New York and Glasgow:
CALIFORNIA, Oct 28, 1 pm | VICTORIA, Nov. 11, 1 pm
ETHIOPIA, Nov. 4, 7 a m | BOLIVIA, Nov. 18, 7 a m
New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry. Cabins, $65 to $80. Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
New York and London:
AUSTRALIA, Oct. 28, noon | ELYSIA, ...Nov. 4, 7 a m
Cabins $55 to $70; Steerage, $28.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 90 Washington-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.
THE QUEEN, Oct 21, 7:30 a | SPAIN.........Nov. 4, 7 a. m.
ITALY, Oct. 28, 2:00 p m | ENGLAND, Nov. 11, 1 p. m.
TO LONDON.
FRANCE, Oct. 21, 7:30 a. m. | CANADA, Oct. 28, 2 p. m.
Cabin passage, $55, $60, and $70 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

AMERICAN LINE.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.
Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage AT LOWEST RATES.
General office, 138 La Salle-st., corner Madison.
J. H. MILNE, Western Agent.

GLOVES.

NOTHING
BUT
GLOVES
94 State-st.

CLOTHING.

FIRE! FIRE!!
CLOTHING
Slightly Damaged by Water,
At the late fire of Hall, Garrison & Co., New York. $50,000 worth of Men's and Boys' Fine Clothing, to be sold at Appraiser's value, which is 50 per cent below first cost. Sale to continue from day to day until closed, at
168 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.
Jobbers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

FINANCIAL.

$100 Invested Has Paid a Profit of $1.700
during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application.
TUMBRIDGE & CO.
Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

$20. $50. $100. $200. $500.
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Reliable Stock Privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 to 5 per cent. Circulars and Weekly Reports sent free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Policy-Holders in the
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
can learn some interesting and confidential information, important to them, concerning that company by sending their names, address, number of policies and amounts of insurance to INVESTIGATOR, Lock Box 4475, New York City Post-Office.

EDUCATIONAL.

BISHOP HELLMUTH COLLEGES,
LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.
Afford the highest intellectual and Christian education to the sons and daughters of gentlemen at very moderate charges.
The Colleges are one mile apart, and are both supplied with an able staff of experienced resident European teachers.

HELLMUTH COLLEGE (BOYS).
$250 per annum, including all charges.

HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE.
$350 per annum.
Reduction to clergymen. Yearly scholarships on very advantageous terms.
Principal and Chaplain—Rev. H. F. DARNELL, D. D.

H. B. BRYANT'S
CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE
And English Training School,
STATE-ST., S. E. COR. WASHINGTON.
Largest institution of the kind in the United States. Thorough instruction. Excellent discipline. Commence at any time. Good boarding places for students who live out of the city. Can select any branches. Address for circulars H. B. BRYANT, Chicago, Ill.

MISS COMSTOCK.
Nos. 32 and 34 West Fortieth-st., New York,
FACING RESERVOIR PARK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL REOPENS SEPT. 27.
BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIXTEEN.
KINDERGARTEN IN CHARGE OF MISS LEONOWENS.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
(Founded 1857.)
212 West Fifty-ninth-st., facing Central Park.
Unequaled for beauty and healthfulness.
This English, Classical, French, and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21, 1876. Its Circular, giving full information, will be furnished on application.
REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., MADAME VEILLER VAN NORMAN, } Principals.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
and Mrs. Alex Bradford's (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 25. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

Charlier Institute for Young Ladies,
167 Madison-av., New York,
Will reopen September 26. A few boarders will be taken. *Pupils prepared for the Harvard Examinations for Women.* Circulars can be had on application, or at Putnam's. Mlle. SOPHIE LENZ and Professor M. J. DRENNAN, Principals.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 7:30 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:15 p. m.	§ 5:30 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	* 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
aGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Night Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.	‡ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	* 8:25 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex.	* 8:35 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	‡ 8:35 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:35 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 4:50 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:30 a. m.	* 2:30 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
AuroraPassenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 p. m.

*Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:50 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express — Pullman PalaceDrawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:08 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot corner Chicago-avenue and Larrabee-street. Ticket office 60 Clark-street.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Elgin Passenger	8:45 a. m.	5:25 p. m.
Byron Passenger	10:50 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Elgin Passenger	4:15 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Turner Park Passenger	6:40 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Freight	4:30 a. m.	5:00 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	‡ 5:00 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Fast Line	§10:00 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Mail	5:05 a. m.	5:05 p. m.

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:52 a. m.	§ 8:10 a. m.
Fast Express	§ 5:08 p. m.	§ 8:10 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 9:55 p. m.	§ 4:40 a. m.

§Daily. * Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	§10:00 p. m.	§ 6:50 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a. m.
Saturday Boat don't leave until.............................8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, tri-weekly.............................7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, tri-weekly 11 p. m.
For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Friday........7 p. m.
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., Tuesday and Thursday.............................9 a. m.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. P. Mitchell, formerly Minister of Marine of Canada, is in town at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Miss Lucille Western and Mr. A. G. Cambridge, her business manager, are at the Sherman House.

Mr. William Sturges, of this city, arrived at the Tremont yesterday from Philadelphia, accompanied by his bride. They will remain in town a few days, and will then proceed to California on a wedding trip.

The temperature yesterday, as observep by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 44 degrees; 10 a. m., 48; 12 m., 51; 3 p. m., 58; 8 p. m., 55. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.25; 8 p. m., 30.3.

Charles Clucas & Co., 14 Warren street, New York, have issued their first number of the *Illustrirtes Wochenblatt*, a German weekly paper, profusely and finely illustrated, and containing an abundance of interesting reading matter.

Deputy-Coroner McGirr yesterday held an inquest upon Frank Oswald, the young German whose body was found in the river at Polk street yesterday with a dagger up to the hilt in the abdomen. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

The Coroner yesterday commenced an inquest upon Joseph Wicks, whose death was caused by pistol-shot wounds inflicted by his landlord, Patrick Gaughan, last Saturday night. Only two important witnesses were examined, when the case was postponed until Tuesday.

The United States Grand Jury has been investigating the case of the alleged crookedness of the Morris distillery, and resolved to find no bill against ex-Ald. John T. Corcoran. They are discussing the propriety of finding an indictment against ex-Tax-Commissioner James J. McGrath.

A meeting of dry-goods clerks was held in lower Farwell Hall last evening for the purpose of forming an association for mutual cultivation. Mr. E. Anderson occupied the chair, and Mr. F. Barneman was Secretary. The time of the meeting was given up to the hearing of the opinions of members concerning the scheme. They were uniformly favorable to it, but no decisive action was taken.

At an early hour yesterday morning a man named Joseph Green, aged about 40 years, was found lying dead in the basement of an unoccupied building, No. 173 Eighteenth street. He was last seen alive several days previous at the corner of Eighteenth and State streets, and was at the time very much under the influence of liquor. Deceased was a single man, and hailed from Whitehall, Green County, Ill. The inquest will be held to-day.

Curiosity-hunters and moralists will undoubtedly be pleased to hear that the Sullivan jury, when taken to the Sherman House for a good square meal, per order of Judge McAllister, took a vote upon the Presidential candidates, with the following result: Tilden, 10, which, with the votes of Bailiffs O'Neil and Joseph Conley, made 12; Hayes and Wheeler, 2. Berry, the recalcitrant juror, and Hume, the Changeling, were the two oddities in that galaxy of juristic talent.

Chester L. Root, one of the exiled whisky-ites, has returned from Canada, where he has been spending the last few months in elegant retirement. In returning to Chicago he has a safe-conduct from the Government counsel, and is therefore not liable to arrest. Since his return he has been trying to arrange his case with the Government on the basis of the lowest possible fine and no imprisonment. On the other hand, District-Attorney Bangs is determined to exact a fine to the fullest extent of the law, though he is willing to commute the imprisonment. The result will probably be that Root will come to terms and will pay up,—that is, if he can raise the requisite amount, which amount has not yet been definitely decided upon. In the event of his not paying the fine, he will be allowed to return to Canada.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL

AFTER AN INJUNCTION.

The action of the Board of County Commissioners Thursday in electing a Principal and corps of teachers of the Normal School, thus ignoring the protest of the County Board of Education, has raised a large breeze in the latter body, and the opponents of Mr. Wentworth say they are determined not to be outwitted. They cry "Law, law," and are going to fight from the lowest to the highest court, if necessary, to maintain their "rights." What they purpose doing is set forth in the subjoined interview had yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter with Mr. Plant, the County Superintendent of Schools, and ex-officio a member of the Board.

Said the reporter: "What are you going to do?"

"We intend to enjoin the parties—the teachers."

"When?"

"Forthwith."

"Have you engaged lawyers?"

"Yes; Judge Lawrence, George C. Campbell, and D. L. Shorey."

"When will the application be made for an injunction?"

"To-day or to-morrow. We are also going to enjoin the engineer and janitor, and also the County Treasurer, to prevent him from paying these men."

"On what ground will the application be based?"

"On the ground that the Commissioners have no right to elect teachers."

"You claim that that is exclusively the business of your Board?"

"Yes. The law says our Board 'shall have the power to appoint teachers.'"

"Is there no provision governing their selection in case the Board cannot agree?"

"No; there is no such provision.'"

It will thus be seen that the point involved is a new one, and therefore it is not unlikely that the Supreme Court will have an opportunity to pass upon the question. The act in relation to Normal schools was approved March 15, 1869, and contains, as Mr. Plant says, no provision empowering any body to select teachers when the County Board of Education are at loggerheads. Such a case has never before arisen in this State, and, though John Rountree advised the course of the Board of Commissioners, Judge Lawrence holds that they have transcended their authority. The application for an injunction was in preparation yesterday, and will probably be presented to Judge Williams this morning. The school is to open Monday if there is no interference, but a preliminary injunction will undoubtedly be granted before then, and Mr. Wentworth will have to rest on his oars for at least a week longer, if not perpetually.

MAN'S INHUMANITY.

ABANDONING AN INSANE WIFE.

It is often (not speaking of county poor-houses and hospitals) that a case of the inhuman treatment of a person bereft of reason is to be recorded. But when a man, calling himself a Christian and a gentleman, deliberately and knowingly makes himself a party to, and the chief instrument in, the maltreatment of an insane human being, and that being his wife whom he has promised to accept as his lawful, wedded wife, for better and for worse, for richer and for poorer, and to love, cherish, and protect, the mere mention of the fact should be enough to cause that man to hide his guilty head and get out of town as quickly as he knows how. Yet there are such persons and such cases, one of which comes to light rather singularly, as follows: On the West Side there is a private school of prominence, the head of which is a person calling himself a Christian gentleman. He goes in good society, lives well, appears well, and is a member and attendant of one of the aristocratic West Side churches. He has been married; but his wife became insane and was sent East to be taken care of by the sister of her husband. This sister finds her care a burden and expense, and notifies the schoolmaster to that effect. But the schoolmaster is a long ways off, is happy, living at ease, and discards the woman—his wife.

Not many days ago a letter was received by a gentleman (whose name it is also unnecessary to mention) of this city. The epistle was from the Surrogate of St. Lawrence County, New York. This person happens to be related by marriage to the wife of a Chicago gentleman who is the brother of the insane woman. The letter from the Surrogate says that he had received a letter from the Superintendent of Poor at Malone, N. Y., setting forth the facts in the case of a woman kept in the Poor-House at that place as a common pauper. He learned she was from Chicago, and was related to persons here now. Her appearance was that of a lady of refinement, and she was evidently out of place there. The reason why the Superintendent of Poor had written was partly to find out if there was not some one who could be held responsible for her board and other exenses.

In the above curious way the facts reached the ears of friends here, and they intend to see that there is a change. If not, legal steps will be taken to see if the schoolmaster, the husband, cannot be made to take care of his wife as he should. They also intend that Mr. Schoolmaster shall keep his wife in Cook County Poor-House if at any one in the country. The brother of the insane lady is too poor to assume any expenses on her account even if he had known anything about the kind of treatment which she was receiving.

In regard to this schoolmaster, his assistant is an unmarried female, and they live together with the mother of the woman. Their intimacy gave rise, not a hundred years ago, to some scandal, which rung in the ears of the members of the aforesaid aristocratic church until a committee was appointed to see about it. A delegation of ladies called upon the schoolmaster one evening, expecting to be introduced to the assistant as though she were the wife of the man with whom she lived. But they were not, and there being only a suspicion upon which to rest the rumor, it was suppressed. It might be well to add that the schoolmaster will save himself an incalculable amount of trouble and everlasting disgrace by doing what he can to mend his ways, care for his wife as she should be cared for, and conduct himself in the proper manner hereafter.

THE CITY-HALL.

Mr. Charles Heafford, lately appointed to the office of City-Collector, will file his bonds, amounting to $25,000, to-day.

The Fire Department will receive August salaries this morning at 8 o'clock, and the police at 11 o'clock, at the City-Hall, and the employes of the Board of Public Works Department will be paid about $15,000, at 8 o'clock, at the Exposition Building. The total of the payments made this week is $94,000.

Ald. Throop returned from the Centennial yesterday, after an absence of about ten days. Comptroller Farwell is expected home Monday, and Fire-Marshal Benner is off enjoying a day's hunt among the little feathered tribes. City-Clerk Butz has gone to Wisconsin with Mr. Fred Hecker, and will speak at Watertown to-night, and in Milwaukee Monday night.

Mr. Zophar Mills, Vice President of the Lorillard Insurance Company, and President of the Association of Exempt Firemen of New York City, and who has been prominently connected with the New York Fire Department for the last forty years, has been spending a day or two in this city, examining our Fire Department, with the organization and description of which he expresses himself as highly pleased.

Scanlon & Co., the Chicago Provision and Packing Company, and Kent and Hutchinson, three Bridgeport stench-makers, were before Summerfield yesterday afternoon, and, promising to adopt machinery to consume the stenches generated in their places of business, their cases were postponed for ten days. Mr. Ward has already adopted such machinery. Obendorf & Co. have not and will not; therefore they will be prosecuted for carrying on a nuisance-creating business.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: C. E. Towne, one two-story and basement dwelling, 32x66 feet, No. 1 Calumet avenue; C. Erickson, one two-story dwelling, 35x40 feet, on Fowler street, near Robey; F. Kerby, one three-story dwelling, 22x50 feet, on Hurlbut street, near Sophia; John T. Pirie, four two-story dwellings, 19x55 feet each, Nos. 516 to 522 Fulton street; Mrs. Elizabeth Grater, one three-story dwelling, 20x57 feet, No. 183 Indiana street; Orlo Rollins, one three-story dwelling, 23x44 feet, No. 226 Ontario street; J. D. Sherman, two three-story dwellings, 40x40 feet, Nos. 36 and 37 Indiana avenue; W. F. Johnson, one two-story dwelling, 43x72 feet, Dearborn avenue, near Elm street.

In the grading of Archer avenue it was found that if the level of the street was raised to the grade line established by the Council it would be impossible for cars to be run into the establishment of Turner Bros., on Archer avenue. It is very essential for the welfare of Turner Bros'. business that cars be run into their establishment. Therefore they obtained the consent of the old Board of Public Works to have a depression made in the street sufficient to allow the desired entrance of cars. They have increased as much as possible the car-entrance, and can cut away no more. But some of the property-owners of that street think that the depression,—about eighteen inches—would materially hurt the street, and so informed the Mayor yesterday afternoon. He thought the Board of Public Works had no right to grant the permission in question, and has ordered it stopped, or rather has ordered that the work must be done according to the regular grade-line. If Messrs. Turner Bros. wish to have it otherwise they will be obliged to present the matter to the Council, and it will rest with that body to say whether a rise and fall of eighteen inches in one block will hurt the street.

TAKE NOTICE.

The following explains itself:

Notice to Scavengers and Employes: From and after this date (Oct. 26) no information concerning night-scavenger work will be furnished to any party whatever at any time from the books and papers of this office, this course having proved the only one possible to insure perfect impartiality. All employes, therefore, are henceforth forbidden to impart such information on penalty of immediate dismissal.

M. HOOKE,
Assistant-Commissioner of Health.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Commissioner Busse yesterday received a petition from the Town of Barrington, signed by fifty persons, pledging him support for re-election.

The Grand Jury continues to drag along slowly. It is doing comparatively nothing, which is illustrated by the fact that it has so far made no returns.

The County Collector was engaged again yesterday in selling property to satisfy South Park special assessments. Among the property sold was the Custom-House block, and several of the prominent South Side churches, from which it would appear that "Uncle Sam" is among those who have been remiss in the matter of tax-paying. The same thing happened last year.

The attorneys in the Turner forgery case were in the Criminal Court yesterday seeking to set the cause for trial. The Court was adverse to a speedy trial, owing to the pressure of other business, and notified the attorneys that if it was tried at an early day it must be by another Junge, and that unless the motion for a change of venue was withdrawn prior to Monday the case would then be set and disposed of.

CRIMINAL.

D. W. Kelleher was yesterday fined $50 by Justice Foote for striking Kate McNulty on the head.

Detective Rickey yesterday recovered, from a Clark street pawnshop, a $60 overcoat which was recently stolen by sneak thieves from G. A Follansbee, lawyer.

C. D. Burbank, of the office of James McDonald, Room 12, No. 126 Washington street, yesterday mourned the loss of an overcoat by sneak thieves, and in the pockets of the garment were stowed away some very valuable papers.

A. Pollock, keeper of a saloon corner of Fourth avenue and Harrison street, was before Justice Haines yesterday to answer to the complaint of Chapin & Gore, who aver that Pollock was $600 behind in their accounts and refused to pay up. The case was continued till to-day.

E. J. Smith, living at No. 3 Kinzie street, was before Justice Haines yesterday for stealing lead-pipe from unoccupied houses on the North Side, and was held over to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500. He was subsequently arrested for other offenses of the same nature, and held to the Criminal Court in $300 bonds.

Joseph White, for the larceny of some stockings from W. McDonald, corner of Halsted and Adams streets, and David Riordan, for the larceny of lead pipe from an unoccupied house at No. 441 West Jackson street, owned by James Crampton, were the only arrests worth notice at the Madison-Street Station last evening.

At about 2:30 yesterday morning an altercation occurred at Orpheus Hall, corner of Lake and Peoria streets, between Patrick Sullivan and Timothy, Daniel, and John Healey, occasioned by some old feud which was still farther embittered by Sullivan "cutting a shine" to Tim Healey's girl during the progress of the dance. During the fight, John Healey drew a small pocketknife and stabbed Sullivan twice in the back. City Physician Dunne dressed the wounds, and pronounced them not at all serious. The Healeys were at once arrested and locked up at the Madison-Street Station.

Last evening at about 7 o'clock the machine shop and plaster manufactory of Col. L. Colburn, 783 State street, was entered through a rear window by a burglar while the Colonel was at supper, but the man was frightened away before laying hands on anything valuable, and made good his escape with his pal who was watching outside. Just as the Colonel entered the front door, finding the window open, and learning from the people living in the stories above that two men had just run off, he seized his revolver and started in pursuit, but failed to come up with them. But from the description by the people who saw them come in the yard and run off, the Colonel, who has been in earlier days good on a scout, is satisfied that he has spotted them. One is a tall, well-made man (the burglar), and his pal a short, thick-set, vicious looking scoundrel. Both can be identified, as the Colonel passed them three times during the evening, and tried to get a policeman on their track, but failed on account of the tardiness of the officer. It was a streak of good luck that the fright of the fellow came just as it did, or there would have been a Coroner's inquest this morning and some repairs required to the premises, for the Colonel has attachments (by electricity) to trunks, drawers, safe, and some other movable articles which a thief might disturb at the cost of his life.

THE WRONG CUSTOMER.

Not more than a week ago a young man named George Faulkner sat himself down, and, with thoughts like those of a crafty spider enticing the innocent, unsuspecting, and foolish fly into his web, penned the following note:

My Dear Annie: I am dying for an explanation of this mystery. I shall be in Saturday evening. Cannot you come up and see me? If you do not come, I shall write and expose you to Mr. Jones.
Your cousin, G. F.

The gentle Annie (whose other name is withheld) evidently thought that if George was dying she should not interfere, and she did not go to relieve his troubled mind, but went straightway to her cousin, John Jones, who is one of Ben Bullwinkle's men, and would as readily go to the aid of a female in distress as he would run to a fire. Now John, as firemen should be, is a "bad man to handle," and he did, at No. 41 South Morgan street, put a head upon George till that individual presented a woful appearance. Whereupon John was arrested for assault, and appeared before Justice Haines yesterday afternoon. The case was tried by a jury, and a verdict of "not guilty" found. All of which goes to show that if anybody insults your young and pretty female cousin, put a head on him in the most approved sense of the term.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Philosophical Society meets Monday evening, the 30th inst., and not to-night.

The next regular monthly meeting of the "Northwestern Traveling Men's Association" will be held this evening, at the club-room, Tremont House, Chicago.

Bishop Harris, of Evanston, has just returned from an extensive journey, visiting all the conferences in the Pacific Slope. The Bishop will preach at Trinity Methodist Church Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

The Board of Directors of the Half-Orphan Asylum will serve warm lunches from 12 a. m. to 3 p. m. for two days, commencing Wednesday, at Nos. 119 and 121 LaSalle street, adjoining the Board of Trade. Persons wishing to contribute to the supplies will send their contributions to the lunch-room or to the Asylum, No. 175 Burling street, before 10 a. m. daily. In making this effort to replenish their treasury, they solicit the liberal patronage of personal friends and the generous public at large.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The residents of Hyde Park do not, as a rule, appear at the meetings of the Board of Trustees at the Town Hall, and consequently the Trustees are only known in their respective districts. What the actions of a Trustee are, and what work he does, is not thought of. Those who attend the Board meetings are generally lobbyists who have some "little game" they want run through, such as a street-crossing, a gas-lamp, a sidewalk, or some other improvement. They watch their Trustee with all the hope and love that it is possible to bestow upon a person who is in power.

Another class that attend are the men who are in the employ of the town, who would consider it a breach of town etiquette not to be present. These men watch the lobbyist and feel happy when new work is ordered or their bills pass without comment. The persons who attend the meetings the least are those who pay taxes.

The police do duty at the gate which separates the Trustee from the looker-on, and feel that they earn their money. Their report used to be read, but it is no longer done.

The Board of Trustees consists of six persons, who are elected on the third Tuesday in April, and who hold their office for one year. Their pay is $3 for each meeting attended. The present members of the Board are Messrs. Bensley, Bogue, Farrell, Powell, Schlund, and Taylor, whose terms of office will expire next spring. The President is John R. Bensley, a gentleman of medium size, with keen eyes and sharp-cut face, who greatly resembles the Yankee "Brother Jonathan." Mr. Bensley is 43 years of age, and resides at No. 121 Langley avenue. Besides being President of the Board, Mr. Bensley is also President of the Board of Trade, and has held the following offices in the latter organization: President one year, First Vice-President one year, Second Vice-President one year, Directer two years, member of the Committee of Arbitration two years. His business is commission merchant and his firm Bensley & Wagner. Mr. Bensley is probably as popular as any one in the town. At the last election for members of the Board he received more votes than any other candidate. His actions in the Board are strictly for reform and economy. He is a Republican.

Following Mr. Bensley in alphabetical order comes Mr. Hamilton B. Bogue, of the First District. Mr. Bogue is aptly described by a looker-on at one of the Board-meetings as "that little man with a big head." Mr. Bogue is 41 years of age, a member of the firm of Ogden, Sheldon & Co., and was formerly agent of the Merchants' Dispatch. He resides on Greenwood avenue and Forty-seventh street. Mr. Bogue is well known both in Hyde Park and Chicago. At the meetings of the Board he is generally very quiet, but gets in a large number of motions. He is also for reform and economy, but although he is very careful of big expenditures, he sometimes votes for little ones, which some members think unnecessary. He is usually accompanied by his clerk, by whose aid he manages to get out an immense amount of figures. Mr. Bogue is Chairman of the Streets and Highways Committee, and member of the Judiciary and Assessments and the Drainage and Sidewalks Committee. He also holds the office of Water Commissioner. Mr. Bogue votes the Republican ticket.

Martin Farrell, of the Third District, has usually very little to say. His resolutions are very brief, and they win the love of the men who work for the town, for all the resolutions regarding salaries up to the present time have come through him. Mr. Farrell is on the Police, License, and Public Grounds Committees. His business is that of retail grocer. The Democratic ticket possesses strong claims for Mr. Farrell.

Alexander R. Powell of the Fifth District, is Chairman of the Finance Committee, and a member of the Police. As Chairman of the former Committee it devolves upon him to provide funds for the other Trustees to spend. This is Mr. Powell's second year in the Board, but he threatens to resign unless less money is spent. Mr. Powell is a Democrat, and a member of the lumber firm of Pardee, Cook & Co., of South Chicago, where he resides. Mr. Powell is the youngest member of the Board, and is only 30 years of age. He is unmarried.

Peter Schlund, of the same district, is a Republican and a member of the firm of Schlund & McIntosh, dealers in pumps. Mr. Schlund is a German by birth, and is very lively in the meetings, always having a string of resolutions to offer, or a protest against something. He is sometimes called the Webster of the Board, as he is given to speech-making. He believes in drainage and the improvement of South Chicago streets. He is a member of the License, Finance, and Streets and Highways Committees.

Mr. Douglas S. Taylor, of the Sixth District, is Chairman of the Drainage and Sidewalk Committee, and as such much labor devolves upon him, his position on the Committee being considered as next to that of Chairman of the Streets and Highways. He also believes in South Chicago streets, bridges, centrifugal pumps, and drainage, to a fearful extent. As a citizen, Mr. Taylor votes the Republican ticket, lives in a handsome residence corner of Colehour avenue and One Hundredth street, is a member of the real estate firm of Taylor & Colehour, and is probably the most popular man on the east side of the Calumet River.

EVANSTON.

Evanston has for years enjoyed an unusual immunity from the industry of burglars, thanks to the vigilance of its police officials. Once or twice a year, perhaps, it has been necessary to record some minor burglaries, but the perpetrators have generally been captured and brought to justice. The flight of time made it necessary for Evanston to again take its turn, and it came Thursday night, when some enterprising individuals invaded the residence of Mr. Francis Bradley, where they secured two valuable gold watches and a diamond pin. The same or other equally bold persons made a friendly call at Dr. Scott's, but, not finding the family awake, did not disturb them. The fact that they had called was made painfully apparent yesterday morning, however, when the Village Clerk missed the brand-new overcoat which the citizens have so much admired, and various articles of minor value which he carried in his pockets. His brother also missed, among other things, a gold watch, by which he used to time the shooting of the young ideas of Glencoe.

It is expected that the pipe for the extension at the Water-Works will be shipped to-day, and the Commissioners are anxiously awaiting its arrival.

The High-School Literary Society held an exciting election of officers yesterday afternoon. There were two tickets in the field,—Democratic and Republican,—and the latter was, of course, elected "by a large majority."

Mr. L. M. Williams returned last evening from a very successful hunting expedition.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

A large fire occurred on Ninety-second street yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, which spread with fearful rapidity, burning the clothing store of McKee, a harness-shop, bakery, and grocery. The amount of loss is $15,000, which is supposed to be covered by insurance.

CASUALTIES.

RAILROAD SMASH-UP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KIRKWOOD, Ill., Oct. 27.—We are again called on to chronicle an accident on the Burlington Road at this station, which occurred about 3 o'clock this morning. A freight-train bound west was standing on the main track awaiting orders, when it was run into by a following freight-train which was running about fifteen miles an hour. The crash was terrific, and seven box-cars and the way-car mashed into kindling. The engine was badly wrecked, and was thrown sideway across the track by the shock. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping off just before the engine struck. Sandy Warnell, Conductor of the train that was ran into, was in his way-car at the time, but crawled out from under the wreck after the accident. He received some internal injuries and was taken to his home at Galesburg in an insensible condition. No one else was hurt. The accident was caused by the trainmen neglecting to flag the following train, and occurred in the central part of the town, and, had the way car taken fire, a disastrous conflagration would certainly have taken place, as a car loaded with kerosene oil was attached to it. Passenger trains were not delayed long, as they can get by the wreck by passing over the switches. A large force of men are at work clearing the track. Kirkwood has become famous for wrecks this year.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—This morning a freight train on the New Jersey Midland Railroad fell through the trestle and bridge-work at Hawthorn, the engine and tender landing end-foremost upon the Erie track, and the cars tumbling in a pile upon them. The engineer, the fireman, and three brakemen were fatally injured, and the conductor had both legs broken. The Erie Road is blocked. The westward-bound Erie trains will be dispatched by the way of Piermont and Suffern. The eastward-bound trains, which lie west of the scene of disaster, were emptied, and their passengers transferred to a train sent from Patterson.

The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey offers a reward of $1,000 for the arrest, and $1,000 for the conviction of the party or parties who misplaced the switch on the night of Oct. 24, which resulted in the loss of three lives and the wounding of fourteen passengers.

VERMONT ITEMS.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Oct. 27.—This morning, at Calhoun Falls, six miles north of this place, Frank Johnson, of Windham, Me.; Charles Putney, of Concord, N. H., and Joseph Heon, of St. Johnsburg, were excavating for a paper mill, and placed some rend-rock powder to dry under a stove in the basement. While they were at work on the first floor, the explosive ignited, blew the building (twenty feet square) into kindling wood, and hurled the men skyward. Heon was denuded of his clothing, and filled with splinters, and may die. Johnson and Putney will recover.

A falling derrick instantly killed E. W. Hawkins, one of the proprietors of the St. Johnsbury Granite Company. Hawkins was 30 years old, and recently married.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 27.—George Freeman Bangs, a young man of Tecumseh, had both feet cut off by the cars last night. He attempted to jump off while the train was in motion in order to reach his home, and was drawn under the wheels with undoubtedly fatal results.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 27.—Archibald McDonald was killed last evening by falling between the cars. A whole train passed over him, cutting off one leg and one arm. He was on the top of the cars with fifty others going to a Democratic meeting at Ripon.

A RIVER WRECK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 27.—The raft boat J. W. Vansant was sunk in the rapids seven miles above this city last evening. She was on her way up the river when she struck a rock and swung around, her fantail rubbing against the side of the steamer Cricket, which was passing her at the time. The officers of the Vansant claim that the Cricket collided with her and sunk her, and threaten suit for damages, but the officers of the Cricket deny the charge, and say they do not fear the consequences of a suit of that kind. Although lying in but five feet of water the Vansant is a pretty complete wreck.

A FIERY FEAST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MAROA, Ill., Oct. 27.—While the guests were seated at the table of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Schenck, this evening at 9 o'clock, on the occasion of the marriage of their son Frank to Miss Longstreet, one of the waiters knocked a gasoline lamp from its holder. In two seconds of time the bride was all ablaze, and was burned so badly that she is hardly recognizable, though not fatally it is hoped. Mrs. Sargent is also seriously burned, and the groom's hands are burned so that the skin was stripped off.

SHIPWRECK.

BARRINGTON, N. S., Oct. 27.—The schooner L. B. Duane is a total wreck, and the mate and two men are drowned.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BARRIE, Ont., Oct. 27.—The special Committee of the Simcoe County Council appointed to confer with Queen's-Counsel Caprol on the subject of the Huron & Ontario Ship-Canal have reported that they are satisfied that the undertaking is practicable and would be of great importance to the country at large, and recommended that a special committee be appointed to confer with the standing committee appointed by the County of York and the City of Toronto. The report was carried and the Committee appointed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—American barges to convey lumber to New York are in great demand, and freight to New York has advanced to $5 per 1,000 feet. The demand for Canadian barges is equally good, freight to Quebec being as high as $3. Four weeks ago the price paid to Quebec was $1.30.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.—The trial of the Misses Mellor, which has been in progress here for some days before the Court of Queen's Bench, terminated to-day. They were charged with being accomplices of their brother, who absconded some months ago with $100,000 worth of jewelry. Both were acquitted.

The steamship Lake Neepigon sails to-morrow for Liverpool with 700 sheep. Six hundred sheep shipped a few weeks ago arrived at Liverpool with a less of thirty. A large shipment of horses took place yesterday by the steamship Ontario.

The Ste. Marie Building Society has gone into liquidation.

THE TURF.

The trot announced to take place at Dexter Park this afternoon will not come off. Mr. Mansur offered the purse in good faith, expecting that it would be contested for by a good field in a fair race, and he was quite right in withdrawing it and declaring the event off under the circumstances. There has been no "funny work" at Dexter Park this season and there is no prospect that there will be under Mr. Mansur.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 27.—The one-and-a-half-mile dash was won by Ben Bruce, with Galway second, and Courier third. Time, 2:43¼.

In the third race, Bowie stake four-mile heats, the first heat was won by Add, Heretog second, Piccolo and Big Sandy distanced. Time, 7:35¼.

The second heat and race was won by Add, Heretog second. Time, 7:42¾.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The entire Board of Excise was arrested to-day on the complaint of a liquor-dealer, who charges them with a violation of the Excise law in granting licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors to the proprietors of eating-houses.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 27.—a certificate of incorporation was to-day issued by the Secretary of State to the Safety Shelf Ladder Company, Chicago. Capital stock $2,000.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 27.—Both houses of the Legislature have passed resolutions instructing their Congressmen to use their influence for the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 27.—The Spiritualists of the State met here to-day in convention, the Rev. J. M. Peebles presiding, and appointed a committee to draft by-laws and constitution for permanent State organization.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 27.—In the Federal Court to-day, Judge H. C. Caldwell presiding, three of the proprietors of illicit distilleries were convicted. Newton Storms gets one year and $1,000 fine; David T. Inman one month and $1,000 fine; Frazier Carr one year and $5,000 fine; Amos T. Curtis one year and $5,000 fine.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27.—An important decision, by which the validity of the Frankfort Lottery franchise of J. Smith is established, was decided yesterday by the dismissal of the suit brought by the Attorney-General of Kentucky to declare it exhausted.

CRIME.

STUPID MURDERERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27.—A Little Rock special to the *Globe-Democrat* says that three Methdist ministers, while riding a circuit in Pope County, Ark., were shot from the brush yesterday morning by two illicit distillers named Hughes and Hale. It is believed they mistook the ministers for revenue officers and Marshals coming to arrest them, as warrants are out for their capture for illicit distilling. One of the ministers was mortally wounded, and died two hours after being shot. The other two were seriously, if not mortally, wounded. There are a large number of illicit distillers in that part of the State, and six of these parties have been convicted during this week in the United States Court of that district.

BURGLARY.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 27.—A burglar raided the residence of W. H. Hutchins in the suburbs of this city last Tuesday night, entering the sleeping-room of Mr. Hutchins' son William, and securing as booty about $60 in money, which was in the pocket of William's coat. The thief effected an entrance through a parlor window, and in rummaging around awoke the young man, who arose, seized his revolver, and pursued the unexpected caller both in person and with a bullet from his pistol. The shot took effect in the wall, while the thief escaped via the open window with his "take."

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 27.—To-day, at Fort Smith, four murderers, W. N. Edwards and three sons, were examined and sent to jail by Federal Commissioner Wheeler, for the murder of Byford, a son-in-law. The crime was committed in the Choctaw Nation on the 30th of September. There are now sixty-eight prisoners in the United States Jail.

A man known as Bill Jones died this morning of pneumonia. He made a voluntary confession that two years ago he murdered a neighbor sixteen miles from Nashville, Tenn., and that his right name was Theophilus Williams.

A POSTAL THIEF.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 27.—Judge Connelly F. Trigg, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, sentenced William Mattlock to the Penitentiary for two and a half years' hard labor for having while Postmaster of Cookeville, Putnam County, robbed registered letters addressed to Lovell, Eastman & Howell, of Nashville; Kennedy & Co., of Pittsburg; the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, Louisville, and to John W. Garrett, West Plains, Mo., aggregating $200.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A private watchman, named Mitchell, employed by the residents of Cumberland street and Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, reported at the station-house last evening that suspicious characters were about, and suggested that the regular police be more than usually vigilant. This morning the body of Mitchell was found in a vacant lot on Cumberland street, and giving evidence of a foul murder. Mitchell leaves a wife and family.

KENOSHA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., Oct. 27.—Burglars have again visited our city, and last night three saloons were visited by them. It is supposed they effected an entrance by means of false keys, as no signs could be discovered that they entered through windows or basements. Borkenhagen's, Killian's, and Gottfredsen's were the three saloons visited. The burglars took all the loose change in the money-drawers, but did not meddle with the liquors or cigars.

NUNNEMACHER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 27.—Hermann Nunnemacher, sentenced to jail for three months, and to pay a fine of $1,200, the last of the Milwaukee Whisky Ring, was released on payment of his fine to-day, on an order of Judge Dyers. The father of the prisoner is lying at the point of death, and desired the presence of his son, as was shown by affidavits.

DOUBLE MURDER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 27.—News has just been received here of the murder of two aged sisters, widows, named Broadack and Stoddard, residing alone in Laurens County. An ax was the instrument used.

DOUBLE EXECUTION.

ST. MARY'S LANDING, N. J., Oct. 27.—John Hill and John F. Allen, who were convicted of the murder of George Chislett near Elwood on Aug. 5, were hanged heae this afternoon. About 300 persons witnessed the execution.

SUICIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Early this morning William K. Hastings, who is supposed to be a resident of Jackson Court-House, Jackson County, O., committed suicide by shooting himself in the forehead, at League Island. The body was taken to the Morgue, and, on making an examination, a note was found in one of his pockets, which read as follows: "My watch give to Ike; live on and prosper. This terrible mystery will never be brought to light. I hope to God you may live to see the day the truth is not known, and I am helpless." There was neither signature nor address to the letter; consequently no clue can be obtained as to the circumstances leading to the act.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—Levi B. Stevens, a man 50 years of age, committed suicide to-day by cutting his throat while insane. This was the second attempt he has made. He was in comfortable circumstances, and leaves a family.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—An unknown man jumped off the bridge this afternoon and was drowned. He left on the bridge an overcoat in which was found $240, but nothing by which he could be identified.

LOOKING FOR TWEED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—There is considerable excitement to-day at the lower quarantine boarding-station, caused by the expectation of the arrival of the frigate Franklin, with William M. Tweed on board. This morning the revenue cutter Grant left the upper bay for Sandy Hook to await the arrival of the Franklin. The United States steamer Nina, L. Swift commanding, went into commission yesterday and proceeded down the bay last night.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 27.—This morning Gov. Hayes and his party visited the Centennial grounds, and are spending the day inspecting the principal objects of interest.

The International Poultry Exhibition, which was to have been opened on the Centennial grounds this morning, has been postponed for a day or two on account of the incomplete preparations.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 27.—Steamship Hindoo, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 27.—Steamship Hibernian, from Baltimore, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Arrived—Steamship Weser, from Bremer.

FENIAN FOLLY.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The *Herald's* St. Albans special says secret preparations are going on in northern Vermont for another invasion of Canada this fall or early in the spring.

TEMPERANCE.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27.—The Women's National Christian Temperance Union is in session About 200 delegates from Western and other States are present. Miss Willard's report for the year sets forth that there are organizations of Women's Christian Temperance Associations in twenty-three States. Meetings to hear speeches are held nightly. Miss Wallace, of Indiana, yesterday made a speech, as did also Mrs. Lathrop, of Michigan, and Mrs. Leavitt, of Cincinnati. They generally favor arbitrary measures to suppress saloons. To-day resolutions were submitted on the juvenile work, the lecture bureau, and Bible wines. A long discussion took place on the resolution pledging the members of the Convention to abstain from partaking of fermented wine at the communion service.

THE HAZING CADETS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 27.—Cadet Midshipman R. R. Cockle, of Illinois, a third-class man, who refused to testify in the investigation of the case of the "hazers," has been dismissed from the Naval Academy. This is the ninth cadet who has been discharged for the same offense within less than two weeks. Cadets inside, who witnessed the "hazing," are just as stubborn as ever not to testify. The whole third class, it still appears, will have to be dismissed. The court of inquiry into the "hazing" is still in session, and Cadet Midshipman Charles W. Garrett is on trial.

THE CONTINENTAL FIRE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The report of the suspension of the Continental Life-Insurance Company having called forth numerous dispatches from the West and Southwest to H. H. Lamport, Vice-President of the Continental Fire-Insurance Company, inquiring if the latter had been placed in the hands of a Receiver, it is proper to state that the Continental Fire-Insurance Company is in a sound condition.

REGISTRATION AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—The registration of voters in this city was finished this afternoon. Total number registered is not yet ascertained, but will be between 55,000 and 60,000—some 12,000 to 15,000 more than at any previous registration. The number of polling-places has also been largely increased, which will greatly facilitate voting and the counting of votes.

RHOMBERG.

DESMOINES, Ia., Oct. 27.—The jury in the case of the United States vs. J. A. Rhomberg, of Dubuque, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $103,011.55 as amount due on distillers' bond. This is the first of a series of suits against Rhomberg for $434,000 for whisky frauds.

A PUFF FOR MISS DICKINSON.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27.—Miss Anna Dickinson closed a successful engagement of five nights at Macauley's Theatre this evening, her impersonation of "Anne Boleyn" having won for her many admirers.

FINANCIAL.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 27.—Van Antwerp, Moore & Co., manufacturers of furniture, at Manchester, Ia., have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

THE RIGHT WILL SUCCEED.

June 11, 1875, I stated to the public my plan of retailing clothing at lower prices than were ever attempted before in this city. I have kept my word. It is a well-known fact that Nutting, the C. O. D. Clothier, "broke the neck" of high prices in this city for men's, youth's, and boys' clothing and furnishing goods.

Just see what a few dollars will do now toward clothing yourself and son.

Ten dollars goes farther than $15 did sixteen months ago, and I brought that about by retailing at jobber's prices, at 184 and 186 State street.

NUTTING, the C. O. D. Clothier.

DREW'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

located at 278 and 280 West Madison street, is the only college in the West where the student has the actual counting-house practice. Young men cannot do better than to attend this institution. Send for Drew's *College Journal* for particulars.

THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC COMPANY

offer special inducements to purchasers, at wholesale and retail, of sheet-music, music-books, violins, guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments. General agents for the Standard organ and Steck piano. Quality guaranteed. 156 State street.

ADVERTISED BY SMILES

is Sozodont, and if you use it daily the white gleam of the pearls between the parted rubies will prove its excellence as a Dentrifice, and the sweetness of the breath will attest its purifying properties.

MARRIAGES.

MOSS—LARNED—At St. James Church, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Harris, on Thursday, Oct. 26, Jesse Lathrop Moss, Jr., and Fanny Greene Larned.

☞ New York and Providence papers please copy.

DEATHS.

STRAY—William J. Stray, infant son of William and Eliza S. Stray, Oct. 27, aged 14 months and 17 days.

Funeral Sunday at 1 p. m. by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. Friends are invited.

FENTON—Mrs. Johanna Fenton, Oct. 26.

Funeral will take place from her residence, 308 Portland-av., 28th inst., by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

COOK—In this city on Friday, Oct. 27, Mrs. J. W. Cook (mother of Dr. J. F. Cook), aged 67 years.

Funeral notice in Sunday's paper.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REGISTER.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, NORTHEAST CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—*To the Republicans of Cook County:* We are in possession of reliable information that an attempt will be made to carry the coming election by fraud, and that as a means of securing this result fraudulent registration has in some instances been resorted to in the interests of the Democracy.

It is absolutely necessary to frustrate this attempted fraud. Every Republican should be himself registered and should see that none but voters are permitted to remain on the registration list. Many believe their names are registered because they appear on the poll lists of the last election.

In many cases this is not true. In some instances such poll lists were wholly disregarded. We urge you to be present on Tuesday, Oct. 31, when the registry is to be revised, and to be certain that your name is properly entered. Do not neglect this. Let nothing interfere with this sacred duty.

By order of the Executive Committee.

THE BLAINE MEETING.

Steps have been taken to overcome the annoyance during the Ingersoll demonstration at the Exposition Building. A thick covering of sawdust has been placed on the floor, the galleries will be closed, and will not be occupied. Seats will be reserved for ladies and their gentlemen attendants. Gentlemen will be admitted at the main entrance, foot of Adams-st. Ladies and their gentleman attendants will be admitted at the north entrance, next to the Machinery Hall. A strong detachment of Police will be present to preserve order. The Hon. George Armour will preside.

COLORED REPUBLICANS.

There will be a grand Republican mass-meeting by the colored people of Chicago Thursday, Nov. 2, at Turner Hall, corner Clark and Van Buren streets. Addresses will be delivered by a number of prominent gentlemen on the political issues of the day. There will be reserved seats for ladies. Singing by a glee composed of forty ladies and gentlemen. Let all interested persons turn out, as this will be our last meeting of this campaign.

THE WEST SIDE.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION HAYES AND WHEELER MINUTE-MEN.—Staff officers will report promptly in citizens' dress at headquarters, Grand Pacific Hotel, this evening at 7:30 sharp, to escort the Hon. James G. Blaine to the Exposition Building.

C. H. MATSON,
Brigadier General Commanding.

NORTH SIDE BOYS IN BLUE.

All the members of the North Side organization of the Boys in Blue are requested to meet at 6:30 o'clock this evening at the headquarters, corner of North Clark and Erie streets, for preparation for participation in the parade.

NORTH SIDE VETERANS.

Comrades will assemble at their headquarters, corner Clark and Erie streets, this evening at 7 o'clock sharp, to join in the escort to Senator Blaine, the soldiers' friend.

REPUBLICAN VETERANS.

All old soldiers desiring to turn out with the escort to Senator J. G. Blaine Saturday evening, will report at the Pacific Hotel at 7 o'clock sharp. Badges will be on hand for all.

THIRD WARD.

Minute-Men of the Third Ward—You are ordered to report at your respective armories to-day at 7 p. m., sharp, to go and hear Blaine speak at the Exposition Building. You will be furnished with badges by your Company Commanders, which will give you free transportation on cars and admission to Exposition Building, where seats will be reserved for you until half-past 7 o'clock.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THIRD WARD.

In accordance with orders received from the General commanding, the Hayes and Wheeler Mounted Minute-Men, the Third Ward Cavalry, will report mounted for duty this evening at 6:30, sharp, at the headquarters of the Third Ward Club, on Wabash-av., for the purpose of escorting Senator J. G. Blaine from the hotel to the Exposition Building.

FIFTH WARD.

There will be a Republican meeting to-night at No. 792 Archer avenue. Good speakers will be in attendance.

SIXTH WARD.

Company B and D, Hayes and Wheeler Minute-Men, you are hereby notified to assemble at No. 772 South Halsted-st., at 6:30 o'clock sharp this evening, in full uniform, as an escort to the Hon. J. G. Blaine.

VETERANS.

The members detailed for duty Saturday evening at the Exposition Building, will report to Commander J. W. Davis, at 6 o'clock sharp, at the north entrance of the building.

HATS AND FURS.

FURS!
HATS!
Fur Trimmings!

The MOST COMPLETE Stock in the city.

See Price List of Fur Trimmings

	Per yard.		Per yard.
Black Coney	50c	Raccoon	$1.00
Gray Coney	50c	Colored Raccoon	1.25
Imitation Seal	50c	Gray Fox	1.25
Black Norway Fox	75c	Labrador Beaver	1.50
Black Marten			1.75

SEAL & MINK SACQUES.

ERBY & PERIOLAT,
87 Madison-st.

Cash paid for Raw Furs.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR Complete stock, best goods at lowest prices Wholesale and retail. Goods sent C. O. D. to any part of the U. S. Send for Price List. Hairdressing latest styles, 50 cts; also Bogle's Complexion Powder. E. Burnham, 292 W. Madison St., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Saturday, Oct. 28, at 9:30 o'clock, 12 crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots; 6 casks Yellow and Rockingham Ware; a large stock of imported Vases, Parian-Marble Goods, Toilet Sets, Bottles; new and second-hand Furniture, Bedsteads, Ice-Chest, Feather-Beds and Pillows, Hair-Mattresses, Bureaus, Parlor Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Lounges, Parlor Desks, Mirrors, Easy Chairs, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Wire Springs, Dressing-Cases, Office-Desks, Showcases, Carpets, Oilcloths, Stoves.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
TUESDAY, Oct. 31, 9 a. m.,
REGULAR TRADE SALE.
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Carpets.

We shall offer at this Sale another Immense and particularly Attractive Assortment of Seasonable Goods, thoroughly adequate to present demand. This offering, in the Great Whole, is of Consignments from Manufacturers and Importers who seek through our Vast Resources an outlet for their Surplus Product. This stock particularly commends itself to the Attention of Merchants and Jobbers. New and important features hitherto unoffered will be presented at this sale. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

Large lines of very Desirable Goods will be sold AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 9:30 a. m. It is the interest of buyers to attend.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

100 OFFICE, STORE, AND COOK STOVES,
AT AUCTION,
SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

50 FINE MALE MOCKING-BIRDS
Will be sold this (Saturday) morning at our Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
Also, at 12 o'clok,
MORTGAGEE'S SALE.
1 2-seat Democrat Wagon.
1 Leather-Top Buggy, nearly new.
1 Span Bay Horses.
1 Set Double Harness.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Butters & Co.'s Saturday Sale.
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
PIANOS, ETC.
OFFICE, PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Saturday, Oct. 28, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.
117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.
LARGE AUCTION SALE
OF 2,500 CASES
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
Tuesday Morning, Oct. 31, at 9:30 o'clock.
First-class line of New Goods. Calf, Kip, and Split Boots.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctrs.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.
Will be sold this a. m. at 10 o'clock, a large stock of new and elegant
FURNITURE,
Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Library, Kitchen, Dining-room, and Office Furniture.
CARPETS, New and Second-hand,
New and used Cooking and Heating Stoves.
A large lot of second-hand goods; must be sold.

By E. W. WESTFALL & CO.,
205 East Randolph-st.
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
STOVES, ETC.
House Furnishing Goods of all kinds.
SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By L. MOSES & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 25 East Washington-st.
Large Bankrupt Sale of a Retail Stock of Fine Clothing, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1876, commencing at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Also a large line of Dry Goods will be offered.

STOVE BOARD.
PAGE'S "TILE" STOVE BOARD.

LITERATURE.

Dean Stanley's History of the Jewish Church.

The Empire of Brazil—Color in Art—New-York City.

Official Catalogue of the "Centennial"—Romanism—Histology.

Benjamin Banneker, the Negro Mathematician and Astronomer.

Cats in Ancient Times—The Phalarope—Birds' Eggs—Potato-Beetle Parasites.

LITERATURE.

THE JEWISH CHURCH.

LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF THE JEWISH CHURCH. By ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY, D. D., Dean of Westminster, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. Third Series. FROM THE CAPTIVITY TO THE CHRISTIAN ERA. With Two Maps. 8vo., pp. 549. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Price, $4.

Dean Stanley occupies this third volume of his history of the Jewish Church with the incidents occurring in the interval from the exile of the Hebrews in Babylonia to the rise of Christianity. It was his original intention to embrace within its limits the last epoch, involving the close of the Jewish Commonwealth and the foundation of a new and higher system of religion; but after-considerations induced him to reserve this momentous period for treatment in a separate volume.

The portion of the subject here discussed is divided by a logical arrangement into four parts, viz.: The Babylonian Captivity, B. C. 587-536; The Persian Dominion, B. C. 538-333; The Grecian Period, B. C. 468-163; and The Roman Period, B. C. 160 to A. D. 70. Under the first section is brought a description of the mighty City of Babylon, of the condition of the Jewish exiles during their captivity, and the influence of their sojourn among the Chaldeans upon their religion and national life, and of the final overthrow of the Empire of Babylon during the reign of Balthazzar.

The second period includes an account of the return of the Israelites to their ancient home, now restricted to a small strip of country surrounding Jerusalem. This was the inheritance of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, to which most of the exiles belonged, and thenceforth the name of Judah was prominent in the national titles. "As the primitive name of 'Hebrew' had given way to the historical name of Israel, so that of Israel now gave way to the name of *Judæan* or *Jew*, so full of praise and pride, of reproach and scorn." In this second period is also embraced a review of the lives and works of Ezra, Nehemiah, and Malachi, the last of the Prophets.

The third period opens with a sketch of Socrates, of his public life, his teaching, and his religious character. The singularity of this introduction of the great heathen philosopher into a history of the Jewish Church is explained by Dr. Stanley's interesting exposition of the influence which the teaching of Socrates exerted over the whole subsequent history of European speculation, and which "bore on the future prospects of the Jewish Church as clearly as the teaching of Isaiah or of Ezra."

The author's veneration of the spirit and doctrines of Socrates finds eloquent and extended expression. The comparisons, he declares,

> which have often been drawn between the Galilean Teacher and the Athenean Sage may have been at times exaggerated. There are in the accompaniments of the character of Socrates dark shadows, grotesque incidents, unworthy associations, which render any such parallel, if pressed too far, as painful and as untrue as the like parallels that have sometimes been found in Jacob and David, or, yet more rashly, in Jephthah or Samson. Still, if viewed aright, there are few more remarkable illustrations of the reality of the Gospel history than the light which, by way of contrast or likeness, is thrown upon it by the highest example of Greek antiquity. It is instructive to observe that there, almost alone, outside of the Jewish race, is to be found the career which, at however remote a distance, suggests, whether to friends or enemies, a solid illustration of the One Life which is the turning-point of the religion of the whole world. We do not forget the marvelous purity of the life of Buddha, nor the singular likeness and contrasts between the rise of Islam and the rise of Christianity. But there are points of comparison where these fail, and where the story of Socrates is full of suggestions. When we contemplate the contented poverty, the self-devotion, the constant publicity, the miscellaneous followers of Socrates, we feel that we can understand better than before the outward aspect at least of that Sacred Presence which moved on the busy shores of the Sea of Galilee and in the streets and courts of Jerusalem. When we read of the dogged obstinacy of the court by which he was judged; the religious or superstitious prejudices invoked against him; the expression of his friend when all was finished: "Such was the end of the wisest, and justest, and best of all the men that I have ever known,"—another Trial and another Parting inevitably rush to the memory. When we read the last conversation of the prisoner in the Athenian dungeon, our thoughts almost insensibly rise to the farewell discourses in the upper chamber at Jerusalem, with gratitude and reverential awe. The differences are immense. But there is a likeness of moral atmosphere, even of external incident, that cannot fail to strike the attention.

To Socrates Dr. Stanley gives the distinction of having been the first to enunciate clearly a faith in the immortality of the human soul, and of having sown the seeds of this faith in the deep soil of the Hebrew belief, where they took such strong root as never afterward to be eradicated. "No doubt," he says, "the Hebrew Psalmists and Prophets contained aspirations for a bright hereafter, and also dim imagery of the under-world of the grave. But, in the dialogue of Socrates in the prison, the conviction of a future existence is urged—whatever may be thought of the arguments—with an impressive earnestness which has left a more permanent mark on the world, and of which the Jewish mind, hitherto so dark and vacant on this momentous topic, was destined henceforth to become the ready recipient and the chief propagator."

Within the Grecian period Dr. Stanley likewise treats of the place of Alexander the Great in religious history, of the foundation of the City of Alexandria, of the Jewish colonies in Egypt, of the Septuagint, of various books of the Apocrypha, and of the endeavor of Aristobulus the Philosopher to Hebraize the Grecian literature and to idealize the Hebrew Scriptures. Closing with the history of Judas Maccabæus, this period is followed by that of the Roman dominion over Palestine.

In his portrayal of the capture of Jerusalem by Pompey the Great, Dr. Stanley depicts this conqueror as a man of noble qualities and winning manners, at once "the greatest and most virtuous soldier of the Western World." The final chapter, telling the reign of Herod, is filled with graphic pictures of the King himself, of his beautiful wife Marianna and her no less beautiful brother Aristobulus, of Salome the intriguing sister of the King, of Hillel the illustrious teacher, of the ceremonies of the Temple, and of the rites of the Essenes; yet none is more impressive than that representing the invasion of the sacred precincts of the Temple by the victorious Pompey, whose soldiers had slain the priests in the outer courts as they were performing their sacerdotal duties, clad in garments of black sackcloth. The act has been denounced as an unpardonable outrage, but Dr. Stanley regards it leniently. In his view, the victor

> was irresistibly drawn on by the same grand curiosity which had always mingled with his love of fame and conquest; which inspired him with the passion for seeing with his own eyes the shores of the most distant seas, the Atlantic, the Caspian, and Indian Ocean; which Lucon has in part placed in the mouth of his rival in ascribing to him for his last great ambition the discovery of the sources of the Nile. He pressed into the nave (so to speak) of the Temple, where none but priests might enter. There he saw the golden table, the sacred candlestick which Judas Maccabæus had restored, the censers, the accumulated offerings of gold from all the Jewish settlements; but, with a moderation so rare that Cicero at the time, and Josephus in the next century, alike commended it as an act of almost superhuman virtue, he touched and took nothing. He arrived at the vast curtain which hung across the Holy of Holies, into which none but the High-Priest could enter but on one day in the year,—that one day, if so be, that very day on which Pompey found himself there. . . . He drew the veil aside. Nothing more forcibly shows the immense superiority of the Jewish worship to any which then existed on the earth than the shock of surprise occasioned by this one glimpse of the exterior world into that unknown and mysterious chamber. "There was nothing." . . . It was natural that so rude a shock to the scruples of the Jews as Pompey's entrance of the Holy of Holies should have been long resented; . . . yet, surely, if ever in those times such intrusion were deemed admissible, it was to be forgiven in one whose clean hands and pure heart, compared with most of the contemporary chiefs, David would have regarded as no disqualification for a dweller on God's Holy Hill.
>
> On the next day, with the same high-bred courtesy that marked all his dealings, like that which distinguished even the Pilate and the Felix of a later day, he gave orders to purify the Temple from the contamination which he knew that his presence there must have occasioned, and invested with the Pontificate the unfortunate Hyrcanus.

The last stage in the history of the Jewish Church, which has been left by Dr. Stanley for delineation in the fourth and final volume of his work, exceeds all that have preceded it in grandeur and significance. It is the plan of the author to include within its scope a portrayal of the historical appearance of the Founder and the first teachers of Christianity, in the light of their connection with the long series of prophets and heroes of Israel. In the fulfillment of this task we may expect the climax of a work which embodies the ripened powers of one of the most able and eminent of the divines in the Church of England.

BRAZIL.

THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1876 IN PHILADELPHIA. 8vo., pp. 494. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia E Lithographia Do Imperial Instituto Artistico.

The Empire of Brazil supplements its contributions to the Centennial Exposition with an official compilation of the latest statistics exhibiting the progress of the country in the arts of civilization. The work embraces in its table of contents a description of the physical surface of the country, of its animal, vegetable, and mineral products, returns of the census, a sketch of its form of government, of its public works, civil, educational, literary, scientific, art, and charitable institutions, and of the extent of its commerce and industries. In short, it presents a compact history of the present state of the Empire. The exhibit reflects great credit upon the activity and ambition of the nation, and is bright with promise for the future of the people.

The Empire of Brazil is of vast extent, covering one-fifteenth of the terrestrial surface of the globe, one-fifth of the New World, and more than three-sevenths of the Continent of South America. It has a total population estimated in round numbers at 12,000,000, in which are included 2,000,000 wild aborigines, and 1,476,567 slaves. By the law of 1871, which assures the gradual extinction of slavery, the children of slave mothers born after that date within the Empire are free.

Brazil is most rich in natural resources, a fertile soil, abundant moisture, and a wide range of climate, insuring an immense variety and luxuriance of vegetation, and mines of large extent, yielding diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, rubies, and other precious stones; gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and a long list of useful metals; and coal, sulphur, saltpeter, rock-salt, and other minerals. The country has an extended coast-line, on which are situated forty-two seaports, and it is intersected with a network of large rivers. Nature has been lavish in its favors to this highly-endowed land, and it only remains for its inhabitants to improve the facilities afforded them in order to elevate the Empire into one of the most wealthy and influential countries of the earth.

The reigning monarch, Dom Pedro II., is doing what a liberal sovereign and an enlightened man may for the development of his realm and the advancement of his subjects. The institutions which characterize an energetic and aspiring people are being carefully fostered, and an honorable disposition to guide the nation in the path of modern progress is manifest in the administration of the State.

In 1875 the Imperial navy consisted of sixty-one men-of-war, carrying 230 guns, and crews aggregating 4,136 men. In 1869 the strength of the standing army was fixed at 30,000 on the peace-footing and 60,000 on the war-footing. In April, 1874, there were actually under arms 28,933 troops. At the end of 1873 the Empire possessed railways of a total length of 714 English miles; and at the end of June, 1874, an aggregate length of 397 miles was in process of construction. There were, at the close of 1874, 3,375 miles of telegraph-lines, with seventy-four offices. The total value of imports into Brazil during the five years ending with 1873 averaged about $91,000,000, including bullion and specie; and the exports in the same period, also including bullion and specie, were about $110,000,000.

COLOR IN ART.

THE THEORY OF COLOR IN ITS RELATION TO ART AND ART-INDUSTRY. By Dr. WILHELM VON BEZOLD, Professor of Physics at the Royal Polytechnic School at Munich, etc. Translated from the German by S. R. KOEHLER. With an Introduction and Notes by EDWARD C. PICKERING, Thayer Professor of Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Authorized American Edition. Revised and Enlarged by the Author. Illustrated by Chromo-Lithographic Plates and Woodcuts. 12mo., pp. 274. Boston: L. Prang & Co. Price, $6.

Since the days of Durer, Da Vinci, Raphael, and Michael Angelo, it has been understood that a severe training in anatomy and perspective was necessary to the painter; but there has been no such conviction with regard to the importance of a knowledge of the science of color. The art of employing color has been commonly supposed to be a gift, an inspiration, and not an acquirement. And yet the effects of the great masters in this direction were not produced without prolonged study and experience, and the development of some theory which governed their practice. This theory, in each individual case, died with the originator, or, at most, was imparted to a few pupils, and, after them, was lost to the world.

In the present age, when art and art-industries are receiving a more general attention than ever before in the modern era, it is important that the scientific principles which underlie the effects of color should be so formulated that the student of painting may possess himself of them, as he does of those on which anatomy and perspective are based, and thus, in the beginning of his career, have the advantage of a rightly-educated artistic feeling. It is to provide this so-much-needed system for the treatment and application of color, so far as it can be given a scientific expression, that Dr. Von Bezold has prepared the present work. It is not the first attempt to produce a practical theory of colors. Several German scientists have investigated the subject on the physical and physiological as well as the esthetic sides, but Dr. Von Bezold has had the advantage of uniting the results of their inquiries with his own independent researches.

He has aimed to present his materials in a popular form, adapted to the comprehension of every person of intelligence,—at the same time treating them with great thoroughness. The first four chapters of the work deal chiefly with the physics and physiology of the subject, and the fifth is devoted to the artistic and art-historical aspect of the theory of color. The author's text is accompanied with notes by Prof. Pickering, and with copious plain and colored illustrations.

NEW-YORK CITY.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. By Mrs. MARTHA J. LAMB. 8vo. New York and Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co.

This work, on which the author has been engaged for more than ten years, is now passing through the press,—four parts being, at the current date, ready for distribution. It begins with an outline sketch of the condition of Europe at the close of the fifteenth and the opening of the sixteenth centuries, and takes in an account of the various navigators who, sailing to the west in search of the supposed open gate to India, ran upon the Continent of America, lying in their path. Thence it passes to a description of the two commercial corporations known as the Dutch East India and West India Companies, and of the circumstances by which the first unwittingly discovered Manhattan Island, in 1609. Following after in natural sequence is the story of the settlement of the new territory acquired by the Dutch through the right of discovery. This enterprise was undertaken by the West India Company, which in 1624 sent out a party of Protestant Walloons to found a colony in New Netherland, as their American province was called. In 1626 Manhattan Island was purchased from the Indians, the 22,000 acres comprised in its area being exchanged for a quantity of trinkets worth about $24. The history of the settlement is brought down, in the portion of the work already issued, to the year 1663, when the City of New Amsterdam, on the point of Manhattan Island, included upward of 1,000 inhabitants and 120 houses.

The author has been assiduous in the collection of material for her work, and many fresh particulars woven into the narrative will be of interest to the student of early American history.

THE "CENTENNIAL."

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1876: OFFICIAL CATALOGUE. Complete in One Volume. I.—MAIN BUILDING. II.—DEPARTMENT OF ARTS. III.—DEPARTMENT OF MACHINERY. IV.—DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE. Revised Edition. 12mo. Philadelphia: Published for the Centennial Catalogue Company by John R. Nagle & Co. Price, $2.

To look over this catalogue is the next thing to visiting the "Centennial" itself. Its lists of the articles on exhibition are so complete and well arranged that one gets from them a clear, and, it may be added, an imposing, idea of the extent and interest of the collection. Whosoever happens upon the book, and has not already made a trip to the Exposition, will find himself strongly moved to drop all things, buy tickets to Philadelphia, and take the first east-ward-bound rail-train. They who have enjoyed the opportunity of an inspection of the treasures gathered in the "Centennial" buildings will prize this catalogue as a useful reminder of the multitude of curious and attractive objects they saw, and of the greater multitude they unhappily failed to see.

A feature of the book deserving of especial commendation is the Statistical Appendix, which contains concise sketches of the different countries represented in the Exhibition, with details concerning their government, population, public works, commerce, manufactures, imports, exports, etc., etc. The catalogue, as a whole, shows conclusively that the Centennial Exposition has proved an enterprise on which the American people may reflect with justifiable pride.

"ROMANISM."

MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN SAINTS AND MIRACLES; NOTAE UNO E SOCIETATE JESU. 12mo., pp. 307. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, $1.50.

The author of this book professes to have no quarrel with "Catholicism as the religion of morally and intellectually enlightened men and women," but aims his attack at Romanism, "another name for Jesuitism, which is not religion, in any good sense of the word, but a polity." He continues his argument through four papers; in the first of which he discusses the origin and authenticity of the saints and miracles accepted by the Roman Church from the Patristic to the Jesuit age; in the second, the legends that have been adopted, from the founding of the Society of Jesus to the reign of Pius IX., are considered; in the third, the Romish Hagiology, under Pope Pius IX., is treated; and, in the fourth, Mariolatry in France. Into an appendix are thrown a dozen short papers, with various titles, relating to the main subject.

The book is evidently the production of a man of fair ability and culture, who can discern the right and wrong of a question, unbiased by prejudice, and reason moderately well upon the salient points presented. It contains some information with regard to the hagiology of the Catholic Church that will be new and interesting to many readers; but it has not power enough to create any considerable effect upon the great controversy between Protestantism and Romanism.

HISTOLOGY.

COMPENDIUM OF HISTOLOGY: TWENTY-FOUR LECTURES BY HEINRICH FREY, PROFESSOR. Translated from the German, by Permission of the Author, by GEORGE R. CUTTER, M. D., Assistant Surgeon of New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, etc. Illustrated by 208 Engravings on Wood. 8vo., pp. 274. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, $3.25.

The library of the medical student receives a valuable accession in this volume, which meets the demand for a compendium of the science of Histology. The text-books in this department of anatomy have been constantly growing more voluminous, as a consequence of the accumulation of materials; and the need of a compact work, embodying the most essential facts, has long been felt. Prof. Frey's attempt to supply that need has met with pronounced success, his manual having had a large sale in Germany. In its English dress it will no doubt be as cordially welcomed. It is issued in neat style by the publishers. The illustrations are of superior execution, and all the other accessories are in keeping.

A JUVENILE.

JANETET SES AMIS. Dessins de C K—H et de R. E. Square 8vo., pp. 78. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, $3.

This is the first of the holiday books which has come to our hand. It is a juvenile, very handsomely gotten up, with a gay cover, on which tints of crimson and gilt, olive green and black, are intermingled, and with gilded edges, large type, and plenty of embellishments in the way of pictures. Yet it addresses a limited public, for the text is wholly in French. The stories and verses are simple and pleasing, but very few children of American parents will be able to read them. As a gift to little folks who are students in the French language, the book will be appropriate.

THE RIVERSIDE CLASSICS.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD: A TALE SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN BY HIMSELF. By OLIVER GOLDSMITH. 16mo., pp. 266. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Price, $1.25.

The charming tale of "The Vicar of Wakefield" is worthily chosen to open the series of "Riverside Classics." The edition is in the daintiest style of the printer's art, and will win the encomiums of every book-lover. Its attractiveness will no doubt secure many new readers for Goldsmith's prose idyl,—a work which, by its exquisite simplicity, humor, and homely wisdom, exercises the same power of fascination to-day as when it was written.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SERIES.

THE FIVE SENSES OF MAN. By JULIUS BERNSTEIN, O. O. Professor of Physiology in the University of Halle. With Ninety-one Woodcuts. 12mo., pp. 304. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, $1.50.

The popular treatises published under the general title of "The International Scientific Series" already fill a catalogue of twenty-one volumes. The present number deals with its subject in a lucid and animated style, calculated to invite and interest the attention of the average reader. The engravings used in the illustration of the text are plentiful and well done.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

FALLEN FORTUNES: A NOVEL. By JAMES PAYN, Author of "Lost Sir Massingberd," etc. Paper. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, 75 cents.

LADY ERNESTINE; OR, THE ABSENT LORD OF ROCHEFORT. By Mrs. CATHERINE A. WARFIELD, Author of "The Household of Bouverie," etc. 12mo., pp. 528. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Price, $1.75.

LAKESIDE LIBRARY, Nos. 61-62. DANIEL DERONDA: A NOVEL. By GEORGE ELIOT. Vol. I. Chicago: Donnelley, Loyd & Co. Price, 20 cents.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Potter's American Monthly for November (John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia). Contents: "The Historic Buildings of America: XXII.—Faneuil Hall," by Benjamin J. Lossing; "Ockoniesa, Queen of the Cherokees, and De Soto," by Sheelah; "Popular Liberty in England;" "Sovereignty of the Sea," by Capt. S. B. Luce, U. S. N.; "Washington's Orderly-Books," with Notes by Benson J. Lossing; "The Fair Patriot of the Revolution," by David Murdoch; "Wooed and Married," by Rosa Nouchette Carey; "A Talk with Carlyle," by Arthur Merlin; "A Dead Face," by George Edgar Montgomery; "Notes and Querries;" "Current Memoranda;" "Literary and Art Memoranda;" "Centennial-Exposition Memoranda." There are twenty-eight illustrations.

Catholic World for November (Catholic Publication-House, New York). Contents: "Thoughts on Mystical Theology;" "Avila;" "St. Teresa" (poetry); "Six Sunny Months;" "Text-Books in Catholic Colleges;" "Flywheel Boo;" "The Pontifical Vestments of Egypt and Israel;" "Letters of a Young Irishwoman to Her Sister;" "How Rome Stands To-Day;" "A Glimpse at the Adirondacks;" "Sir Thomas More;" "New Publications."

American Journal of Medical Sciences—October (Henry C. Lea, Philadelphia).

Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner for October (W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., Chicago).

FAMILIAR TALK.

BENJAMIN BANNEKER.

In Johnson's Cyclopædia we find in the list of B's the name of one Banneker (Benjamin), followed by the brief biographical note, "A negro mathematician, born in Maryland, Nov. 9, 1731. He was the author of an almanac (1792 sqq.), of which a copy was sent by Thomas Jefferson to the Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Banneker assisted in laying out Washington City and running the boundary-lines of the District of Columbia. Died at Baltimore in October, 1806."

This information is scanty, yet it suffices to whet the appetite for more. Who was this colored man, born in the American Colonies above a century ago, of an enslaved race, under the disabilities of low birth, tainted blood, servitude, and privation, who yet could compile an almanac, and engage by his enterprising achievements the attention of one of the magnates of Virginia and of the Secretary of the exclusive Academy of Sciences at Paris? To most persons his very name is unknown, and one may search long outside of the Cyclopedias without gaining any further particulars of his career.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for January, 1863, Moncure Conway told the full story of the negro mathematician's life; and so interesting is the account that we make an abridged version for the benefit of our readers. Benjamin Banneker was of pure African descent. His father, less happy than those who are born in slavery, had known in his early life the sweets of freedom, but was made the victim of the kidnapper, and borne away from his native land to endure the misery of bondage to an American slave-holder. The parents of his mother had suffered the same hard fate; therefore the blood in Banneker's veins had not been ennobled by mixture with that of a superior race.

The genius with which he was endowed would seem to have been inherited from the maternal side, as no allusion is made in his history to any uncommon gifts distinguishing the elder Banneker. But the mother was possessed of extraordinary energy of mind and activity of body. At the age of 70, it is related, she was so swift of foot, and so given to physical exploits, that she was accustomed to run down the chickens she desired to capture. Her husband was a slave when she married him, but she soon accumulated means by her labor to purchase his freedom.

The mother of Banneker was not the only remarkable member of her family. She had a nephew, named Morton, who was renowned through all the country about him for his extraordinary eloquence. Prior to 1809 the negroes of Maryland having certain property-qualifications were allowed to vote. In that year the right of suffrage was taken from them; but the news of the act of disfranchisement, traveling slowly, had failed to reach Greenbury Morton. He visited the polls at election-time to deposit his ballot as usual, and was then informed that it could no longer be legally accepted. In the first burst of his indignation he sprang upon a near door-step, and poured out a protest against the bitter wrong done him and his people, in words so impassioned and effective that he soon had a large crowd of moved listeners about him. He rose in the excitement of his emotion from passion to prophecy, and warned his audience that, unless the iniquitous law were revoked which took from the negro the hope of universal freedom engendered by the framers of the Declaration, the result at last would be terrible and remorseless revolutions. The throng surrounding the vehement orator held their breath in eager attention, and, when he had done, felt with him, to a man, that a heavy piece of injustice had been practiced upon the helpless colored men of Maryland.

When young Banneker was about 5 years old, his parents had got so far along in the world as to be able to buy a farm of 100 acres. The land was conveyed, on the 10th of March, 1737, by Richard Gist to Robert Bannaky (as the name was then called) and to his son Benjamin, for the consideration of 7,000 pounds of tobacco. It was situated in Baltimore County, not far from Ellicott's Mills, the place of Benjamin's birth. The region round about was a wilderness,—the future City of Baltimore having at the time less than twenty houses, scattered in the vicinity of Jones' Falls.

Benjamin's boyhood was spent in hard work on the farm, in companionship with his poor and illiterate parents. Negroes had not yet been forbidden by their masters to learn the alphabet, and at intervals Benjamin enjoyed what opportunities for an education were to be had at a remote country-school. Through this privilege the youth acquired a knowledge of the three "R's,"—mastering the art of reading and writing, and advancing in arithmetic as far as "Double Position." With this ended his school-education; but the young man's mind was active and inquiring, and though, for years after, he was destitute of books, he went on gathering intelligence from Nature's open and affluent pages, and from processes of reckoning which he carried on unaided in the work-shop of his brain.

His progress in learning was comparatively slow, for he lived and wrought alone; yet, at the age of 30, his powers of invention were signally exhibited in the manufacture of a clock. He had never seen one before this which he made himself, nor was there one within fifty miles of him. He had, however, seen a watch, and this was his model. His invention cost him much contriving and a long time in the construction, but at last it stood complete, a perfect time-keeper, and probably the first clock ever wholly manufactured in America. His chief difficulty in working out the problem, as he himself often said, was "to make the hour, minute, and second hands correspond in their motions."

Rumors concerning the wonderful skill and ingenuity Banneker had displayed in making a clock reached the Ellicotts, a family of well-educated men, who had lately founded the settlement at Ellicott's Mills. They sought the acquaintance of the clever negro, and eventually Mr. George Ellicott made him a present of Mayer's "Tables," Ferguson's "Astronomy," and Leadbetter's "Lunar Tables," together with some astronomical instruments. The donor afterward went over to Banneker's place to explain the use of the instruments; but his visit was needless. Banneker had already made himself acquainted with their possibilities, and was getting the utmost out of them. The solitary scholar had now arrived at the age of 55; but, as with other wise men, he felt himself never too old to learn, and devoted his life thenceforth to the study of astronomy.

His parents were now dead; he remained unmarried, and alone in the cabin on his farm, passing his days and nights in the mathematical researches so dear to him. It was necessary to earn with his own hands the food and clothing requisite for his comfort; but, like Thoreau, whose abstemiousness for a similar purpose has been so much applauded in our day, he simplified his wants until very little sufficed them, and the major part of his time was free for intellectual labor. He took his sleep mostly in the day-time, that he might be fresh at night for the observation of "the heavenly bodies, whose laws he was slowly, but surely, mastering."

This singular custom of using the day for rest and the night for work, provoked not only the curiosity of Banneker's neighbors, but also their animosity, which finally developed into actual persecution. A memorandum in the handwriting of the recluse, dated Dec. 18, 1790, indicates that he had evidence of some conspiracy against his life, and that he had been warned to admit no one within his doors after nightfall.

Other memoranda made by him, shortly after the receipt of the books from Mr. Ellicott, show the critical ability which he brought to the study of these abstruse writings. In one case he corrects an error in Ferguson's "Astronomy":

> It appears to me that the wisest men may at times be in error; for instance, Dr. Ferguson informs us that, when the sun is within 12 deg. of either node at the time of full, the moon will be eclipsed; but I find that, according to his method of projecting a lunar eclipse, there will be none by the above elements, and yet the sun is within 11 deg. 46 min. 11 sec. of the moon's ascending node. But the moon being in her apogee prevents the appearance of this eclipse.

In another, he notes the occurrence of errors in Leadbetter's "Tables," which had misled him in the preparation of his own.

Mr. Conway naturally remarks that both Ferguson and Leadbetter would have been amazed had they been informed that an obscure negro in a solitary cabin in an American wilderness had reviewed and amended their erudite and complicated treatises.

As soon as Banneker had mastered the little library of mathematics which has been mentioned as coming into his possession in 1787, he set about the compilation of an almanac. This he accomplished, as he did the manufacture of his clock, unaided and alone. His friend, Mr. Ellicott, hearing of his new enterprise, took out some tables for his assistance; but Banneker had already progressed far in the preparation of the logarithms necessary for his work. His first almanac was compiled for the year 1792, and was finished when its author was about 58 years of age. It was published, through the influence of James McHenry, Esq., by Goddard & Angell, then the almanac-publishers of Baltimore. In their editorial notice the publishers say:

> They feel gratified in the opportunity of presenting to the public through their press what must be considered as an extraordinary effort of genius,—a complete and accurate Ephemeris for the year 1792, calculated by a sable son of Africa; . . . and they flatter themselves that a philanthropic public, in this enlightened era, will be induced to give their patronage and support to this work, not only on account of its intrinsic merits (it having met the approbation of several of the most distinguished astronomers of America, particularly the celebrated Mr. Rittenhouse), but from similar motives to those which induced the editors to give this calculation the preference,—the ardent desire of drawing modest merit from obscurity, and controverting the long-established illiberal prejudice against the blacks.

No deserving man was ever more modest than Banneker regarding his personal claims to consideration on account of the attainments he had made under the greatest disadvantages; but he justly felt it a duty to secure an acknowledgment of these attainments as evidence of the intellectual capacity of his disparaged race. With this feeling he addressed, with a manuscript copy of his almanac, a letter to Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State under Washington, in which he made a fervent appeal in behalf of the wronged and despised negro. Jefferson's reply to this appeal was as follows:

> PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 30, 1791.—SIR: I thank you sincerely for your letter of the 19th inst., and for the almanac it contained. Nobody wishes more than I do to see such proofs as you exhibit that Nature has given to our black brethren talents equal to those of the other colors of men; and that the appearance of the want of them is owing only to the degraded condition of their existence, both in Africa and America. I can add with truth that no one wishes more ardently to see a good system commenced for raising the condition both of their body and mind to what it ought to be, as fast as the imbecility of their present existence, and other circumstances which cannot be neglected, will admit. I have taken the liberty of sending your almanac to Monsieur Condorcet, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and Member of the Philanthropic Society, because I considered it a document to which your color had a right for their justification against the doubts which have been entertained of them. I am, with great esteem, sir, your most obedient servant,
>
> THO. JEFFERSON.

From this time the negro astronomer was well known to all the scientific men of America, and received from them honorable tokens of their respect. When the Commissioners appointed in 1791 to survey the District of Columbia entered upon their work, they solicited the assistance of Banneker. While he was associated with these gentlemen, he was treated in every respect as their equal. Among other civilities accorded him, he was invited to a seat at their table; but, with a justifiable union of delicacy and dignity, Banneker declined this courtesy, requesting the privilege of eating alone.

For ten years Banneker continued to calculate and publish his almanacs, the last appearing in 1802. He died in the year 1804, at the age of 72, "beloved and respected," writes his biographer, "by all who knew him." Mr. Benjamin H. Ellicott, one of the family who so generously befriended the lonely scholar, testifies of Banneker that

> During the whole of his long life, he lived respectably, and much esteemed by all who became acquainted with him, but more especially by those who could fully appreciate his genius and the extent of his acquirements. Although his mode of life was regular and extremely retired,—living alone, having never married, cooking his own victuals and washing his own clothes, and scarcely ever being absent from home,—yet there was nothing misanthropic in his character; for a gentleman who knew him thus speaks of him: "I recollect him well. He was a brave-looking, pleasant man, with something very noble in his appearance. His mind was evidently much engrossed in his calculations; but he was glad to receive the visits which we often paid him." Another writes: "When I was a boy I became very much interested in him, as his manners were those of a perfect gentleman,—kind, generous, hospitable, humane, dignified, and pleasing; abounding in information on all the various subjects and incidents of the day; very modest and unassuming, and delighting in society at his own house. I have seen him frequently. His head was covered with a thick suit of white hair, which gave him a very dignified and sensible appearance. His dress was uniformly of superfine drab broadcloth, made in the old style of a plain coat with straight collar, and long waistcoat, and a broadbrimmed hat. His color was not jet-black, but decidedly negro. In size and personal appearance, the statue of Franklin at the library in Philadelphia, as seen from the street, is a perfect likeness of him. Go to his house when you would, either by day or night, there was constantly standing in the middle of the floor a large table covered with books and papers. As he was an eminent mathematician, he was constantly in correspondence with other mathematicians in this country, with whom there was an interchange of questions of difficult solution."

In closing his sketch of this remarkable character, Mr. Conway feelingly says: "Though no monument marks the spot where he was born, and lived a true and high life, and was buried, yet history must record that the most original scientific intellect which the South has yet produced was that of the pure African, Benjamin Banneker."

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

CATS.

Mr. J. P. Mahaffy, a considerable writer on topics connected with Greek history, has occasioned a good deal of debate in the columns of the London *Academy* by publishing there a letter in which he asserts that the domestic cat was among the tame animals kept by the Greeks. To support his assertion, Mr. Mahaffy quotes two passages from Aristophanes, in each of which the name of an animal occurs which he identifies as a cat. But his opponents with one accord declare that the animal mentioned was some species of the *Mustelidæ*, a family including the martens, weasels, skunks, etc. In the Greek Lexicon of Liddell & Scott, the term used by Aristophanes is translated by the word weasel. Other authorities decide that the animal in question was probably the white-breasted beech-marten. Aristotle, speaking of the same creature to which Aristophanes alludes, states that it attacks snakes and eats birds' eggs,—habits which are not possessed by the cat, but are characteristic of certain of the *Mustelidæ*.

Prof. Ralleston, in an exhaustive paper "On the Domestic Cats, Felis Domesticus and Mustela Foina, of Ancient and Modern Times," in the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology* for November, 1867, gives convincing evidence that the mouse-killer of the ancient Greeks and Romans was the weasel, and denies that the domestic cat was known to them. A writer in the *Academy* says: "There is no reason for believing that the domestic cat was kept as a tame animal in any other country than Egypt before the Christian era. It was in use in Constantinople about the middle of the fourth century. Ducarge, s. v. *Catta*, quotes a certain writer of the Life of Gregory Nazianzen (A. D. 369, *circ.*) as saying, 'He had nothing in the world but one cat, which he used to caress and nurse in his lap as a fellow-inhabitant of the house.' Elsewhere I have suggested that the late introduction of the domestic cat from Egypt, its original home, into Europe, is due to the fact that the ancient Egyptians, who worshiped cats, were averse to the exportation of their favorite animals. They cherished the cat alive; they made a mummy of it when dead."

The origin of the domestic cat has not been definitely determined by naturalists. Darwin states that the cat is mentioned in Sanscrit writing 2,000 years old, and that their antiquity in Egypt is even greater. De Blainville, who has carefully studied the mummied bodies of cats preserved in Egypt, refers these to three species,—*the Felis caligaluta, bubastes,* and *chaus.* The first two species are said to be still found along the Nile, in both a wild and domestic state. The ancient Egyptians held cats in the highest reverence, creating temples in their honor, offering sacrifices and devotions to them, and embalming their bodies when dead. When the death of a cat occurred in a household, it was the custom for the entire family to have their eye-brows shaved.

The domestic cat was a rare animal in Great Britain in early times, although the wild-cat was then common in the woods. A law of the reign of Howel the Good, of Wales, who died in 938, fixed the price of cats of every age and variety, beginning with them before they were weaned or able to see. It also declared that whoever should steal or kill the cat which guarded the Prince's granary should forfeit a milk-ewe, with its fleece and lamb, or, in lieu of this, "as much wheat as when poured on the cat suspended by its tail, the head touching the floor, would form a heap high enough to cover the tip of the tail."

THE PHALAROPE.

Mr. Kumlien has published an article in *Field and Forest* which contains some exceedingly curious statements regarding the habits of Wilson's Phalarope, the most beautiful bird in the entire group of waders. Mr. Kumlien says that the female, contrary to the usual custom among birds, has a much handsomer plumage than the male, and that it is she who makes the advances during the pairing-season. It is no uncommon thing, the writer states, "to see two females pursuing one male,"—a reverse of the order of things which prevails in the animal kingdom. The male Phalarope, to maintain the balance, as we may suppose, performs the whole duty of incubation, and in the nesting-season has "invariably the naked and wrinkled belly characteristic of incubating birds," while the female exhibits an unworn coating of feathers.

The Phalarope is a bird of superior intelligence, as Dr. Cones testifies in his "Birds of the Northwest." "I had excellent opportunity of seeing," he writes, "how gentle and confiding the birds become when not molested, and how surprisingly graceful they are, either facing the brink of their favorite pool, or swimming buoyantly upon its surface. I had no heart to destroy any of the beautiful creatures, much as I desired some for my cabinet, after a scene I had witnessed when I had secured some Avocets. Three Phalaropes came in great concern and alighted in the water where a dead Avocet was floating, swimming back and forth, and almost caressing it with their bills. The Avocet's mate himself, who was not long in reaching the spot, showed no more agitation than his little friends and neighbors, the Phalaropes, did; and, though it was only birds of a low order of beings who thus exhibited sympathy and grief, who could look on such a scene unmoved!"

BIRDS' EGGS.

The *Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club* contains a note on the geographical variation in the number and size of the eggs of birds, in which the following extracts are given from a communication by Capt. Charles Bendire, U. S. A. Writing under date of May 21, 1876, this observer says: "The geographical variation in size among North-American birds holds true also in respect to their eggs. I find, for instance, in *Icteria viridis* var. *longicaudata*, that, in the vicinity of Fort Lapham, Idaho Territory, where the species breeds abundantly, they almost invariably lay four eggs; while near Tucson, Arizona, where I took at least eight of their nests, they lay only three, and the size of the eggs is so very much smaller, in some cases fully one-half, that they might easily be taken for eggs of an entirely different species. I find that, the farther south you go, the eggs of the same species become smaller, and the number laid as a full nest complement is also less as a rule. Of course there are exceptions." The writer adds: "Of course there is considerable variation in size, even in the same localities, when a number of sets of the same species are compared; but the assertion that in the North the eggs, as well as the birds, average larger than in the South, is perfectly correct."

Mr. C. G. Maynard remarks, in his "Birds of Florida," on the singular fact that many birds lay a smaller number of eggs at the South than at the North.

NEST OF THE WHITE-FOOTED MOUSE.

In his work on the "Quadrupeds of North America," Audubon speaks of the strange habit of the white-footed mouse (*Mus leucopus*) of making its home in abandoned birds'-nests. A correspondent writes in the *American Naturalist:* "One day toward the end of August, 1875, I found one of these mice in the deserted nest of a red-eyed fly-catcher (*Vireo olivaceous*); it was on the border of a thick forest in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Monroe County, Pennsylvania. The nest was situated near the extremity of one of the limbs of a sapling or young tree, a few feet from the ground. The mouse had completely stopped up the inside of the nest with dried grass, leaving just enough room to squeeze itself through, and have a comfortable bed at the bottom. It was inside of the nest when I found it, but afterwards escaped. When I first observed this peculiar structure, I could not make out what it was; but, on thrusting my finger through the dried grass, I discovered the strange tenant. It moved off, after getting out of the nest, in a rather sluggish manner, as this species is nocturnal and sleeps during the day.

It should be added that the nest of the red-eyed fly-catcher, or *Vireo*, is woven of grass or other fibrous material, in the shape of a cup, and is suspended by the upper edge between the forks of a twig.

POTATO-BEETLE PARASITES.

Prof. Riley exhibited at a meeting of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, May 15, a specimen of the Colorado Potato-Beetle (*Doryphora decem-lineata*) which was so covered with a mite-parasite that a needle-point could not find room on its body without touching one. It was estimated by Prof. Riley that there were over 800 of the mites on the beetle, and that they had caused its death. The mite was apparently the *Gamasus coleopteratorum*, a diminutive creature about a third of a line in length, and of a reddish-yellow color. Prof. Riley has figured or described in his reports twenty-three insect-enemies of the potatoe-beetle that prey upon it. The mite exhibited on the occasion referred to above brings the number up to twenty-four, and is the second one of the list which has the character of the true parasite.

MONSTERS OF THE DEEP.

The Natural-History Museum of the Royal Dublin Society has lately received an interesting accession in the remains of a gigantic cuttle-fish captured off Boffin Island, Connemara. The animal was floating on the water when observed by a party of fishermen, who, in attempting to secure it, were obliged to cut off its arms, one by one. The head and back remained uninjured, with portions of the short arms, which measured seventeen feet in length, and of the long tentacular arms, which measured thirty feet. The same Museum has also received three specimens of the recently-discovered gigantic Sea-Pen (*Osteocella septentrionalis*), which were collected at Vancouver's Island by a member of the new Arctic Expedition.

THE LILY OF THE MINES.

The *American Naturalist* notes the discovery, in an abandoned drift in a mine in Nevada, of a remarkable fungus. It was growing from a beam 400 feet below the surface of the earth, and was three feet four inches in length, and of light buff color. It "consisted mainly of a three-parted stem, two or three inches in diameter, attached by means of a dish eight or ten inches wide." The stem was "divided into short branches, greatly resembling in shape and arrangement the young antlers of a stag, the three terminal ones being much the most vigorous and conspicuous, forming a perfect trident." The plant is called by the miners the Lily of the Mines, and has been named by the naturalist first describing it, *Agaricus tridens.*

BRIEF NOTES.

At a meeting of the San Francisco Academy of Sciences an instance of "mimicry" was reported which was observed in the Santa Cruz Mountains. It was a milk-white spider, which, in shape, size, and color, was an exact imitation of the flower Mediono.

The life of the cell of which animal tissues are composed is of brief duration. It was shown by Berthold, the German physiologist, that the cells forming the human nail complete their exiscence in four months in summer and five months in winter. A person who lives to his 80th year has the entire structure of his nails renewed at least 200 times. And yet it is supposed that most of the cells of the body have a much briefer life than the nail-cells.

The lungs of animals living in an atmosphere of smoke and soot become charged with particles of carbon, which sometimes are so abundant as to color these organs quite black. Laborers in coal-mines, where they are constantly inhaling the fine dust of the mineral, are particularly liable to this condition of the respiratory organs. The atoms of carbon penetrate the epithelial cells, and from them enter into the pulmonary tissue. This produces the so-called melanosis of these structures.

It is stated that a marble figure of great beauty has been recently exhumed near Mitylene by some workmen engaged in an excavation at Vanaraki. The statue, which represents a female figure, double life-size, has suffered considerable injury, the head and arms being especially mutilated, yet in its impaired condition it gives evidence of being the work of a master. The marble has been claimed as national property, and will soon be removed to the Archæological Museum at Athens.

Casimir de Candalle has made a contribution to the debate on the habits of insectivorous plants, in a paper "On the Structure and Movements of the Leaves of *Dionæa Muscipula* (Venus Fly-Trap)," which is published in the Geneva *Archives of Sciences*. The author deduces the conclusions from his experiments, that animal matter is not necessary to the development and vigor of the Dionæa, and that the substance of the insects caught is not directly utilized by the leaves. His conclusions are distinctly opposed to those of Darwin and the majority of naturalists who have studied the insect-catching plants.

PARTING.

We've come to the cross-road at last,
And now your way lies—*there;*
I shall drift idly down *this* path,
Leading—I care not where!

Your feet will touch only roses,
Whose soft and rich perfume
Will be wafted, like pure, sweet incense,
Up from their red hearts' bloom.

Naught but the chill, dank weeds of grief,
Or sin mayhap, and wo,
Are waiting *my* weary coming;
Sweet lips have willed it so.

And the night has closed in shadows,
And the dreary snowflakes fall,
"And the eyes that cannot weep
Are the saddest eyes of all."

But go your pure and rose-wreathed way,—
The sunshine waits for thee,—
And forget in joyous dreamings
The shadow'd road, and me. ERNA.

The Jewish Tribute to American Liberty of Conscience.

New York World, Oct. 25.

The White Star steamship Adriatic, which arrived at this port yesterday, has on board the statute of Religious Liberty, which is to be presented by the Jewish Order of B'nai B'rith to the United States Government, to commemorate the entire freedom which the Jewish race has ever enjoyed under American institutions. The statue has been made in pursuance of a resolution adopted in January, 1874, at a convention of the B'nai B'rith, held in Philadelphia, by Mr. M. Ezekiel, the young American sculptor, who received the first prize for statuary at Berlin three years ago. It stands eleven feet high, weighs fifteen tons, and cost $20,000. The work consists of a group, of which the chief figure is a female, representing America, clothed in simple classic costume, and bearing upon her breast a shield with the stars and stripes in relief. Her left hand rests upon the fasces, the scrolls of the Constitution and a wreath of laurel. The right arm is extended in forbidding gesture. On the right and partially sheltered by America stands a nude boy, symbolizing Faith, with his head and one hand lifted appealingly to Heaven, while the other sustains a vessel in which is shown the undying flame of religion. On the other side, and at the feet of the central figure, is an eagle with talons buried deep in the neck of a monster serpent, Intolerance, whose body is coiled partially around the bundle of rods, and extends to the rear of the group, finally protruding from beneath the flowing garment of America.

The statue will be erected in the Centennial grounds on the east side of Belmont avenue, at its junction with Fountain avenue, and immediately opposite the Columbus monument. It will remain there until January, 1879, when it will be presented to the Government and removed to the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. The unveiling ceremonies at Philadelphia will probably take place Nov. 10, thus forming part of the closing exercises of the Exhibition. As the work has been subscribed to by Jews all over the country, there will probably be a large gathering of them on this occasion, and it is proposed to have a prayer delivered by the Rev. George Jacobs, of Philadelphia, and addresses probably by Adolph H. Sanger, Chairman of the Statue Committee, Julius Bien, Gen. Hawley, Mr. Ezekiel, and others.

THE BRIGHT DAYS IN FALL.

'Tis fall,
And calm, gold days
Are dreaming in the skies,
With amber light the far woods blaze,
The shadeless corn-lands wear a listless gaze,
The river level as the dun mead lies,
Her spell Enchantment lays
On glimmering hills—bright bays—
Wide ocean-ways—
On all.

'Tis calm
Before the end.
In nature as in life
'Tis bright at eventide. I wend
My way thro' woods where gold and crimson blend,
Through corridors where endless groups extend;
I sigh to think how soon the strife
Of piping winds shall rend
Each leaf and end
The charm.

So years
Grow calm and bright
With a resplendent light,
And discipline ends, and want and care:
'Tis autumn in the heart.—The blight
Hangs o'er the leaf. The storms prepare,
And soon beyond the light
Lone winter's night
Appears.

'Tis sweet
In winter-days
To mark warm rifts of light
In hedges old, when ardent sunsets blaze
'Thwart crimson seas. 'Tis a delight
On disappearing suns to gaze;
When Spring her robe displays,
To follow through warm ways,
Where'er she stays,
Her feet.

Then frost
May drain the streams,
But Spring is in the heart; her form
We see; she lingers in our dreams.
Thick snows may fall, and loud may pipe the storm,
The winds return after the sequent calm;
We heed them little after Spring's first beams
Have lent the earth their charm;
Then winter seems
As past.

'Tis thus
With life: 'tis not
What we are now that joy imparts,
But the near prospect of our future lot.
In fall, approaching winter chills our hearts,
And near spring-days the blank storm is forgot,
Like rare fruit by voyagers sought,
Ever from foreign marts
Sweet joys are brought
To us.

At last,
When life is old,
And vanished are its dreams,
Will prospects bright or dark unfold?
Will happy summers lift their fronded palms
In low horizons of fair seas of gold,
Or mystery's voiceless night enfold
Us in its dubious arms,
And leave a cold,
Dead past?

The heart
True joy can know
Only when Heaven seems near,
And faith sees a horizon dawn and glow
Beyond the scenes that fade and disappear;
When heavenly hills beyond earth's ranges low
Lift their gold summits fair and clear,
And joy—though earth turn sere
And falls the snow—
Impart.

—*Hezekiah Butterworth.*

The Great Shipwreck in the Arctic Seas.

New Bedford (Mass.) Standard.

The effects of the disaster will be to reduce the Arctic fleet next year to a very small number of vessels, the business being prosecuted only by the most enterprising merchants who are willing and able to run the great risk, as insurance offices will not care to take it. There are only two or three vessels now in port suitable to send to those seas. Two vessels are now on the way out, and a merchantman on the way to San Francisco from this port, is fitted to go north if it is deemed advisable, and with those which escaped may form the entire fleet. Some ships now at sea may also be ordered north.

The disaster is only paralleled and exceeded by that of 1871, the news of which reached this city on Sunday evening, Nov. 5, 1871, announcing that of the Arctic fleet of forty-one vessels, thirty-two had been abandoned, only nine being saved. Of these vessels, twenty-two belonged to this port, valued at $1,097,000, mostly insured in local offices. The catch on board the abandoned vessels at that time was 965 barrels of sperm oil, 13,665 barrels whale oil, and 100,000 pounds bone.

New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury.

As to the effect of this disaster, the opinions of the best judges are somewhat divided. It is clear enough, however, that the prices of whalebone must advance. The stock now in the country is about 30,000 pounds, and as the price has of late been slowly advancing, it cannot fail to go still higher. It is not expected that the prices of oil will be so much affected. Sperm oil can hardly feel it, and, while a small advance may be looked for in whale-oil, there are so many substitutes for it which can be used on a pinch that the rise cannot be very great. The stock now on hand amounts to about 10,000 barrels. The prices of menhaden and other fish-oils may also be slightly affected. It must be remembered, however, that in the natural course of trade the oil taken by those last vessels would not reach the market for some months yet. Another result will probably be a material rise in the value of whale-ships. These vessels can hardly be replaced by purchase, and new ones cannot be built for the amounts at which they are valued. Some of the Captains of these whalers evidently anticipated the possibility of having to spend the winter in the ice, from the fact that they asked for extra fares of bread and molasses, and an extra quantity of coal. This was given them by their agents, and the owners of some of the ships inform us that enough has been put on board to keep all those left with the ships till spring.

Eclipse of the Moon.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mullins is entirely bald, with one exception of a single lock, which he combs carefully over the side of his head. A short time ago some young ladies asked him for his photograph, and just for fun he had a picture taken of the top of his head. About a week afterward he went past the photographer's place, and noticed an immense crowd studying a picture in the window. He looked in, and found that that disgusting animal of an artist had printed a greatly enlarged picture of his bald head, with the black lock running around the edge, and had labeled it "Eclipse of the moon; the phenomenon as it appeared at 11:15." That picture was sent all over the world, and it is now filed among the archives of every scientific institution from Hong Kong to the Franklin Institute.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Massacre of Negroes by Tildenites at Ellenton.

Gov. Chamberlain's Account of the Fiendish Deed.

Report of the Military Officer Who Stayed the Work of Slaughter.

Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, in his recent letter to the New York *Tribune* (an abstract of which appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Wednesday last), gives the following account of the Ellenton massacre:

THE RIOT AT ELLENTON.

I come now to the transaction which is known here as "the Ellenton massacre," and which was the immediate cause of my call upon the President for military aid. The country is already familiar with the Hamburg massacre, which was at the time of its occurrence, in July, declared by my opponents here to be sporadic and unpremeditated in its character. Ellenton, the centre of the scene of the latter and more extensive massacre, is situated in the same county with Hamburg (Aiken), and about twenty miles distant. The counties adjoining Aiken on the north and south are Edgefield and Barnwell. The riot and massacre continued from the 16th to the 24th of September. The affair was so carefully planned, all truthful reports of its character were so successfully suppressed, and the terror inspired in all the local officers of the county was so great, that I was unable to obtain my first official report, through special officers sent from Columbia, until the 8th of October. Even then the report was very imperfect, on account of the fact that the colored people who were the witnesses and objects of the violence were absent from their homes through fear, and when accessible, were in many instances unwilling to give their testimony until further protection could be guaranteed them. An elaborate investigation has now been made, and the following statement is made up from the written testimony of more than

ONE HUNDRED SWORN WITNESSES,

who have been carefully examined. It will be seen that all the discrepancies between the present statement, and that made in my letter of Oct. 4 to the Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, simply add features of deeper horror to the affair.

In the County of Aiken and the adjoining Counties of Edgefield and Barnwell the white Democrats began as early as last July systematically to inform the colored Republicans that the Democrats had resolved to carry the coming election, and that the colored Republicans would have to vote with them. In August and the early part of September these threats took a more definite form. The colored Republicans were told far and wide that, if they did not vote the Democratic ticket, they would be killed. Scarcely a colored man can now be found to whom these threats were not personally made. They were ordered to discontinue their political meetings, and were told that a list of all their leaders had been made out, and that these leaders would be killed. Silverton, Rouse's Bridge, Chavis' Store, Matlock's Church, and Union Bridge are points in the vicinity of Ellenton. In this section is a large colored population, constituting perhaps the strongest Republican section of Aiken County.

During the week preceding the 16th of September word was sent to the colored Republicans, by the members of the white rifle clubs, that the Republican Club at Chavis' store would be broken up on Saturday, the 16th. The rifle clubs in that section, contrary to their custom, assembled on Friday, the 15th, instead of on Saturday, at Matlock's Church. The Republican Club met on the 16th, according to their custom, but, owing to the threats referred to, only twenty-three persons were present. On the 16th, throughout the day, rifle clubs were assembling at Matlock's Church,—five or six clubs being present, numbering not less than 300 men, a part of the men being from Augusta, Ga. A little before sunset of the 16th these clubs formed as military companies, and marched upon a run down to Chavis' store, where the Republican Club was supposed to be assembled. They found only about ten Republicans present. The rifle-club leaders demanded to see the leader of the Republican club. Columbus Rountree, the Chairman of the Republican club, being absent, Samuel Darby acted as spokesman. The chief spokesman of the rifle clubs then told the colored members of the Republican club that they must not meet again; "that they would all be killed off if they did." Seeing one colored man with a shot-gun, they took it from him; but, finding it worthless, they retained his ammunition and gave back the gun. The colored men were then informed that "There had got to be a fight between the whites and the blacks," and the rifle clubs then demanded that the colored men present should step out in line and "fight it out." This offer was naturally declined. Finally, with yellings and threats of vengeance, the rifle clubs marched off, declaring they were going to kill Gloster Holland and Simon Coker (two colored members of the Legislature) that night. During the night of the 16th several colored men were killed in this section.

DECOYING THE NEGROES.

On the morning of the 17th, the rifle clubs appeared in large numbers at Rouse's Bridge, near which, on the edge of a swamp, the colored people, men, women, and childen, panic-stricken by the murders of the previous night, had gathered. About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 17th (Sunday), the rifle clubs formed across a field in front of Rouse's Bridge, threw out pickets, and assumed the position of a hostile army. Before moving forward they sent a messenger to the leading colored men, who had now concealed themselves as much as possible in the swamp. This messenger called for the leading colored men and asked if they would compromise. The colored men replied that they had no quarrel, and didn't know what compromise meant. The representative of the rifle clubs then said that the clubs had a warrant for the arrest of Alexander Pope, and they wanted him. The colored men answered that Pope was not with them, but that, if the rifle clubs had a warrant for any one, they could come and search for him.

The representative of the rifle clubs then proposed a conference of five men from each side. Such a conference took place, and it was agreed that both parties should disperse and go to their homes. The white men who attended this conference, on their way back to the lines of the rifle clubs, chanced to meet three colored men retiring to their homes in pursuance of the agreement now stated. They instantly fired upon them, and killed Henry Campbell, and wounded Abram Overstreet in the head, and Nelson Bush in the thigh. This demonstration convinced the colored people that the conference was a mere trick, and that the purpose of the rifle clubs was to kill them in detail after drawing them out of the swamp, as well as to learn their numbers and whether they were armed. During the conference, the colored men had freely stated that they had only a few shot-guns, and not a round of fixed ammunition of any kind.

COLD-BLOODED BUTCHERY AT ELLENTON.

During the 17th, a large part of the rifle clubs moved off from Rouse's Bridge toward Union Bridge and Ellenton, on the Port Royal Railroad, and during the day shot and killed a a considerable number of colored men, probably as many as twelve. At one cabin they found six colored men who had crawled out of the swamp to get something to eat. The rifle clubs surprised them, killed two of them in the yard, two more while running towards the swamp, and wounded the remaining two.

Early on the morning of the 18th, the rifle clubs appeared in great force on the Port Royal Railroad, having been reinforced by white men from Augusta. They moved up and down the railroad, killing all colored men whom they chanced to find. Among their victims was an old man of 90 years, and a harmless deaf-and-dumb boy.

About 10 o'clock the report was received that the colored men had assembled at Robbin's Station, about fifteen miles below Ellenton. Thereupon, about twenty-five men from the rifle clubs got into a box-car and were taken down to Robbin's Station. Here they found Simon Coker, already named, an honest, peaceable man, well known to me personally as a member of the Legislature from Barnwell County, sitting on the railroad-platform with his wife and a colored female school-teacher. Coker was then awaiting the train from Ellenton in order to go to Yemmassee, where he could telegraph me the condition of things in his vicinity. The rifle-club men forced him into the box-car, took him back to Ellenton, and, after a brief parley, shot him in an open field, in full presence of the passengers on the train and of the rifle clubs,—robbing his dead body of his watch, money, shirt-studs, and ring. A number of colored men were also killed at and near Robbin's Station by another detachment of the rifle clubs on the same day, but the number cannot yet be fixed.

FEDERAL TROOPS ARRIVE JUST IN TIME.

Late in the day on Monday, the 18th, the main body of the rifle clubs, with large reinforcements, returned to Rouse's Bridge, and during Monday night completely surrounded the swamp, in which the crowd of colored persons were hiding to the number of about eighty or ninety, throwing out a line of pickets armed with breech-loading rifles. Early on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th, one of the leaders of the rifle clubs, a prominent white man living in this vicinity, told his confidential colored servant that "They had got the niggers in a bunch at Rouse's Bridge and got them surrounded, and, by God, they intended to kill the last one of them."

About 8 o'clock the officers of the rifle clubs gave orders to their force to advance, and they had actually advanced to within 100 yards of the spot where the colored people were huddled together in the swamp awaiting their doom, one or two of them having been actually shot by the skirmishers, when Capt. Lloyd, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, appeared on the scene with a small command of United States soldiers. The guns of the rifle clubs were leveled at his command, under the belief, as the rifle clubs informed him, that a black militia company was coming to relieve the colored people in the swamp. On discovering that they were United States troops, a messenger was dispatched to inquire of Capt. Lloyd what he proposed to do. The officer responded that he had no orders except to keep the peace. A consultation then took place between the chief of the rifle clubs and Capt. Lloyd, in which it was agreed that the rifle clubs would disperse. Thereupon, under the protection of the United States troops, the colored people came out from their hiding place, and clustered around the soldiers with expressions of gratitude not to be described.

THE CLUBS DISPERSE WITH THREATS.

The rifle-club men did not affect to conceal their chagrin at the intervention of the United States troops, and loudly and repeatedly declared in the presence of the troops that they had intended to "kill the last one of the niggers." The rifle clubs now broke camp, and apparently started homeward. But their tracks could be followed and distinguished by the bodies of dead negroes whom they chanced to meet or whom they succeeded in hunting down. The rifle clubs which assembled at Rouse's Bridge for this final slaughter were estimated by the army officers present to number at least 800 men, fully armed and equipped for war, and collected from the Counties of Edgefield, Aiken, and Barnwell. Before leaving Rouse's Bridge the leaders of the rifle clubs informed the colored people that "The Yankees had saved them this time, but they would get them the next time." At the same time the rifle clubs declared that "They intended to carry the election and kill every colored Republican who would not vote the Democratic ticket."

ATROCITY OF THE TERRORISM.

The testimony before me clearly shows that the pretext heretofore assigned by the rifle clubs for their assembling,—the assault of the two colored robbers upon Miss Harley, a fact which I assigned in my former letter, already referred to, as the cause or occasion of the riot,—is utterly unfounded. The rifle clubs assembled in pursuance of a well-matured plan, known and published in the three counties, to "put down the niggers" by inflicting such violence upon them and by such demonstrations of force as to cause the leaders to flee, and the mass of the followers to forego voting or vote the Democratic ticket.

OFFICIAL MILITARY REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—The following official reports have been forwarded through the regular military channels to the Secretary of War:

AIKEN, S. C., Oct. 21, 1876.—*Assistant Adjutant-General Department of the South, Louisville, Ky. (through commanding officer United States troops, Aiken, S. C.)*—SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the telegram of the Brevet Brigadier-General commanding the Department, dated Louisville, Ky., Sept. 18, 1876, directing me to proceed immediately with the bulk of my force to Silverton, S. C., and report condition of things and facts as to any trouble at that place, received at 9 o'clock p. m. on the 18th inst., I left this camp at about half-past 10 p. m. on the same date, with Lieut. C. B. Hinton and thirty-three men of Companies F and I, Eighteenth Infantry, with three days' rations, and marched about twenty-five miles, to Rouse's Bridge, S. C., arriving there at about half-past 9 a. m., 19th inst. About seven miles from Aiken we were

CHALLENGED BY A DETACHMENT

of some fifteen or twenty men on the road, mounted and armed, and apparently organized as a regular company of cavalry. There were other men secreted in a barn near the road.

On questioning the man who had charge of the party, he stated that he had been within a few miles of Rouse's Bridge and found the road picketed, that there had been some skirmishing, and that he had orders to report there in the morning. On arriving at Rouse's Bridge we found about one hundred negroes, some of them armed with old-pattern muskets and shot-guns. They were very much excited, and with no organization. We had scarcely arrived at our camping-ground when we

HEARD SHOTS FIRED,

and saw the negroes running up the road crying that one of their number had been shot, and that the white men were coming. They afterward acknowledged that nobody had been shot, and that the shots had been fired by themselves. A short time afterwards a body of some 320 white men, all mounted and well armed, and under command of one A. P. Butler, were seen coming up the road from the direction in which the negroes had been firing.

Lieut. Hinton and myself went down the road to meet them, and on approaching the party found that they had thrown out a skirmish line in the woods, almost surrounding the settlement, while the main body marched up the road. As soon as we were recognized as United States officers we heard the command given the skirmishers to halt by a man who rode in the woods, evidently to give the skirmish line information of our presence.

PLAN FOR MASSACREING THE NEGROES.

There was undoubted evidence of a well digested plan of attack, which, if carried out, would have resulted in the slaughter of nearly all the negroes in the place. This man Butler has a regularly organized body of men, known throughout this country as "Butler Cavalry," a well-drilled and organized company. Besides this force there were other men from this vicinity and some from Augusta, Ga., and under command of Butler.

From what I can learn, the party which we intercepted at Rouse's Bridge was the largest that has been gotten together, and included almost all those which had been raiding the country for the two or three days previous.

WHITE RIOTERS WANT TO COMPROMISE.

After finding that there were United States troops upon the ground these men proposed to disband and go home, provided the negroes would do likewise. An agreement to that effect was easily made, as the negroes were already very much frightened, and both parties left the vicinity.

On the morning of the 20th instant we marched from Rouse's Bridge to Ellenton, a distance of five or six miles. On the road I saw at a house where we stopped for water the bodies of three negroes who had been killed, two of whom had been dead since Sunday. The negroes were

AFRAID TO BURY THEM,

as they said the white men who were there on Monday had ordered them not to do so.

I saw two negroes at Rouse's Bridge who had been wounded, and have positive information of five others who were killed in the vicinity of Ellenton. As far as I can learn only one white man has been killed during the four days' rioting. On our arrival at Ellenton we found a party of twenty-five or thirty mounted white men, who left town soon after our arrival, with the avowed intention of going to their homes. I sent a small detail in a light wagon back to the bridge, which returned in the evening, reporting all quiet there, and no armed parties on any of the roads in the vicinity.

It was reported to me in the afternoon that there were disturbances down on the Barnwell road. I was requested to send down to inform the people in that vicinity of the agreements which had been made at Rouse's Bridge.

Lieut. Hinton, with one of the citizens, rode down to Robbins', about six miles, and found there a body of twenty or thirty white men, who stated that they were a detachment from Gen. Haygood's command, who were at Steel Creek. They stated that Haygood had authority from Judge Wiggins to make arrests and disarm the negroes; that they had been sent there to protect the negroes while burying the body of Simon Coker, a colored member of the Legislature, who had been shot near Ellenton. On Wednesday morning Lieut. Hinton saw Coker's body. This man was brought from his home at Robbins' to Ellenton and

DELIBERATELY SHOT.

I estimate the total number of white men engaged in the riots as not less than 800, coming from Georgia, and from Edgefield, Aiken, and Barnwell, S. C.

The negroes at and about Ellenton were completely cowed, many of them coming in from hiding in the woods while we were there. They were afraid to go to work, saying they were afraid of being shot down in the cotton fields. The Port Royal Railroad was torn up about ten miles above Ellenton during the riots. The General Superintendent said that his men were

AFRAID TO WORK

on the road, and requested me to leave him a small guard. Six men were left at Ellenton for that purpose, and were withdrawn and joined their companies next day. The road was almost entirely repaired when the detachment returned. The detachment left Ellenton at half-past 12 p. m. on the 21st, on an extra car and engine connecting with the 2:30 train for Augusta. Arrived at Aiken at 4 a. m. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. LLOYD,
Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

IN TIME TO PREVENT A MASSACRE.

POST OF AIKEN, S. C., Sept. 23.—Respectfully forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the South: From what I have learned since my arrival here I am satisfied that Capt. Lloyd's arrival at Rouse's Bridge was just in time to prevent a massacre of the negroes.

WILLIAM MILLS,
Captain Second Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, ATLANTA, Oct. 5, 1876.—Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army through headquarters Division of the Atlantic. The order from headquarters for Capt. Lloyd to proceed to the place of disturbance was based on application by telegraph from the Governor of South Carolina, stating that a serious conflict was in progress, and that he had no adequate means for its suppression.

The presence of troops, as appears by within report, averted serious consequences. An investigation of the facts and circumstances connected with these riots is, I am informed, now being made by the civil authorities of South Carolina.

THOMAS H. RUGER,
Colonel Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, NEW YORK, Oct. 14, 1876.—Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1876.—Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War. W. T. SHERMAN, General.

LITTLE CHILDREN.

Cherubs of this world of changes!
Sweetly-budding charms of time:
Love's true alchemists of gladness,
Turning tasks to golden rhyme!
Music like the brooklet's babble
'Round the shining stepping-stones,
Your soft footsteps' soothing patter
Mingles with your gleeful tones.

Rays of brighter realms beam ever
In the homes where children dwell,
Lighting up the genial hearthstone
With a joy no heart can tell!
Oh! these babes of blessing lead us
By the hand to hallowed scenes,—
Even as our Savior taught them,—
And we're blest by these mild means.

Heavenly Father! teach our conscience
Well to weigh Thy gifts of grace,
That our feet may falter never,
While with faith we seek Thy face.
With these dear and guileless children
Walking trustful at our side,
Lead us, Lord! the way of wisdom,
Up to where Thou dost abide!

EDWARD P. NOWELL.

Important Decision to Railroad Travelers.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

After an impartial and legally instructive charge by Judge Briggs in the Court of Common Pleas, the case of W. Barnet Le Van vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been decided by a verdict for the plaintiff. This was a suit for damages for forcible ejection from one of the cars of the Company on a stormy night, at a point many miles from any human habitation, whereby the plaintiff was compelled to walk a great distance at the risk of his life in search of a place to rest and be secure from the inclemency of the weather. The passenger had paid his fare to Philadelphia, exhibited his ticket to the conductor, and insisted that, as there was no unoccupied seat in the cars belonging exclusively to the Company, he would occupy one in the Pullman palace car, in which there were a number of vacant places. Instead of providing the accommodations justly demanded, the conductor selected a lonely point on the road and there ejected the passenger, causing him to undergo considerable hardship, trouble, and privation, and hence this action for damages was brought. After a lapse of six years the jury now awards to Mr. Le Van damages amounting to $8,500, and by this action the important principle is established that the Railroad Company is compelled to give a passenger a seat, without extra cost to him, in the Pullman car, if all the other sittings in the cars of the train are occupied.

THE HOME.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 22.—There is a time in the life of any invention when it seeks appreciation, when it can afford to press its claims against prejudice, to answer ridicule with patience, and make opportunities for its introduction. When, however, it begins to be remunerative, the tide must turn, and those who wish to avail themselves of the advantages already reaped by the sensible and sagacious must themselves make efforts to gain a knowledge of it. The inventions looking to an improved underwear for women in the interest of her health, of convenience, of simplicity, of economy of time and artistic effect, have so firm a footing in the regard of enough of the most intelligent and sensible American women that their gradual adoption is assured. Those who chose to ridicule them, neglecting to avail themselves of their advantages, are simply the losers. The sale of such garments is constantly growing. No doubt the time will come when large establishments will send out women cutters and fitters to measure customers and supply by express as the gentlemen's furnishing establishments do.

So far as the writer is informed, she herself was the first one to make and wear a chemiloon—in the autumn of 1856. She used the pattern of a basque waist with the old-fashioned tight sleeve, having pleats at the elbow. Upon the lower edge of the basque was sewed the fullness of a pair of drawers. It was made of Canton flannel. The type of this garment is the night-drawers of children. We know of a lady who used such a garment for day use for their boys forty years; of another, who used the same for little girls twenty years ago; but we have not heard of any adult wearing such a garment fitted to the person before the years above designated. The Boston garment is a chemiloon, and it answers the purpose of supporting other garments, stockings, under and over skirts. It is called an Emancipation suit, and in our opinion is open to several objections. While the desire of dress reformers is to reduce the amount of clothing upon the upper part of the body, and increase the warmth of the extremities, we think there is a danger of making the clothing about the lungs too light. The only good thing we can say about a corset is, that it is warm. Another garment which the writer invented in 1869 obviates this difficulty and adds much that is desirable for a complete suit of underwear. We call it a body coat. The upper part of the garment is a loose-fitting sleeveless basque, upon the lower edge of which is sewed the balmoral skirt. At the waist line is a row of buttons, upon which to button the band of the dress skirt. It combines the uses of corset and skirt, besides supporting the skirt of the dress. It should be made warm and light for winter, stiff and cool for summer. The only secret about its efficiency is that it should be made high in the neck behind and on top of the shoulder seam near the neck as high as a man's vest. It should have the armhole also as large and in the same place as a man's vest armhole. It is improved by being buttoned down the front to the trimming of the skirt, the lap for buttons and buttonholes made before the trimming is sewed on, that the trimming may hang smoothly across the lower part. We think it better serves some of the uses of a corset if instead of the darts usual in a sleeveless basque gores are inserted much like those of Dr. Warner's health corset. The suit is then composed of chemiloon made of knitted material, or of flannel, with buttons on it to suspend the stockings. Second, A cotton chemiloon to which is sewed or buttoned on collar and cuffs. Third, A body coat with buttons around the waist for the dress skirt. Fourth, The dress itself in one, two, or three pieces.

When these garments are made loose, that is, at least four inches larger than the naked person, a woman is dressed suitably to make herself useful in any direction; reasonably in regard to her health, and if not beautifully it is the fault of her own taste, for the forms are more simple, more natural, more artistic, than those in former use.

Another garment from the same source was designed for those who were unwilling to relinquish the underskirt. It is a combination of chemise and underskirt, and looks like a short night-gown trimmed at the bottom. It can be made like a yoked night-dress or like a princesse gored dress, and is called a chemijupe.

These garments were described in two publications during the years 1869 and 1870. No patents have been secured upon them. They were made public long before the issue of any patents upon women's underwear. They were further described in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, September, 1874, in time to have been useful to Mrs. N. N., and the individual aged 2.

FANNY M. STEELE.

THIS IS AWFUL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HIGHWOOD, Lake Co., Ill., Oct. 26.—I remember once attending a prayer-meeting, where, after the hour was almost spent, a sister arose from a dim, back seat and said: "Brethren and sisters, I feel as though if I hold my tongue any longer the Lord will go back on me forever." My feelings are not quite so strong, and yet I have a sort of inner consciousness that THE TRIBUNE's columns will shortly close against us. Politics will again trample long-suffering woman under foot, and the wisdom and glory of our efforts be quenched as far as this "Home Department" is concerned.

Fellow-countrymen! Behold the victim of the modern servant-girl scourge. Seven years ago, a guileless bride, I fell into the clutches of the domestic of the period, and to-day, buffeted, worn, and weary, full of sad experience, I rise to ask, "Is there no remedy?" I am aware that in answer to this question will come the stereotyped cry, "Oh, if you only treated your servants better you would have no trouble; *be kind* to them and they will serve you well!"

After conscientious, self-searching thought, I can only accuse myself of a very few failures in the line of good treatment. I have not, be it said to my everlasting confusion, tucked my cook up warm in bed cold nights, nor greeted my sensitive chambermaid with the same morning kiss awarded to husband and children. When I have found the former calmly scouring the carving-knife upon the soiled apron, or combing her hair over the kitchen table, I confess I have protested with some vehemence, not studying the form of my speech perhaps as I ought, in addressing the sensitive organization of the modern help. These few derelictions, dark though they be, are all I can recall.

There is Jennie, my bonnie Scotch lassie, No. 1 of my wretched experience. I fit up her room with a few pictures to make it pretty, and a posy-pot to make it sweet; I give her a rocking-chair and a good bed. After a few days Jennie's room smells like a junk-shop, windows never opened for air, bed unmade from day to day, and the horror of bed-bugs rends my New England soul. Seeking an opportune time I suggested reform, and am met with a tirade of abuse, and the crushing reminder that "Ladies do not go swooping about their hired girl's rooms!"

Next comes Lottie—lightning to work, but ye gods what a smasher! Crockery melts like dew from the pantry shelves, butter flits away like a fevered dream, and my husband tears his hair over a grocer's bill ten yards long. Mild-eyed remonstrance on my part is met with not exactly assassination, but something like it. I become afraid of my kitchen girl, so that if I approach her it is with knees that knock together timorously, and a beating heart.

Next comes Margaret, grimy and old, and stubbornly set in ways that are dark. She makes delicious bread, and wraps it away in her petticoat for safe keeping! She feeds my cat from my chocolate pot, and wipes her dishes on the hand-towel. But I endure it all meekly, only thankful that matters are no worse, because, alas! a "Bald-Headed Tyrant from No-man's Land" made his appearance three months since, and where would he and his down-trodden mamma be if Margaret should leave us girl-less?

Now, will some good ripe Christian, some mother in Israel, whose experience, like shocks of wheat, all garnered and golden, stands ready to feed the soul that famisheth, step forward, and, even if she can give no remedy, still show how to endure more sweetly this trial all modern flesh is heir to? The meeting is open for suggestions. Will "Mrs. Emily" favor us? By the way, Mrs. E., I hope we may know each other personally, if not here, in the New Jerusalem. Your letters have given me solid enjoyment.

AMBER.

OUR FOOD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—In a former article, I briefly outlined what I consider to be a nutritious diet for the nervous system, and mentioned wheat as the best vegetable material for food, or beef as holding the same position in the classification of animal food.

I propose in this communication to discuss very briefly the merits of wheat and its proper preparation for use, and in so doing let me say that the quite universal use of that important cereal, its adaptability to almost every climate and soil, and its incomparable richness in all the elements of nerve supply, justly place it at the head of the list of all food materials. At the same time we should not forget the merits of the other cereals, some of which in a favorable soil and climate, and by proper preparation, are nearly as rich in nutriment as wheat. Without stopping to discuss the culture and preparation of the grain for the mill, although much of its value depends on the care the farmer bestows upon it, I will again speak of the sad mistake in preparing only "superfine flour" in the mill. The best informed writers and investigators all agree that only the outer colored part of the grain contains the elements of nerve supply, which they demonstrate by chemical analysis, by practical experiments, and by historical research, and which I will only mention, and then reiterate my previous statement that bread should be made from the unbolted meal or flour, and not from the bolted white portion, or superfine flour. And in using the unbolted flour it is of the utmost importance that the cooking process should be so managed as to retain all the elements contained in it. The popular method of raising the loaf by fermentation destroys or dissipates the elements, which above all others are needed to supply the nerves with food, for if the fermenting process proceeds to any considerable extent, the combination of the phosphates is destroyed and the phosphoric acid escapes, leaving the basis a dead, inert mass, about as useful for the nerves as the ashes that fall through our grates. In fact, if permitted to proceed to the extent many bakers and cooks consider the perfection of the art, the whole mass becomes as worthless for any other nutriment purpose as for the nerves.

The process of raising by means of acids and alkalis is but very little if any better. In either case we are almost sure to lose the volatile nerve-strengtheners. To quote from one of the most scientific authors on this subject, "The best, the only scientific process of cooking bread involves the use of only three ingredients, viz: Meal or flour, water, and pure atmospheric air. Any addition thereto detracts from its value, and is more or less pernicious." I am aware many persons think it cannot be conveniently made without adding some other agent to assist the raising process, but strictly nutritious bread can be made in no other way, and if erroneous habits require a worthless article, it is high time such habits were corrected. I venture to affirm, if the same time and care is spent in learning the only correct method of raising bread, *i. e.*, by incorporating a good quantity of pure air in the dough, and then cooking *slowly* as the old fermenting process requires, a more delicious, and much more nutritious, food will be the result, while the labor and care will not be much increased.

There are many other preparations of wheat and the other cereals as rich in the elements of food as bread. There are also many vegetables and fruits that a properly-adjusted dietary demands, but this article is already too long to continue the subject further, and I will only add to it that I intend to devote the next essay to the use of beef as food.

NEURINE.

QUEER CLOTHES AND CREAM PUFFS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 23.—I am deeply grateful to Mrs. Sheppard and R. A. M. for a for a full account of the nondescript garment of which I once had a glimpse. I don't wonder R. A. M. thinks that an unannounced visitor to the private apartment of the wearer of the said garment needs the "application of a foot for the purposes of ejectment," though I should be sorry to have twelve of them after me at once. I should like to "rise and explain" who needed the kick in my case, though I was brought up to think that "ladies should never let their angry foot-soles rise." It was my own room that I entered unannounced, as most people do, and the "Loony" was the intruder, having taken possession during my short absence from the house where I was a guest, and she an appendage, too lazy to keep up her own fire, so she took possession of mine. I've been a pilgrim in this mortal vale "nigh upon" 48 years, and experience shows me that queer people are the first to adopt your garments. The scrawny female aforesaid was "wery queer," to state it mildly, and as she wore the thing ten years ago, dress reform does not appear to progress very fast. Queer people are plenty enough, but I suppose there are diversities of queerness. If we would all think less of what we shall eat and drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed, I believe we should be better off. Little Sally, Cousin Anna, and Mrs. George Lee appear to agree with me, so I have company in my line of queerness, and think I'll jog along down the rest of the hill with my old-fashioned shoulder-straps and easy waists that have kept me straight backed, strong armed, and "round and sound" generally. I have my clothes loose enough to get a long breath without making the seams grin. I can put my arms above my head without bursting off three buttons over the pit of the stomach. I never try to put my No. 5 foot into a 4½ shoe; I have neither bunions nor backache, and I have no trouble about keeping clean, because I hate dirt, and don't allow it around. I will now close with many thanks to you for having given me a chance to see myself in print.

Cream puffs: One-half pint cold water, in which you are to rub smooth six ounces of flour; put it into a spider with four ounces of butter, and stir it continually over a fire not too hot, till it is thoroughly cooked. It will resemble a lump of putty and cleave off the spider like a pancake. Cool this lump, and add four eggs. Beat it well, and then drop on a buttered tin in neat, compact little "dabs," far enough apart not to touch when they rise. Have the oven about as hot as for cookies, and in turning them lift up the tin. If you shove them before they are set you will have pancakes. They should be hollow balls. Bake them long enough so they will not fall when removed, and cool them on a brown paper as quickly as possible, so they won't sweat. To fill them, take ½ pint milk; 2 beaten eggs; ¼ cup of flour or corn starch wet smoothly; 1 cup sugar; lemon or vanilla flavor; cook it in a pail in a kettle of hot water, and stir it so it will be smooth. When both are cold, open the puff with a sharp knife; just a little slit on the side, and fill in one tablespoonful of custard. I obtained the above from a confectioner's cook, who took a liking to me, and she bade me be very exact as to the measure and weight, and "thin they was rale contrary like, and wouldn't hoomp for iverybody." My first attempt failed to "hoomp," because the spoonfuls were too large, and they ran together in baking; but I persevered, and was rewarded accordingly.

I have a cousin whose baking-powder biscuit are perfect. She uses very little shortening, just double the amount of powder the recipe calls for, makes them at lightning speed, so soft they are sticky to handle, and bakes them in a raving hot oven. If this information will help "Housekeeper" she is welcome.

Don't anybody pickle cabbage! Yours truly,

MRS. EVE, of the Big Village.

A NEW CONTRIBUTOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—I have enjoyed the "Home Department" so much that I feel as though I ought to do my share in keeping up the interchange of ideas. Many times I have wanted to put in a word, but the cares of house and children have prevented. I do all my housework, take care of my two children,—one 3, the other 1½ years old,—sew and knit, and find time for reading the papers, too. But it keeps me busy.

I know nothing of the worries of having hired help, for I never had a hired girl but once since I kept house, and then only for two weeks.

Judging from my own experience, housekeeping need not be the expensive thing many people imagine. It depends upon one's ideas, of course. What is comfort for one would be poverty for another. I heard a gentleman say that his table cost him, on an average, $4 per week for each member of his family. That sum will comfortably supply our table for four,—two adults and two children. Our table expense rarely exceeds $12 per month, and we live well too; at least any one would think so from the looks of the children.

I want to thank those contributors who have told us how to work rugs. I mean to make one as soon as I can. I have just finished one made on knitting-needles. The rags are cut as for carpet-rags, or finer, and knit in strips on large wooden needles, in the old-fashioned garter stitch. Five stiches make a strip of the best width, as it can be sewed in any shape desired. In this connection let me say that I enjoy using my Lamb knitting machine so much that I wonder there are not more of them in use in private families. I knit all the stockings for our own family, and some for my neighbors' too, and it adds very little to my work.

I was very glad to see the recipe for pumpkin loaf lately given, but I wish some one could tell me how to make pumpkin bread with corn-meal, as my mother used to. I only remember that she molded it with her hands into "dodgers." Squash and pumpkin pies are favorites at our house, but I never could make pie-crust to suit me, so I make them without a crust. I prepare the stewed squash in the ordinary way. Then grease the plates (I use earthen ones because they have the best shape, having no steep inclines), and sift corn-meal over them until evenly covered with a thin layer. It must not be too thick, and must have no breaks in it. Pour the prepared squash into the plates gently, so as not to disturb the meal; bake thoroughly, and cut when cold. Use pumpkin in the same way. It is quickly prepared, economical, healthy, and palatable.

It is rather late in the season to talk about fruit-canning, but I want to tell the readers of THE SATURDAY TRIBUNE of something that is a great help to me. I always use the Mason jar, and when putting in the fruit I set the cold jar on a folded cloth wet with cold water; then fill with the boiling-hot fruit. I have never known a jar to break when thus treated.

I will close this long letter with a pudding recipe that I have often used and know to be good. We call it peach pudding, but it is good with any kind of fruit fresh or canned: One cup of sour milk; one cup of butter or lard; one egg; one teaspoonful of soda; a little salt, and flour sufficient to form a batter of the consistency of cake. Sweet milk may be used by substituting one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking-powder for the soda. Place the fruit seasoned to taste in the bottom of the pudding dish, and pour over it the batter, being careful that it entirely covers the fruit and has room to rise. Bake one hour. Serve hot, and eat with cream, or milk and sugar.

There are other things I would like to write about, but I'll wait and see if this letter has a place.

MARY MOORE.

AUNT LUCY'S RECIPES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Circumstances have compelled me to listen, and not write for a few weeks, but as "Belle M. D." wishes my recipe for mince pies, and "Cousin Anna" would like to know how to make "Parker House Rolls,"—not Porter House,—I shall have to lay aside my sewing, and ripping, and pressing, and ask you kindly to republish for their benefit. I acknowledge they are very rich—I mean the pies—but would rather not have any than have them poor: Four pounds of meat; three pounds of suet; three pounds of raisins; three pounds of currants; one pound of citron; three pounds of brown sugar; one pint of sirup, or molasses; grate rind and juice of eight lemons; two ounces of ground cinnamon; one ounce of cloves; one ounce nutmeg. In selecting the beef, get a lean piece from the neck, boil very tender the day before you chop it, pick out all bits of fat and gristle. Chop the suet fine, removing all strings and threads; then mix thoroughly together; season with salt and pepper; wash many times the currants; dry well, and add to the mixture. Seed the raisins, chop not very fine, add the sirup and spices. Slice the citron. To a quart of the above add a pint of chopped apples,—it is best to add the apples fresh at each baking. Wet with sweet cider till the mixture is juicy. When you are ready to bake, take out of your stone jar where you have nicely packed your mince-meat just enough for the number of pies you wish to bake; place it on the stove in a crock or jar, and let it get thoroughly heated; taste, and add whatever you think it needs,—tastes differ, you know. Keep your mince-meat well covered in a cool place.

Now for the Roll: Two quarts of sifted flour; a little more than a pint of milk; one tablespoon of lard; a little salt; a tablespoonful of white sugar, and half cup of *home-made* yeast. Scald the milk; let stand to cool; put the sugar into the milk; rub the lard into the flour; make a hole in the centre of your flour; pour in the milk and yeast; add the salt; sprinkle a little flour over the hole; set to rise; when very light mix in the rest of the flour; let rise again; about an hour before tea roll out very lightly; cut with the cover of a large baking-powder box; fold even (like a turnover); let rise till very light, and bake in a quick oven twenty minutes. If you use Compound yeast, take one-third of a cake, dissolve in half-cup of water. Use no more than the *two* quarts of flour.

Young Housekeeper: The recipe that comes on the baking-powder boxes is very good for biscuit; one teaspoonful to a pint, a little lard, salt, milk or water; mix the powder well into the flour; handle as lightly as possible. Perhaps you make them *too* stiff. Edna had a good deal of trouble—went exactly by recipe, but was not satisfied, so I went one morning to the kitchen and stood by her; she was surprised to see how well she succeeded, and wondered she had made them too stiff. I never measured the milk or water; think I will, for the benefit of the inexperienced. Edna's buiscuits and rolls are as good as her mother's. What a long letter I have written, and yet not told you about Mahle's week. Well, Mr. Editor, if you will allow me, I will send it yet, but not this week.

AUNT LUCY.

ORNAMENTING FLOWER POTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—"Allegra" wishes me to tell her how I ornament flower pots with autumn leaves, and I do so with pleasure. I think of all the writers of the "Home" I like "Allegra" best, and next to her "Aunt Lucy." I should like "Allegra" for a friend, but if I were in perplexity about my household matters, and I often am, I would go to "Aunt Lucy," if I knew where to find her, and *dared*, for I think I should be a little afraid of her. These housekeepers who know everything are apt to forget that they were once ignorant, and learned what they know by bitter experience, but "Aunt Lucy" has daughters, and perhaps that has kept her heart young, and made her lenient in her judgments.

As for the large leaved clovers you speak of, "Allegra," I did not gather any; I did not know that they would be pretty. Do you mean red clover? and where does it grow?

Now for the flower-pots: First, paint your pot black and varnish; when dry rub with pumice stone, and varnish again, until you have a highly polished surface, smooth and even. Now pick out some of your smallest and prettiest leaves, that have been pressed perfectly flat. Cover them with mucilage, or very thin white glue, and press them upon the spot in the place desired, using care, of course, to arrange sizes and colors tastefully. Use a soft napkin to hold, and press each leaf in place until firmly fixed. When finished, paint with a coat of isinglass size, and when that dries, varnish with copal varnish. This makes an exceedingly pretty pot, but is much improved by putting a border of some plain gilt paper in narrow bands at the top, say a band of paper, then a garland of tiny leaves, then another row of the gilt paper. This makes a very pretty border. If any one tries the above, I should like to know how they succeed.

Can some one tell me how to take spots out of silk (brown); also out of woolen carpets,—a good way that will not take the color out of the goods.

I would beg some flower lover to tell me how to treat the Weltoniensis Begonia that has bloomed all summer. It is not a pretty plant for my flower-stand, with its forlorn, bare, red stems, yet I know not how to treat it. It is bulbous, but can the bulbs be treated like those of the Gladiolus, and other such plants.

If some of the ladies will answer the above, they will confer a great favor on

MRS. J. C. H.

BAKING-POWDER BISCUITS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Liking to confer favors, I respond to "Young Housekeeper's" request concerning baking-power biscuit. Being an old housekeeper, she will excuse my saying one important point is in having a *hot oven;* another is, have your flour sifted, and roll your dough as soft as you can handle; then more baking-powder is needed, recipe to the contrary notwithstanding. I never fail, and for each teacup of flour I take a teaspoon of powder; butter, the size of a small hen's egg, is sufficient for a quart of flour. After rubbing my butter and powder into the amount of flour needed, I turn in cold water (milk will do), stirring all of the time, till the right consistency is reached; then roll lightly, and bake at once. I warrant these will prove flakey (you didn't mean *flukey*, I know), feathery, delicious, and more nutritious than biscuit raised with yeast. I have made no mention of salt, but you know that is necessary. If you find this "perfect," I am paid for my trouble.

O. B.

CARAMEL CAKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ENGLEWOOD, Oct. 25.—I write to return thanks for the many answers sent to my inquiry for the Boston method of baking beans; they have proved so eminently satisfactory that my husband desires me to ask another favor of the New England ladies, namely: How to prepare codfish balls? and a gentleman friend asks if the spirit of his grandmother will move some one to tells us how she made rye bread.

I am glad to offer a most excellent recipe for caramel cake: Three cups of sugar, one and a-half cups of butter, one cup of milk, four and a-half cups of flour, five eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Bake in layers.

Caramel for filling: One and a-half cups brown sugar; one half cup of milk; one cup molasses; one teaspoonful of butter; one tablespoonful of flour; two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Boil this mixture five minutes; add half a cake of Baker's chocolate (grated); boil until it is the consistency of custard; add a pinch of soda; stir well, and remove from the fire. When cold, flavor with vanilla; spread between the layers and on the top of the cake, and set it in a sunny window to dry.

Students of Marion Harland's incomparable work, "Common Sense in the Household," will doubtless recognize this recipe. During those times that try women's souls and their husband's patience—the early days of housekeeping—Marion Harland was, and is still, my "guide, philosopher, and friend."

LILLIE W.

CELERY SAUCE AND LEMON PUDDING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

KANSAS, Oct. 23.—I am glad to have an opportunity to contribute to the "Home" department of your paper. I have read your paper for the three years of my married life (for my husband takes it), but never took the extreme interest in it I do now. I watch every week for the paper with the "Home" department in it. We don't get it till Sunday. I have a large book, and in it are all the recipes that have been in your paper for the last three months, and I prize it very highly. I have never yet had a failure in one recipe. Mrs. L. M. G.'s citron preserve is delightful. Would like to hear more of how to decorate our homes, for I live in Kansas, and we need something to liven us up. I will contribute a couple of recipes.

Celery sauce: Take two or three heads of celery; cut fine; put into a saucepan with three pints of water, a little salt and water; boil two hours. Beat into a quarter of a pound of butter a tablespoon of flour; stir it in with half a cup of cream; add the liquid, and let it boil once.

Lemon pudding: Two lemons grated; two cups sugar; one cup of cream; two tablespoons butter; five eggs; three tablespoons arrow root. Line a deep dish with paste, and bake half an hour.

MRS. MAC.

FRIED POTATOES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Every week as I read the Home Department I feel guilty that I am continually receiving so much pleasure and instruction without giving any to my kind sisters in return. At last, then, I will send a recipe for frying potatoes in a way which is generally liked though not so generally practiced: Peel the potatoes; then slice them rather thin into cold well-water. You can judge of how thick to slice them. If very thin, they may be too crisp. Let them stand in the water a short time, and then drain through a colander; have ready on the stove a kettle of hot lard, as for fried cakes; put in part of the potatoes and cover the kettle. Stir them occasionally. When done they should be a delicate brown. Skim out into your vegetable dish, and sprinkle a little salt over them. When the second batch of potatoes is partly cooked, let me advise you to ring your bell, as they will be cooked by the time the first lot is disposed of, and are much better hot. Yours in the cause,

"DABBLER."

HOW TO BROIL QUAIL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PEABODY, Oct. 23.—Your paper seems to be the medium for all sorts of recipes; also for ladies to express "indignation" at what does not please. I agree with Miss Ida in liking fried pork for breakfast, but I think if she lived in Kansas she would soon learn to like quail on toast better, if well cooked. I will give you my recipe for preparing quail: Each quail should be carefully picked, cut open down the back, and pounded slightly with the steak-pounder, to break the bones, so they will lie flat on the gridiron; salt and pepper them, and broil to a nice brown; have a pan of melted butter ready to dip each piece in as soon as cooked. Have ready slices of bread, toasted to a light brown, and well buttered. Lay a quail on each slice of the toast, then pour the butter which they were dipped in over the whole. Serve hot.

Will Blanch, who has shown so much indignation for Ida's liking fried pork for breakfast, please tell us what all these nice recipes are for if we are to live on Graham diet! Yours respectfully,

MRS. W. H. P.

HOW TO CLEAN SHELLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ENGLEWOOD, Oct. 26.—Please say to Miss Jennie Capen that shells can be cleaned by boiling in milk; and to the admirers of the "Chemiloon," that they need not send so far away as Boston for the pattern, as the garments can be obtained at 248 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Will some one please tell us where in Chicago the Boston bean-pot can be found, and oblige,

MAYFLOWER.

POTATO SALAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Take a dozen medium-sized potatoes; boil; let them get cold; then slice them; put in a medium-sized onion, chopped fine; take a teacup two-thirds full of best cider-vinegar, into which put a tablespoonful of sweet oil; heat the vinegar and oil very hot; pour over the potatoes and onions, and stir all together with a salad spoon; then let it get cold, and you will have a fine potato salad.

C. L. D. B.

WHAT A MAIDEN SAID TO ME.

Ah! distinctly I remember
Gentle words from woman's lip,
When the dewy twilight rested
On the grass where fairies trip;
And the daylight's dying embers
Faded on the purple lea,
As I heard, in broken whispers,
What a maiden said to me.

Curls blew lightly round my shoulders,
As the soft wind kissed the pine;
The dark eyes from darker lashes
Threw their love-light into mine;
At our feet the brook went singing
With a soft, melodious glee,
And its music seemed to echo
What a maiden said to me.

On my arms another's rested,
In my hand another's burned,
And so tenderly I pressed it
That the pressure was returned;
Then I whispered low, and asked her
If my true love she would be,
And I think I need not tell you
What a maiden said to me.

THE SAVANNAH PESTILENCE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 19.—A beautiful city, to which both God and man had meant to be generous as to location and construction. Situated about ten miles from the coast, on the right bank of the river which bears its name, it is on an elevation that extends back some eight or ten miles, thus enhancing its attractiveness by giving it magnificent drives into delightful suburbs. But external beauty is a snare, and often is but a preface to sorrow or death, and a skeleton within. So Savannah and its surroundings are in the loving embrace of a perpetual swamp, which extends above and below some 100 miles, and is rich in decaying animal and vegetable matter. After the hot sun has gone down for the day, this swamp sends up a fog which covers the city as with a shroud, thick but transparent. Only the exceptionally-fearless will venture out of doors in this fog at night, for the order is, "On no consideration dare to breathe this death-laden night-air, but remain in-doors, and keep your windows and doors shut." As there is no other air to be had at night but night-air, one naturally inquires whether this condemned air, which certainly has in it some purity and oxygen, is not preferable to the poisoned and confined house-air, especially in a residence having in it the sick, dying, and dead, from a fever so immediately disastrous as is the yellow-fever? Better keep open doors and windows, and ventilate by means of fires in their large fireplaces.

The nose of a stranger scents a suspicious smell in the atmosphere, in the houses, in the clothes of the inhabitants, and about the furniture. And he wonders what the state of the sinks, and closets, and sewers is. But these are found in unison with the swamp, and have only needed the extra heat this summer in order to depopulate by another than the usual method of summer-complaint. The swamp undoubtedly gave life to this terrible fever; but the house-closets and sewers have not failed to propagate the disease, once set in motion, by keeping up a continual fresh supply of germs to the houses and atmosphere; for these are the receptacles for the waste of the sick chamber, and the ante-mortem black-vomit, as well as the post-mortem purges. The water is simply abominable, and it seems to me that in this alone there must be great cause for disease. Those who can afford it drink iced water. But the water used for bathing, drinking, and cooking purposes is of a dirty-sand color, and on standing leaves a thick, muddy sediment. The taste is clearly that of decaying trees and other vegetable matter.

It is impossible to escape the chances to be contaminated by the infection. Whoever is able to be about is necessarily detained by the side of one sick or dying with it. It is carried about in the meshes of one's clothes, in the hair, whiskers, in the finger-nails; it is kissed into the lips of friends, left in the grasp after a friendly hand-shake, or thrust into the breath or nostrils of an enemy. There is no place secure from it. Physicians will leave a patient during black-vomit, or in the hands of the undertaker, to take their seat beside you at table, looking innocent and sanctimonious, but their approach or contact is murderous. If not a Special Providence, then an inborn defiance to death and all contagion only can save you from friend and foe.

No white-frost yet, and no human intervention has so far been discovered to arrest this pestilence, and save the feeble remains of this stricken city. The daily interments keep up to an average of six or eight from the fever; but these figures ought to be nearly doubled at least, for many die from the sequelæ, which are reported as from some other cause. I believe more lives would be saved if there were more and better nurses. The latter are paid $2.50 a day of twenty-four hours. No justice can be done the sick or well at this rate. The black nurses are preferred to the white ones, and it is not uncommon to find a corpse and a nurse lying side by side,—the latter dead-drunk. Indeed, too much dependence is put upon the efficacy of alcoholic drinks, and to drink as a preventive is too common. The fever is no more understood here than it has been elsewhere, and it will have to die out of its own accord.

ODELIA BLINN, M. D.

THE SIAMESE DISPLAY.

Sketch of the Exhibits Presented to the United States Government by Siam.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The curious exhibits presented by the King of Siam to the United States Government have finally been arranged in the space allotted them in the navy department of the Government Building, and attract much attention. One of the strangest objects in the collection is a Siamese ox-cart (full size), with large wheels, not an axle, but held in their places by a rude frame extending far beyond and over the narrow body of the vehicle. A model of the Royal carriage, consisting of a pyramidal tower, surmounted by a canopied throne, has its wheels connected with the body on the same principles as the ox-cart, no axle being used in this or any other of the vehicles exhibited. A saddle for an elephant, of elegantly embroidered silk and richly-gilded frame, is an object of much curiosity, and near it is a table, on which the favorite musical instruments of Siam are displayed.

These include a circle of brass gongs of different notes, a four-stringed guitar, much resembling an elongated banjo, a fiddle with a heart-shaped body covered with buckskin, several drums from eighteen inches to two and a half feet long and from six to eight inches in diameter, and two instruments made of differently-toned strips of wood hung loosely together and suspended in a well-seasoned frame. An umbrella divided into seven sections, one directly above the other, and decreasing in size to an upper apex, causes numerous unanswerable inquiries regarding the necessity of the evidently useless six sections, as the under part is a perfect umbrella, and the remaining portions seem entirely too cumbersome for mere ornament. The Siamese give evidence of the fact that they know how to be comfortable, for in addition to the softest of blankets, rugs, quilts, etc., they exhibit eight different kinds of pillows, one for the head, another for the body, two for the sides, two for the arms, and two for the legs.

The models of dwellings of all kinds are very picturesque. A large number of boats of various kinds are also shown, all of which are very long, narrow, and pointed. The royal barges have gilt cabins or thrones in the centre, and seats for from twenty-five to fifty oarsmen. The farming implements, which are of a most primitive description, the works of Siamese art made of perforated leather, monstrous looking masks for theatrical performances, and numberless other exhibits, are of equal interest, but probably the most attractive object in the collection is a life-size gilt bust of the late King of Siam. This, though broken in transportation, has been perfectly repaired, and much resembles finely gilded bronze. It is, however, made of a composition resembling plaster.

INSURANCE DECISION.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 25.—In the United States Circuit Court, in the case of the widow of L. L. O'Connor, of Keokuk, vs. The Protection Life Insurance Company of Chicago, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff. The action was to recover on two policies on the life of O'Connor, for $5,000 each. The Company set up that misrepresentations were made as to the habits of deceased, in the application for policies, in that the fact that he was an habitual drinker of intoxicating liquors was concealed from the Company. It was shown in evidence that O'Connor signed the applications in blank, and they were afterward filled up by Dr. J. K. Rickey, medical examiner and agent of the Company, who fully knew the habits of the deceased. The jury deliberated about ten minutes, and returned a verdict against the Company for $10,799,—being the amount of the policy and interest. A motion was made for a new trial, which will be argued in December, before Judge Love, in Chambers.

NEW MOON.

Once when the new moon glittered
So slender in the West,
I looked across my shoulder,
And a wild wish stirred my breast.

Over my white right shoulder
I looked at the silver horns
And wished a wish at even,
To come to pass in the morn.

Whenever the new moon glittered
So slender and so fine,
I looked across my shoulder,
And wished that wish of mine.

Now, when the West is rosy,
And the snow-wreaths blush below,
And I see the light white crescent
Sink downward soft and slow:

I never look over my shoulder,
As I used to look before;
For my heart is older and colder,
And now I wish no more!

—*Rose Terry.*

Asiatic Doctors.

From Eugene Schuyler's "Turkistan."

The first care of the Sart physician is to study your general appearances and ask you about your temperament. He has learned in the *Tukhpatul Muminin*, the most common medical book here, that you must belong to one of four classes, and his treatment of your malady is governed accordingly. When he has combined your symptoms with your temperament he will pull a bag out of his pocket, or untie the scarf which serves him for a girdle, and open an assortment of drugs in twisted bits of paper, perhaps tasting and smelling to find the right ones, and, having chosen the proper medicine, will give you the usual directions about doses and diet. The medicaments employed by Central Asiatic physicians are, in general, very simple, being in most part vegetable substances, but few animal matters and minerals being used. They are usually taken simply in the form of powders and decoctions, and when a mixed medicine is used the physician delivers the substances to the patient and allows him to mix them for himself. This not only saves the physician trouble, but, in a certain way, soothes the suspicious feelings of the patient, who might imagine, in case he did not immediately improve, that he had been poisoned by the doctor.

GROCERIES.

DO YOU KEEP HOUSE?

Flour, Patent, best in the Market, per brl.	8.00
Flour, White Winter Wheat, per brl.	7.50
Flour, Spring Wheat, best, per brl.	6.00
Apples, all kinds, per brl.	1.90
Potatoes, Peachblowe, per bush.	.80
Raisins, new, per lb.	.12½
Currants, new, per lb.	.07½
Layer Raisins, 25-lb boxes	2.00
Sirup, 5-gallon kegs	3.00
Starch, 6-lb box	.50
Starch, Silver Gloss, 6-lb. box	.60
Rice, Carolina, 15 lbs.	1.00
Soap, German, 60 bars	3.25
Canned Corn, new, per doz.	1.75
Coffee, Rio, roasted	.20
Coffee, Rio, roasted, best	.25
Coffee, Java, roasted	.30
Coffee, Java, roasted, best	.35
Coffee, Mocha, roasted	.40
Mackerel, 15-lb kits	1.25
Crackers, Soda, best, 3 lbs for	.20
Crackers, Oyster, best, 3 lbs for	.20
Crackers, Oatmeal, best, per lb.	.10

Delivered free in all parts of the city.

J. HICKSON,
113 East Madison-st.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Rebels in Power---Claims for Damages.

Futility of Tilden's Veto-Threat.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 26, a large and attentive audience listened at Cooper Institute to addresses by Attorney-General Taft, and by Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. We have printed a sketch of Judge Taft's speech, and herewith give portions of Mr. Halstead's clear and able remarks:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The October elections this year have not decided the November election. That has been referred to New York. I am here to speak of a matter of business connected with the election; and the letter from the Democratic candidate for the Presidency published this morning certifies the importance of that business. I propose to speak of the public peril, of the War-claims, of the "Solid South," of the new Southern Confederacy, with the Democratic party as its claim-agency, demanding indemnity for conquest, and threatening a disputed Presidential election, which would reduce the American Republic to the grade of Mexico.

Mr. Tilden, as any one can see by the last issue of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, is a gentleman in the bloom of early manhood, standing in an attitude that recalls the first Napoleon, before the door of the Treasury. I am at a loss to know whether it is Mr. Tilden's apparent youth and innocence, or his probable excess of occupation preventing the study of the subject, that has caused his singularly complete misapprehension of the extent and character of the Confederate War claims, and of his own relations to them. As for the restraints that he assumes to impose upon himself, in the letter which he testifies to the critical importance of the War claims urged by the united South, the gentleman has forgotten that no longer ago than in the first week of August he reminded his countrymen, when accepting the nomination of the St. Louis Convention, that "experience had repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates." It must have been an imperative sense of the necessity of saying something, and that quickly, that overcame what we may assume was the natural reluctance of Gov. Tilden, after announcing the futility of self-imposed restraints in such cases, to make proclamation of the restraints that he presumes he imposes upon himself.

He tells us what he will do if he is elected President respecting the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, which do not apply to the Southern claims that we are talking about. We refer to claims for damages to Southern property—claims that property was taken for the use of the army. And the truth is, if we are living under a confederate form of government, if the national soldiers were trespassers upon the soil of seceded States, the Confederate War claims are just and ought to be paid. The sensibility of Gov. Tilden on this subject is worthy of all praise. But we must take his word for it that such a self-imposed restraint has been shown by experience to be futile. There is one restraint in which I have confidence, and only one, and that is to restrain the Governor of New York from becoming President of the United States. The Governor of Ohio is the better man for the place. He was himself "a trespasser upon Southern soil" when it was made sacred by secession, and if he is elected President we shall not be troubled by Confederate War claims.

NATURE OF THE DANGER.

We are asked what is the motive of these men, and wherein is danger to be expected? The abolition of slavery is complete and irreversible! What shall take its place as a basis of operations for political enterprises of great pith and moment? The answer is, Southern claims take the place of slavery as a huge and dominating sectional interest. They mean more money than there was in all the negroes in America. It is the flagrant intention that those claims shall ultimately include the slaves emancipated by the sword, and that there shall be added to them the value, according to the estimates of the owners, of the cotton destroyed, and the corn, green and dry, in the fields and the cribs, that was consumed by men and beasts in the national service. Then we see coming, like a cloud of grasshoppers, myriads of thousand-dollar mules and pianos, and an endless array of velvet parlor-furniture and rosewood fencerails. The national debt has a conservative influence. Horace Greely said there was no danger that the debt would ever be repudiated; it "was too big to be repudiated." Why, these Southern claims are bigger than the national debt. They are the cement of the solid South. They include the losses of the South from the beginning—interest included on all the items. There isn't a Congressman, from the Potomac, along the Ohio and the Missouri to the Kansas line, and down to the Gulf and the Rio Grande, who would dare, as a candidate for re-election, to oppose these claims. They are the sacred thing of the solid South.

SEEKING MONEY THROUGH JOBS AND CLAIMS.

This is not a phantom danger. It is a plain business fact. It is the fruit of the logic if it has not the flavor of the literature of the Democratic party. Now that organization has no fixed principle, if we except the general one that the late War was the result of the rebellion of the North against the divine authority of the South; and in the absence of this special illumination of our history, the South has no grievance for which the National Government is responsible. Why then the appearance of the solid South in the St. Louis Convention? Why the total indifference in that Convention of the mass of Southern delegates to the terms of the platform and the names of the candidates, save only as they might promise success and power signifying in its last analysis money? The Virginian theory of the Constitution once interfered with the appropriations by Congress for local enterprises, but a change has passed over the spirit of the Southern dream, and we do not hear the constitutional lawyers of Virginia objecting to the appropriation of the uncounted millions wanted for the James River Canal, the climax of which is a tunnel through the Allegheny Mountains seven miles in length, where there would be the total lack of water that in the old story spoiled the mill-seat. We do not hear that the Southwestern experts in the ancient history of the Constitution find any difficulty in taxing the people of the unprotected overflowed lands of the Wabash and White Rivers of Indiana and the Scioto and Miami Rivers of Ohio to build Mississippi levees, or that they require any stronger argument for constructing a Southern Pacific Railroad than that a vast sum was wasted on the Northern Pacific line.

The solid South seeks money through jobs and claims that we must pronounce preposterous, not only with eager energy, but with perfect sincerity in the opinion that the money belongs in all fairness and righteousness to the Southern people. The South has suffered deeply,—was desolated and impoverished by the War. The distress of her people has been great, and in defeat and poverty they were entitled to our best sympathy, and kindness, and help. It is sorrowful that there has been a lack of healing statesmanship. We are all heavy losers through that misfortune. There was, though, when the military part of the War was over, a statesman in the White House; and he was assassinated. Then a Southern man became President, and our first trouble with him was to reduce the plethora of his passion for hanging the traitors he knew—perhaps too well, if not wisely.

We followed the precedent of elevating to our highest civil office the most successful of our Generals, and he, at least, has ever since been regretful that he accepted the situation. Now, I am not one of those who have been constrained by a sense of partisan duty to incessantly applaud the Administration. I wanted a change long ago, but I have been in thorough sympathy and agreement with the President in one particular. He has been in favor of the United States of America; and, when charged with unkindness of spirit toward the Southern people, we may well remember that it certainly did not appear in the terms he gave Lee at Appomattox, or in his report, at the close of the War, on the operations of the armies under his command, in which he paid a glowing compliment to Southern soldiers; and it is pertinent to inquire what encouragement the President and the generous sentiments of the North had in the treatment that the Southern people gave their Gen. Longstreet when he was appointed to an office of honor and profit?

I do not propose to sing the songs of praise of the Administration, or to cease from criticism, but it is only fair to say that if the South has been infested by and suffered from the carpet-bagger and the scalawag, the fault is not wholly or chiefly that of the Administration or of the people of the States that conquered a peace and saved the Union. And while I claim to be as independent as a journalist can be who is in favor of one side when there are but two sides, I am not in any case in favor of putting the Southern Confederacy on top of the United States.

The ready assertion of the average Democratic local politician of the North is that the party would, if placed in control of the Government, be responsible to the country for the success of the Administration, and could not consent to consider the War-claims in the shape and to the extent that we suggest. It is thus assumed, in the first place, that the Democratic power is, where the Solid South is concerned, a free agent. I do not believe it is so. The South has the force of a clear purpose, an inflexible will, an unappeasable animosity, and the habit of command, as well as a hungry sense of a right to have a square meal at home; and it will have, as it has had, its own way with the party.

DEMOCRATIC DEFIANCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

It is said the Democratic party would quickly destroy itself by taking up the Southern claims, and must, in cold-blooded reason, be credited with too strong an instinct of self-preservation to swiftly rush to certain slaughter. But this identical party, backed by a majority merely, in the South, withstood for years the odium of the Fugitive Slave law, and the ruling caste in it at last felt strong enough to repeal the Missouri Compromise and attempt the nationalization of slavery. Give these partisans the whole South with its enlarged representation—every Congressional District—and place in their hands the army for reorganization, with the chance of restoring the Confederate leaders to their old regiments; let them rebuild the navy and use the vast civil patronage of the Government, extravagantly extended as it has been in the last sixteen years; add to this the "solid vote" that *Catholic Telegraph* of Cincinnati last year promised the party; let one wing of the Democratic army rest upon Richmond and the other upon Rome; and reckon upon the arts of demagogism that would harness in one team the fanatics of the Ultramontane and the Communist schools, and we are not sure but the Democracy—always the regulars in our politics, and never subjected to discipline more rigorously than now—could defy the power of enlightened public opinion for a tedious term of years. It is quite certain that if this powerful party is placed in possession of the General Government by the casting vote of the State of New York one week from Tuesday next,—and that is precisely the contingency that the people of this State should have in mind,—no matter how profligate and reckless the Administration might be, it could not be overthrown without a long and stormy, and perhaps a dangerous, struggle.

Give the Democratic party the power that, with the help of New York, it may grasp, and there would prevail through the whole range of official life and in the ranks of the long array of those who get their living out of politics an intolerant assertion of party infallibility. The despotism would be of iron grip, and any attempt to disturb it would be denounced as resembling old-fashioned Abolitionism in its sectional aspect, as threatening another incendiary raid upon the holy Confederacy of the Solid South, and as a reckless assault upon the sacred peace of the sunny land that reposes under the undisputed sway of pocket-firearms.

PAYING SOUTHERN CLAIMS WITH GREENBACKS.

I trust we shall not now or ever try the costly experiment of committing the country to this course. But there are good citizens who desire to take this crisis quietly, who are making themselves content with saying that the shrewd men at the head of the Democratic party are too cautious to impose the taxes that would be required to raise the money to pay the Southern War-claims. It has not perhaps occurred to them—though many of them, no doubt, take a deep interest in the speedy resumption of specie-payments—that the claimants might be content with "more greenbacks." They have not seen that the rag-baby and the Solid South with her solemn claims were made for each other. They have not studied the history of the Ohio campaign of 1875, which the inflationists—meaning mischief mountains high—started with the expectation of sweeping the country, putting forth as their platform the Confederate system of finance—the very system that made money so abundant in the South, while the Southern armies were still strong, that a pair of boots cost $1,000. The inevitable way to pay the Confederate war-claims is with legal-tender paper. Those claims fortuitously offer the solution of the difficulty of the rag-money maniacs in distributing new issues. Bales of $1,000 notes will be wanted to pay the toll of our armies on the turnpikes in the sacred soil, and to compensate those who were conquered for all their losses and sorrows; and as the cost of producing a $1,000 note is not greater than that of a $1 note, we shall have big money printed, and with it celebrate our "wise finance" to the ends of the earth. We shall put the stamp of the United States upon all the paper that the emergency, which can always be found, calls for. In the language of the platform of the immortal inflationists of Ohio, we shall "make the volume of currency equal to the wants of trade." This will give all the gamblers and speculators, and all the ravenous beasts of prey that consume the substance of the industrious and the poor, a harvest of spoil and a carnival of indulgence; but there will be plenty of money in the land at last, and the South will "get even" with the North for the War. The finances of the United States will be equalized with those of the Southern Confederacy. Confederate bonds and national bonds will be long in a common abyss. The era of the perfect equality of citizens and sections will come, when we are all falling into the bottomless pit of bankruptcy together. Would Gov. Tilden, as President of the United States, consent to such a catastrophe? I am not here to speak of the personal character of Gov. Tilden. I suppose he is as well known in New York as Gov. Hayes in Ohio, and I leave him to you. Grant him all the good qualities his friends believe him to possess, and he could not be the master of the Democratic party. There is a stupendous devil in that party that will not be mastered. As to civil-service reform, a Democratic President could not resist the demand to turn everybody out, to make room for as many of his party as possible; and it is unreasonable to hold that the public business could be seriously thought of. Why, if there was to be a Democratic President inaugurated, the crowd of office-seekers around the public buildings in Washington would be like that of the sight-seers at the Centennial on Pennsylvania's day. Fancy an old gentleman like Gov. Tilden, not feeble, perhaps, but certainly not robust, resisting the mad onset of this hungry multitude, in the name of civil-service reform. The attrition would be too great for any human endurance.

REINSTATING THE CONFEDERACY.

When the Confederate Generals surrendered, the grand army of the United States was disbanded. The everlasting reconstruction of the white people of the South was accepted as accomplished. The negro armed with the ballot—the poor man's proper weapon to defend his humble but precious and sacred interests—was to take care of himself. The practical proposition of the Solid South, and the leading idea of the Democratic party, is, to-day, that the old Confederate army may be reorganized in a private way, with concealed weapons,—or with displayed arms if their arrogance is so excited that they scorn mere pocket-pistol warfare,—and that this armed force may disfranchise the blacks at pleasure, choose electors, and elect Congressmen and Legislatures, and take away from the General Government the only guarantee that in the magnanimous mood of unqualified conquest was exacted. If Confederate desperadoes may thus possess Congress and the Presidency too, and the national authorities have no rights that men armed with derringers are bound to respect, we ought not to be surprised or make any protest whatever, if called upon to pay the bills of the once dear departed but now reinstated Confederacy, even if they amount to more than the French indemnity. And we may conclude with the rehabilitation of the Confederacy, and its extension to our remotest frontiers, slavery, abolished as a personal matter, is re-established as a State institution; that a system of State servitude, to be called apprenticeship, or some other and softer name, will speedily be enacted and enforced in the interests of Southern peace: for if the reign of terror is to be perpetuated, and its scope is to be national, it will be necessary to regulate it by law, that inducements to assassination may not be so imperative as to cause the massacre of a race.

If we must accept this as the prerequisite of peace in the land of the derringer, our gain in the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy by force of arms would be the privilege of paying the damages inflicted upon the Confederates, in addition to bearing our own burdens, while the loss of the politicians of the South would be that of the obligation to pay their own bills, and they would gain an enlargement of the Confederate domain to the remotest national limits,—a territory wider, with prerogatives richer, than they ever dared to dream of winning by successful war. Truly Peace hath her victories no less renowned than War.

A BIRTHDAY REVERIE.

Another year has passed away,
With all its joys and all its sorrows,
With all its projects, schemes, and dreams,
Its dark to-days and bright to-morrows.
O Time! how rapid is thy flight!
How many lessons thou hast taught me!
How many hopes, how many fears,
How many changes, thou hast brought me!

For where are all my schoolmates now?
And where my stern but faithful master?
And where is he who prayed for me,—
My earnest, truthful, gray-haired pastor?
Gone, every one! and I alone
Am left of all those noisy scholars
Who started with me in Life's race
For fleeting fame or silver dollars.

The last one died not long ago,
While delving in the mines for treasure,
And waiteth for his just reward
Where gold is not the rule or measure.
Another went across the sea,
And left a widowed mother weeping,
And ne'er came back, but dreamlessly
Among the pearls is calmly sleeping.

Another went to heathen lands,
With love and light to souls benighted;
Came home, and died a martyr's death
From over-zeal,—consumption-blighted.
And one, the bravest of the brave,
Fell fighting for his country's glory;
The shrine he fills, an unmarked grave,—
This page, the record of his story.

Thus one by one have passed away
The friends my youth so fondly cherished,
And with them boyhood's radiant hopes,
And schemes, and dreams, have fled or perished.
But such is life. For gold or fame
We struggle on through toil and trouble,
To find at last that gold is dross,
And fame a fleeting, air-blown bubble.

OCT. 18, 1876. GRANT P. ROBINSON.

How Custer Became a General Officer.

One of the most striking things in the late Gen. Custer's history was the rapidity of his rise in military rank. He was promoted at once from the rank of Lieutenant to that of Brigadier-General, in recognition of the courage and skill which he showed in the fight at Aldie, Va. He had said to his companions, while yet only a Lieutenant, that he would one day become a general officer, and they fell into an annoying habit of bantering him on the subject in various ways. The story of his actual promotion is thus told by Frederick Whittaker, in his "Life of Gen. Custer," which Sheldon & Co., New York, will presently publish:

"One evening, eleven days after Aldie, when Custer returned to headquarters, after a long ride, in which he had been posting the pickets of the entire corps for the night, he was greeted in the large tent, where the staff was wont to gather at night, by the salutations, 'Hallo, General!' 'How are you, General!' 'Gentlemen, Gen. Custer!' 'Why, General, I congratulate you!' 'You're looking well, General!' The greetings came from all quarters of the tent, where staff officers were lounging, smoking, chatting, laughing, telling stories. They impressed Custer as being merely a continuation of the usual ill-natured banter on the subject of his aspirations, and, further, as being carried a little too far. However, he had always been noted for his remarkable control over a hot and hasty temper, and he was not going to allow his comrades to laugh him out of it on this occasion. Still, it was with some bitterness that he answered:

"'You may laugh, boys. Laugh as long as you please, but I *will* be a General yet, for all your chaff. You see if I don't, that's all.'

"He was greeted by a universal shout of laughter in answer. It seemed as if his tormentors were determined to irritate him into an explosion; and they nearly succeeded: for his blue eyes began to flash, and he looked around as if seeking some one on whom to fix a quarrel. His old friend Yates (afterwards Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain in the Seventh United States Cavalry, and one of the little band of heroes who fell with Custer), whom he had been himself the means of putting on Pleasonton's staff, came to his relief with a few words:

"'Look on the table, old fellow. They're not chaffing.' He pointed to the table in the tent, and there, in the midst, lay a large, official envelope, and on it was written, 'Brig.-Gen. George A. Custer, U.S. Vols.'

"The reaction was instantaneous, and the young fellow was completely overcome. A moment later, and all his old comrades were gathered around him in real earnest, congratulating and shaking hands, while Custer, too much overpowered to speak, could only smile faintly, turn very pale, find his eyes full of tears, and sink down in a chair, feeling very much as if he was going to make a fool of himself and cry. However, he regained his self-control in a few moments, and was able to thank his comrades, who were really in earnest this time, and after a while was permitted to read the orders which accompanied his commission, and which directed him to report to Gen. Pleasonton for instructions."

MY MURDER.

London Society.

Though I am willing to record fully how and why I committed it, I decline to do more than indicate the place of the deed. Those who can recognize it by the clew I give are at liberty to put two and two together.

Most people who have been to Switzerland will understand where the hotel of Les Trois Sages is situated. They will know what is the chief hostelry of the large town at which the majority of tourists entering and returning from the region of the Alps usually halt, at least for a night, as from it diverge the main channels leading to the choicest scenery of the little Republic. They will recollect that the inn is charmingly placed on the banks of the Rhine, and that its balconies and windows look out upon and absolutely overhang the rushing river, not 100 miles from its falls at Schaffhausen. Enough, then, as to the locality; now, as to my coming there, and what happened.

The superfluous energy of a Briton six-and-twenty years of age, six-feet-two in height, and strong in proportion, finds no better outlet than scrambling over peaks, passes, and glaciers, and I had been doing this, on the occasion of which I write, to my heart's content for five or six weeks. It was not my first experience of the Alps by many; but it had, on the whole, been the least enjoyable. The companion who was going with me disappointed me at the eleventh hour, and I started alone, the limited time for my outing not brooking delay; and, although at times I fell in with pleasant people, I was bored by my solitude. My temper, too, always a peppery one at the best, was considerably ruffled by the loss, towards the end of my journey, of my remaining circular-notes. I most stupidly flicked the little case containing them out of my breast-pocket with my handkerchief as I was leaning over the side of the steamer coming down from Flueln to Lucerne, and I had the mortification of seeing it sink into the blue lake before my very eyes. My remaining cash was only just sufficient to carry me to—well, say, Les Trois Sages; so, immediately on reaching Lucerne, I had to write home for more money, directing that it should await me at the aforesaid well-known hotel. I therefore timed my arrival there accordingly; and it was not an hour too soon, for I could only just avoid overstaying my leave by starting for Paris by the first train the next day.

Hence it was with no little anxiety that on reaching my inn I demanded of the *concierge* whether there was any letter for me, and my satisfaction was so great when that majestic functionary handed me one that I tore it open then and there, displaying the nature of its contents to the throng of waiters, porters, and idlers usually hanging about hotel-halls.

It being late I was soon shown to my room—a luxurious one, for an alcove, where stood the bed, was divided from the salon by a heavy portiere, thus making two apartments. I took little heed, however, of these vanities at the time. I was to be off early the next morning, and ere long I was in bed and my light out. The loss of the money tended to make me now unusually careful of that which I had received; so, though I left my watch, etc., on the table in the salon, I laid the packet of notes on the little marble-stand at the bed-head, and it was lucky I did so.

Sound asleep? Sound is not the word for it. Dead asleep would be nearer the mark; that sort of sleep which comes to a strong man in perfect health and training after a fatiguing day's journey. What it was that aroused me from it I shall never clearly understand; but my belief is that it was an instinct rather than a noise which caused me, without altogether returning to consciousness, to open my eyes. My face was turned away from the wall against which one side of the bed stood, so that I looked straight across the little alcove, and through the half-drawn portiere into the saloon. The moon must have risen, for there was a much stronger light in the rooms than when I put out the candle, and a deep shadow was cast across the opening between them. Her rays thus flooded both apartments by the single windows in each.

Now, I was in that curious state that, although I knew I was awake, I thought I was dreaming; in fact, I was just on that mysterious frontier-land between the two states, which is not the least perplexing amongst the phenomena of a mortal existence,—when I saw the figure of a man on all fours crawling out of the stream of moonlight in the salon into the shadow cast, as I have said, by the arch and heavy folds of the portiere.

But I knew I was awake when, losing sight of him for a minute there, I saw him again emerging into the rays of light which fell across the floor of the alcove where I lay. I knew, I say, that I was awake now, for could I not distinguish plainly, as he came very slowly and stealthily towards the bed, that his face was hidden by a sort of crape mask? And yet still, for a moment more, I thought I must be dreaming. I had never moved or raised my head from the pillow; I had simply opened my eyes, and I still abstained from movement while endeavoring to realize in what condition I was.

Suddenly, however, all doubt disappeared. I took in on the instant the fact that this was an attempt at robbery; perhaps worse; for, approaching the little table at the bed-head, the figure without rising from the floor lifted one of his hands as if to reach the marble top. The man was within arm's length of me now, and, without giving him the slightest warning by any preliminary movement, I endeavored to spring out of bed straight upon him. For a second I had him by the collar; but, not being able to get clear altogether from the bed-clothes, I was checked, and he slipped out of my grasp like an eel and disappeared in the shadow.

Instantly, however, I was on my feet; but, thinking that the fellow probably would be armed, I did not attempt to grope for him, but made straight through to the door of the salon giving-on to the landing, intending to raise an alarm and prevent an escape; but, before I could draw the bolt, I saw him at the window opening on to the balcony. His figure came dark between me and the moonlight, and judging that, as the casement was open, he must have entered that way, and was now endeavoring to get out by it. I once more sprang towards him, and had him in my arms just as he stepped on to the balcony, and was in the act of climbing over it. He struggled for a moment or two desperately, of course; but my hot temper was up now, and, thinking of nothing but the insolent audacity of the intrusion and attempted robbery, I tore him away with great violence,—for he was but like a child in his strength compared to me,—and saying, in my fury, "Ho, ho, you scoundrel! you want to get out this way, do you? Then, by George, you shall go!" I flung him, as if he had been a truss of straw, over the balcony, into—good God! the rushing river below!

. . . .

Then, and then only, for the first time, as my hands quitted hold of him, did I remember the situation of my rooms. I had been sleeping in different ones almost every night for the last six weeks, and, in the suddenness and rapidity with which the whole of the incidents had happened, I entirely forgot that below the balcony rushed the impetuous Rhine. Lightning does not express the swift keenness of the agony which shot through my brain as, glaring after the wretched man, I caught a faint glimpse of his falling figure, and heard the faintest cry and splash rise for a second above the rush of the torrent.

Not being skilled in describing sensations, I abstain entirely from attempting to express what mine were now. I pulled myself together in a minute or two, endeavoring to collect my thoughts, and to settle what I ought to do. I walked to the table where I had left my watch—it was gone; to the little stand at the bed-head—my packet of notes was safe; but the hand which I had arrested, only just in time, as it rose towards them, belonged to some one who knew that they were there,—that was evident. Then my eye fell upon a black object lying on the floor in a streak of moonlight; it was a piece of folded crape with an elastic band attached. In the first encounter the thief's disguise had fallen off—here it was!—and I remembered that for a second on the balcony I had met the rascal's large dark eyes as they seemed starting from his head with terror.

The balcony! As I put my hand on the side of the balustrade, in the act of looking over, it touched the top of a light ladder, the other end of which, on examination, I could now faintly discern in the moonlight rested not a dozen feet down on a long but less projecting balcony than mine, for my rooms were over a low-pitched *entresol*, to which this lower balcony belonged.

Clearly, then, it was some one engaged about the house—a waiter probably—who had attempted to rob me; one of those who had seen me open my letter and examine the notes. I bethought me also then that my movements in my room must have been watched, or that stealthy hand would never have been raised with such foreknowledge towards the spot where I had placed the money.

A long acquaintance with foreign habits had taught me that an amiable custom prevailed amongst this rascally scum of waiters of boring gimlet-holes in the corners of the door-panels, through which they might become acquainted with the private proceedings of the occupants of the rooms, male or female. I was not surprised, therefore, on rekindling my candle and examining the door, to find several of these *trous-judas*, as they are playfully called; one particularly so large and so directed that anybody in the outer passage could easily observe all that went on within the room.

My impulse now was to raise an alarm; but an instant's reflection showed me if I did I must bid good-by to all thoughts of reaching Paris by the early train, and of saving the limit of my leave. And was it worth my while to do this? I decided in a moment—most certainly not. Was I to expose myself to vast personal inconvenience and possible professional ruin, through not meeting my engagement, simply for the sake of explaining to the cumbersome law of the land what had happened, and to run the risk of not being able to do so to its satisfaction, and consequently, perhaps, of being incarcerated as a murderer? Not a bit of it! I would see the law of Switzerland at Jericho first! As it was I had lost my watch, and my temper leapt up in rebellion at the thought, and easily persuaded me for the time that I should be little better than a fool to risk the prospects of my life by any act so quixotic. If the rascal were drowned it was his own fault, and there should be an end of it as far as I was concerned. So, at least, I thought then. No, I would be off as I proposed; and with this determination I began deliberately to dress and pack my knapsack, for sleep was gone for that night. Only one doubt perplexed me. Should I leave the ladder standing where it was, and let the hotel authorities think what they liked, or (for otherwise it would only lead to inquiries and difficulties) should I fling it into the river after the man? Right or wrong, with very little hesitation I adopted the latter course.

Not a sign of life was visible as I looked once more out upon the broad river; and as I gently raised the ladder and consigned it to its depths, I thought it was not the first secret by a good many that its impetuous current had carried away into oblivion.

An hour or two later I had quietly paid my bill at the bureau, and was on my way to Paris, and by the following night was once more in my chambers in the Temple.

II.

Argue, reason, justify, talk about self-defense, and, if I hadn't done this, he would have done so-and-so, as much as you please, you can never quite philosophize away the very disagreeable sensation which will arise occasionally if you have ever had the misfortune, however unintentionally, to kill a man. My hot temper has often given me cause for regret, not to say remorse; but, since the night when I flung the robber into the Rhine, I hope I can safely say I have curbed it. Whenever it comes bubbling up, there also comes with it the vivid recollection of that brief struggle on the balcony, and lo! it is subdued on the instant; but the recollection, alas! is not so speedily dismissed; it still hovers painfully in my memory at times, though twelve years have passed since the deed was done,—twelve years! during which no mention, that I have ever seen, has been made in the papers of any one having been missed from the hotel.

Of course I have been often to Switzerland since, but somehow I have always avoided the town where stands the hostelry of Les Trois Sages, and I certainly should never think of going up the Rhine again. I strike the Alps now by other routes, and have a tendency to get well to the Italian side of them. Indeed, I have but lately returned from a saunter amongst the hills in the neighborhood of Como. What capricious fate led me there to the spot where I was to find the sequel to "My Murder," need not be speculated upon; it was one of those strange coincidences, I suppose, which, when met with in fiction, excite little surprise, but which, when stated as facts, are generally doubted. Here it is, however, and, if it had not been a fact, there would never have been any record on paper of "My Murder."

Well, I pulled up one day at an unpretentious little albergo, on the side of a steep declivity overlooking the "lazy" lake. The light refreshment which I ordered was brought to me as I sat at a little table in the garden, sheltered by vines, olive and fig-trees, by the padrone himself, a venerable gray-bearded man. Only as he set the fruit and bread down before me did I observe that he was blind. He had walked so steadily and direct from the house to where I sat that no one could have guessed at his affliction. The sudden discovery of it, together with a sorrowful expression which his face wore, touched me, and I began talking to him with what Italian I could muster. His speech showed him to be above the common herd, and, after conversing for awhile about the neighborhood and such ordinary topics, I ventured to touch on his blindness.

"Oh!" said he, "that is very little, signor; men can be more severely tried than by having to live in the dark. There are worse afflictions than that."

"Indeed," I answered; "do you speak from experience?"

"Truly, signor, I do."

"You surprise me; I should have thought nothing could be worse. Do you mind telling me what you have found so?"

"No," he said, slowly sitting down opposite to me; "but it is a sad tale. I doubt if it can amuse the signor; but, if he is willing to listen, I am willing to tell. It sometimes eases the heart to pour out its troubles, even into the ear of a stranger. But stay, let us know how the time goes, for I have some affairs to attend to by and by."

Whilst speaking, he thrust a hand into the pocket of his vest, and, drawing out a watch without a chain, held it towards me, adding:

"What is the hour, signor? We blind folk are a little helpless in these matters."

I looked into his large brown palm, and was about to answer, but the words stuck in my throat, for surely it was not the first time I had seen that dial!

"Permit me," I said after a pause, as, pretending not to quite be able to see it, I endeavored to turn the watch over in his hand, that I might, by a glance at the back of it, verify the idea which had crossed my mind. He felt what I was doing, and said:

"The signor will find the time by the front and not the back."

"Surely," I answered, "it is 3 o'clock. But that is an English watch you have, is it not?"

"The signor is curious; can it signify to him of what manufacture it is?" replied the padrone, in rather an altered tone, but not rudely.

"Oh, no," I answered carelessly, not wishing to arouse any suspicion in him; "it only struck me as strange to find an English watch in these parts. Pray let me look at it."

With a return of his former sorrowful manner, and with an air of resignation, he reluctantly handed me the watch, saying:

"Certainly. If I tell you one thing I may as well tell you all."

A glimpse on the back revealed my own crest and initials; but I restrained the expression rising to my lips, and went on: "Ah, a good watch; may I ask how you came by it?"

"Yes, it will appear in what I have to say. It is all sad, and is only one of the many troubles which have made me an old man before my time. Very sad indeed is all that hangs about that watch. It belonged to my son; at least it was found upon him when he was dead."

Needless to say how I winced under the old man's words. He continued, as he passed a hand across his sightless eyes:

"Yes, signor, he is dead these many years past, and perhaps it is as well. But, ah me! the way of it, the way of it—there is my grief. Could it have been that I had been by, and have known that there was ever so little repentance in his heart, there would have been some little comfort for me, perhaps; but, as it was, it is too probable that he went unshriven, unrepentant, suddenly to his account."

"Tell me, tell me," I said quickly, "the way of his death!" But the padrone was not to be hurried. He seemed to like to linger on the pain his slowly-uttered words brought with them, little guessing how they were paining me also.

He went on: "Ever a prodigal from his youth upward, my boy grew worse and worse as he reached manhood. I had looked that he should inherit my business and good name, for they were both worth inheriting at one time. I kept a hotel at Bergamo, and for awhile he was my chief waiter, but his vicious course brought ruin on us both. He contracted debts which I had to pay; ran away in evil company, and I heard nothing from him for years.

"When I did, it was, as usual, with a demand for money. He was then in Switzerland, as a waiter, I believe, at the hotel of Les' Trois Sages—the signor knows it of course, all the English know it; and there, I afterwards heard, it was that he, in the act probably of attempting some desperate crime, fell one night into the Rhine and was picked up dead, as appeared. Only by a miracle could it have been that his body was not carried straight away down over the falls at Schaffhausen; but it seems that he got entangled with the chain of the ferry which crosses the Rhine, as you know, a little below the hotel. Here again, by a miracle, it chanced that he was seen by some women who were early working at some timber-rafts, and was by them carried ashore, as I have said, for dead!"

"But was he?" I inquired, with an anxiety I could ill disguise, as the old man paused.

"No, signor; it was not his destiny to be drowned,—would that it had been, for then he would have been saved from the commission of his greatest crime. No; he was restored, to return to me and pile upon me further anguish.

"He came back to Bergamo a year or two after to a smaller inn, which I was keeping, and, in a drunken brawl with some of his loose companions, he used his knife with a fatal result upon an unmarried man, whose friend, on the instant, stabbed my son to the heart. That is all, signor; but the remembrance of his career has been far worse for me than the darkness."

"And the watch," I suggested, with a sense of relief quite inexpressible, "was found in his possession."

"Yes, signor; but I doubt if he had come by it honestly, for they tell me there are a device and letters on the back in no way belonging to him. But still I treasure it for his sake, or rather for his mother's; for he was all that remained to me of her, and she idolized him for the five years that she was spared after his birth; and," added the old man, in a somewhat more cheery tone, as if the recital of his troubles had relieved him, "a good English watch is useful to a blind man."

Most assuredly the last thing in my thoughts was to deprive him of his treasure. I was only too well repaid for my loss by what I had just heard; only too grateful for being able after all to look back with complacency upon what I nevertheless still call "My Murder."

HALSTEAD ON HAYES.

Personal Knowledge of Gov. Hayes.

Murat Halstead has been personally acquainted with Gov. Hayes for twenty-five years. In his Cooper-Institute speech, New York, he bore the following testimony concerning Gov. Hayes:

The change that the people desire is a change for the better—a reformation, not a revolution—and the economy called for could hardly be found in doubling the national debt. I believe we could count upon a wholesome change—upon an economical, honorable, high-minded Administration,—if Gov. Hayes were elected President, and I feel it may be worth while, under the circumstances, to speak of my personal knowledge of the man. I have been acquainted with him about a quarter of a century, and he improves upon acquaintance. He and I lived in the same ward for several years, and belonged to the Cincinnati Literary Club—the only society of which, outside of college and army associations, he ever was a member. The story that he was a Know Nothing, repeated in various forms, does not resemble the truth in any shape it has taken. I was in consultation with him in March, 1856, in organizing a people's movement, the primary object of which was the defeat of the Know Nothing party in Cincinnati. We met in the office of Stephen Molitor, the leader of the Liberal Germans at that time; and, though it is not more than twenty years ago, I remember the apt remark of Hayes, as some of those enlisted with us were willing themselves to be candidates, that the people would probably be more impressed with the fitness for office of a man if he was not himself active in making the ticket. He was to have been called to preside at the meeting that we appointed to present the cause of reform to the people, but the Know-Nothings took possession of the hall by a concerted movement of delegations from their lodges; and they had only this measure of success to console themselves withal, for they were defeated in the election of the April following, and their prestige in Cincinnati was broken.

When Col. Hayes came home after the battle of South Mountain, badly wounded, with his shattered arm in a sling, he was asked to attend a public meeting to aid in getting his ward "out of the draft." He at first declined to go, but as his old neighbors insisted, he consented, and was called upon for a speech. His opening remark was that, had it been his preference, glad as he was to see those about him, not to be present on that occasion, for he was not certain that he sympathized with the object for which they assembled. The first duty of the people was to fill up the wasted ranks of the army. If the object of the meeting was to send to the field the number of men that the order for the draft called for in the ward, he was heartily with them; but if it was the policy to clear the ward on paper without reference to the number of recruits furnished, he did not desire that they should succeed. It was immediately ascertained that the object of the meeting was not at all that the able-bodied men of the ward should escape the draft, but to send the material for good soldiers to the front! It would not have been suspected by any one looking in upon the meeting that the wounded officer in weather-beaten blue clothes—a common soldier's blouse with a war-worn eagle on the shoulder—the officer with a blue eye that kindled as he spoke, and a voice with the ring of martial music in it—was a man likely to be accused of lacking a will and ways of his own. Many earnest people have for some years made a close study of civil service reform, and the theory is generally accepted that this sort of reform is at least desirable. The language of Gov. Hayes, in accepting the Cincinnati nomination, is, on this subject, singularly explicit, and those who had given the methods of the reform their closest attention were struck with the fact that Hayes wrote about it as if he had been thinking of it himself. And so he had. He commenced the work of civil-service reform in his first term as Governor of Ohio. Understanding experimentally the question, the words of his letter of acceptance sped to the centre of the mark like rifle balls, showing the "white disk" at every shot. One of his well-taken points after his first election, in 1868, was that minorities should have representation in elective boards. In 1870 he urged upon the Legislature the passage of a law incorporating this "measure of reform," and the law was secured, and is retained, proving highly useful. He carried the principle of minority representation into his appointments of public boards and officers, and did it to an extent that made enemies in his own party. He has pursued the same policy in his third gubernatorial term, reappointing nine Democrats, appointees of Gov. Allen, to salaried positions in the penal and benevolent institutions of the State. In making out the Supreme Court Commission he appointed three Democrats, and when the Republican Legislature created a Police Board in Cincinnati, the Governor appointed a Democrat on the Board; and he has had a clever facility in finding a few places for Liberal Republicans, who are not now, I understand, in possession of a party of their own! Those who have known Gov. Hayes longest, and have had the closest opportunities for observation, are the most positive of his friends in the judgment that if he is elected President he will have a large influence in the Administration.

There is already an outcry from the South that those who are unwilling to concede that the War was fought in vain are narrow and bitter; and they are supposed to have inherited the sectional opprobrium once attached in the conceit of the Confederates to the opponents of the extension of slavery—yet there has been nothing since Lincoln at Gettysburg, in better temper, or with finer insight or in happier phrase, than the passage relating to the South in the letter of Gov. Hayes accepting the Cincinnati nomination. His sense of justice and sentiment of generosity—a brave man's respect for the brave, a strong man's sympathy with misfortune—shine through the clear sentences; and taking him all in all, I feel warranted in hopefulness that if he becomes our Chief Magistrate we may find in him the gift of statesmanship for the healing of the nation.

PLEASANT THOUGHTS.

I love to recline by the dashing rill,
Where the foam and the bubbles glide
Over its face, as it springs from the hill,
Or leaps from the mountain-side.

My thoughts then are sweet; my soul feels a peace,
As when Love's mystic tendrils entwine
About the lone heart, to give it release,
And fill it with raptures divine.

I think of my youth, those days of delight,
Of those fields where I used to roam,
Of the babbling brook, so pearly and bright,
That ran by my childhood's home.

As the nodding grass from the bank bends low
And bathes in the silvery tide,
And the sparkling sands in the sun-light glow,
Near the rocks where the fishes hide,

I think of the days when I used to roam
Through the meadows, rich and green,
By the laughing brook; and out from the foam
The innocent violets gleam.

As the waters dash o'er the rocky bed,
And fall to the bubbling pool,
And the birds sing merrily o'er my head,
In the foliage green and cool,

I think of the days when I used to steal
Away to the wooded nooks,
And climb o'er rocks in my youthful zeal,
And sit by the silvery brooks.

'Tis sweet to think of that distant past,
Of those paths where my feet have trod,
Of the loves and pleasures, too sweet to last,
And of dear ones at rest with God!

F. E. PARSONS.

Brave Act of an Engineer.

Rutland (Vt.) Herald.

A few days ago, as an excursion train of eighteen heavily-loaded cars on the Vermont Division of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad had begun the descent of a heavy grade between St. Johnsbury and the Connecticut River, the engineer suddenly descried three cattle upon the track just in advance of him. To drive or frighten them from the track, or to seasonably stop the train, was impossible. Instantly he decided upon his course. He sent his fireman to disconnect his engine and tender from the train, whistled "down brakes," and, with full steam on, plunged forward alone, and with the fearful impetus thus gained threw the cattle from the track. He then quietly allowed the train to overtake him again, connected it, and continued on, his passengers knowing nothing of the fearful danger they had escaped by his bravery, his quick wit, and his fidelity to duty.

A Silver-Mine in New Hampshire.

NEWMARKET, N. H., Oct. 28.—Messrs. W. H. Huntington and Orrin Murray, who have been working a silver-mine in this neighborhood, are causing considerable excitement here by claiming that they have found a vein of quartz some fifteen feet wide, and they also state that the result of an assay shows a yield of from five to 122 ounces of silver, half an ounce of gold, together with a small quantity of antimony and lead.

TWEED.

The Adventures of "The Boss" in Cuba.

New York Herald.

On the night of the 11th of last June, William Marcy Tweed, late of New York and Ludlow street, "found himself" on the coast of Cuba, ten miles or so to the eastward of Santiago. He was accompanied by a younger man, the "party by the name of" Hunt, who has figured so conspicuously in connection with all of Tweed's subsequent adventures down to the arrest and surrender of the fugitive to the American naval authorities at Vigo, Spain. The elder of the two was nervous and anxious, if not terrified. He kept close to the line of the shore, and, picking out a little table of rock, prepared to camp for the night. The younger man, who was much less concerned as to the possible dangers of his position, resigned himself to sleep, and was soon deep in slumber. But Tweed sat up all night. Daylight revealed them to be near a little fishing hamlet in an inlet, which they subsequently learned was the inlet of Sardinero. Still dreading to venture into the interior, and knowing for some reason that they were in the neighborhood of the City of Santiago, they refrained from any effort to explore the interior and kept their position on the shore, trusting to find a passing boat that would take them to Santiago. At length a lad of 16 years or so made his way along the beach from one of the fishermen's huts they could see in the distance, and readily responded to their invitation to come to them. They got into conversation, which was sustained by signs at first, or until Tweed, lugging out an English-Spanish dictionary from one of the commodious valises already spoken of, pronounced the Spanish as best he could for the "consul," the "Americano," "Santiago," pointing westward at the same time along the coast in the direction of that city. The boy comprehended, apparently, nodded his head, and ran off for his father, who forthwith furnished them with a refreshing repast of coffee and bread, to which the pair of exiles did ample justice. The meal concluded, passage was taken in the fisherman's boat, which he rowed and sailed, the wind happening to be fair, so as to allow the use of his canvas a good part of the time, until about half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon the party made the port of Santiago.

Before they could get to the American Consul they were stopped and detained by the naval forces and brought before Senor Serafin Aubaride, the Captain of the port. This officer, a man nearly 50 years of age and a veteran of the Spanish navy, speaks a little English, and Tweed made him understand that he wanted to see the American Consul. An interpreter was sent to the office of the Consul, Mr. Young, who, in response to an invitation, went to the office of the Captain of the port. The latter laid before him the facts of the case. He further exhibited the passports which Tweed and his companion had tendered in confirmation of their assertion that they were American. Consul Young examined the passports and pronounced them genuine. John Secor was described as only 55 years of age, whereas he appeared to be a little older, but the Consul might be deceived in the signs of his age, and William Hunt was put down as 28. The American Consul wrote to the Consul-General at Havana, Mr. Hall, acquainting him with the facts of the arrival of Messrs. Secor and Hunt, and asking instructions. In response to the communication, Mr. Hall telegraphed from Havana that as these men had landed upon the island in so clandestine and suspicious a manner the Spanish authorities had an obvious right to inquire into their case, and that matters should therefore be allowed to take their course for the present.

This inquiry on the part of the Spanish authorities was appointed to be begun on the 13th of June, the day succeeding their arrest by the Captain of the port. Tweed's examination was conducted in the presence of the American Consul, who had been admitted to the vessel by virtue of Jovellar's order. The deposition of Hunt, taken the previous day, was read over to him, and Tweed was then put upon the stand. He said his name was John Secor; he was a native of Connecticut, his father's name was so-and-so and his mother's name thus-and-thus; he had retired from business some years before and was traveling for his health; he had been advised to come to Cuba, etc. The rest of his statement was, as intimated above, a complete corroboration of Hunt. This ended the investigation on the part of the Fiscal, and the papers were transmitted by the Captain of the port to the Admiral of Marine, while the prisoners were still to be detained on board the Churuka until their case was disposed of by the authorities at Havana. He made application to the authorities and begged to be allowed to go to Spain by one of the regular line of steamers, which, as well as the country of his destination, was so clearly within their easy reach that he could be retaken and brought back to undergo any penalty that might be imposed as a consequence of his clandestine arrival in Cuba. To this request they turned a deaf ear, and time again resumed its slow flight while the exiles drawled out a monotonous and weary life at Adele Lescalle's hotel.

A month passed, and at length toward the close of July a message came down by telegraph from Havana, from the Admiral of Marine to the Captain of the port. It simply said, "Secor and Hunt released—to go where they like." The order for release was given on the 25th of July and was communicated to the exiles, who made their preparations to get away at the first opportunity. Indeed, so anxious were they to leave the island and so confident were they of release that they detained a bark, the now famous Carmen, which happened to come into port, and paid her Captain a demurrage of $25 a day to wait for and take them with him to Vigo, whither he was bound with a cargo of rum. They went aboard the next day, the 26th of July, and the American Consul, who was instructed to keep the Consul-General posted, telegraphed Mr. Hall that they would sail for Spain that night. Mr. Hall hastened to the Consul-General and procured an order for the detention of Secor and Hunt, which was telegraphed to the military Governor of Santiago, who flew to execute it, as he was desirous of gratifying his spite against the naval authorities, by whom they had been set at liberty. It so happened, however, that the order did not reach him until the next forenoon, July 27, and the Carmen had sailed about daylight. The Governor sent for the Captain of the port to get information about the Carmen, and was chagrined to be told that she had gone to sea.

This is the story of Tweed's adventures in Cuba. How he got to the island is still an unfathomed mystery among the gossips of Havana and Santiago. It is supposed, however, that he sailed in a schooner from the neighborhood of New York, and had got as far as the waters of the Carribean, when the heart of the Captain of the vessel failed him through fear that he might be captured by a Spanish cruiser and condemned as an accomplice of the insurgents, the fate of the Virginius' victims inspiring him with sudden terror. In this panic he deceived Tweed as to his whereabouts, put him in a small boat, and landed him in the dead of night on that inhospitable and lone rock by the sea.

[The *Herald* correspondent, writing from Vigo, says:] At 9:30 o'clock Mr. Tweed made his appearance, walking firmly between two civil guards, Hunt being in the rear with a few soldiers, who came on after him. The Governor was not present, only his secretary. They entered the *falua* of the health officers and were slowly rowed aboard in the dark night. Mr. Tweed looked grave and venerable as he stood among the Spanish officers who surrounded him. He was received on board by the Captain, who shook hands with him and conducted him to the luxurious quarters, those of Rear-Admiral Worden. An officer was put in charge of him and another at the door of his state-rooms. In the short interview I had Mr. Tweed utterly refused to communicate anything. He complained bitterly of the press. Mr. Tweed indulged in one philosophical remark, which I feel it my duty here to chronicle, and that was, he found "adversity much easier to bear than prosperity."

"Hazing" at Annapolis.

Baltimore Gazette.

Among many of the tricks recently performed would be such as this: A third-class cadet, backed by several of his mates, would enter the room of a pleb and say: "I am an ugly fellow; don't you think so?" The pleb would say: "Oh, no; you are quite a handsome fellow." "Then, sir," says the third-class man, "you mean to call me a liar?" The pleb disclaims any such intention, but in an instant he finds himself hanging out of a third-story window, at the imminent risk of having his neck broken the next moment. After permitting him to pass through an age of agonizing fear in this perilous position, he is hauled in, placed between two mattresses, and an Indian war-dance performed upon the upper one; the whole scene concluding with a large dose of writing fluid forced down his unwilling throat.

A Rich Old Maiden.

Hudson (N. Y.) Republican.

A spinster named Emma Cornwall died recently at Towner's Station, N. Y. Upon examination it was found that the deceased had $80,000 in bank stocks and United States bonds, and the farm, valued at $20,000, made up her wealth. The bonds and stocks were found hid away in old trunks, in dress pockets, stuffed in rolls of carpeting, in bedding, and in fact the search for her possessions was one surprise. Thousands of dollars would be found in the most inconceivable places, and it is not positively known but that a snug little fortune is now somewhere concealed in the house.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains in
From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR
After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S
READY
RELIEF
IS A
Cure for Every Pain.
It was the First and is the
Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating Pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL
Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Ovarian Tumor
Of ten years' growth cured by
DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for Ten Years.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 27, 1875.—DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place without any benefit. It was growing at such rapidity that I could not have lived much longer. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two bottles of the Relief. I used them without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Relief, and two boxes of the Pills. Before they were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about five months, and during that time lost forty-five pounds. In all I took three dozen bottles of the Resolvent, six bottles Relief, and six boxes of the Pills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sir, and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may be as much of a blessing to others as it has been to me.

(Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without a qualification. (Signed) L. S. LEECH, Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is and has been for many years well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeniably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will believe her statement.

(Signed) BENJ. D. COCKER,
MARY COCKER,
MARY B. POND,
E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc. PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

A Falling Off in the Demand for Discounts.

Smaller Supply of New York Exchange—Clearings, $3,400,000.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Provisions Moderately Active, and Weak.

Wheat Lower—Other Breadstuffs Tame and Steady.

FINANCIAL.

There was not so much of a demand for loans as the banks have enjoyed during the earlier days of the month. The country demand continues heavy, but at most of the local banks there has been a general diminution in discounts. They found a week or two ago that the applications for favors were quite as numerous as they were ready to meet, but recently this has ceased to be the case. Something of a surplus is now accumulating, but rates have not been affected, as there is no expectation that the lull is anything more than a temporary one. Business generally seems quiet, and will probably remain so till the excitement and uncertainty of the Presidential election are things of the past.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street rates are 8 per cent and upwards. The offerings of paper are small.

New York exchange is not so freely offered, but it is still quoted at 75c@$1.00 per $1,000 discount.

The clearings were $3,400,000.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The belief that rates are to be raised by the trunk lines still affects the New York stock market. Prices have advanced and buyers are bolder and more numerous. The New York *Daily Bulletin* records that outsiders are operating more extensively in Wall street than at any previous time this year.

THE PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

The floating debt of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, the stock of which recently collapsed from 44 to 19½, is now stated to be $6,000,000 to $8,000,000. Before the break it was between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000. McCalmont, of London, advanced the Directors of the road $500,000 and 50,000 shares of stock to meet this debt. They used it, however, in the attempt to sustain the stock, and, of course, lost it all.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

The Bank of Montreal request us to announce that they are now issuing letters of credit and circular notes for travelers available in all parts of the world.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS-BANK EXAMINER.

Supt. Ellis, of the New York Bank Department, has not gained any ground by his reply to the charges of Receiver Best, of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings-Bank. Mr. Best shows that the deficiency in the bank's assets was never made good, notwithstanding Mr. Ellis' assertion that that had been done to his satisfaction by the Trustees. He proves that Supt. Ellis was personally acquainted with the condition of the bank, although the Superintendent now denies all such knowledge. When the Bank-Examiner, Reid, reported a surplus of $82,331.18, there was in truth a deficit of $206,623.56. Mr. Best concludes by showing that under the new Savings-Bank law the Superintendent had abundant power to close the bank a year before it failed; and that he not only did not do so, but by his personal efforts prevented the appointment of a Receiver in the spring of 1875.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 109⅛@109¼ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 91½@91⅝ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty day.	Sight.
Sterling	483½	485½
Paris—francs	520⅝	518⅛
Switzerland	520⅝	520
Belgium	520⅝	520
Sweden	....	27¼
Austria	....	41
Holland	....	40⅜
Germany	94⅝	95⅜

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	117⅜	118
United States 5-20s of '65	112⅝	113¼
5-20s of '65—January and July	112⅜	112¾
5-20s of '67—January and July	115⅜	115⅝
5-20s of '68—January and July	116⅝	116⅞
10-40s	115⅛	115⅜
United States new 5s of '81	114	114⅜
United States currency 6s	123⅜	....

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	170	....
Third National Bank	100	....
Fifth National Bank	190	200
Corn Exchange National Bank	270	....
Union National Bank	125	....
Commercial National Bank	150	172½
German National Bank	....	125
National Bank of Commerce	....	75
National Bank of Illinois	....	110
Merchants' National Bank	270	....
Home National Bank	90	....
Central National Bank	....	100
Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co.	156	159
Hide and Leather Bank	....	101
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	102	105
North Division Railway	125	....
South Division Railway	140½	141
West Division Railway	160	162½
American Insurance Co.	160	....
Traders' Insurance Co.	120	....
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Co.	125	....
North Chicago Rolling-Mills	30	45
Union Rolling-Mills	75	90
Calumet & Chicago Dock Co.	5	....
Pullman Palace Car Co.	70	....
Chamber of Commerce	68	....
Exposition, old	42½	....
Cook County 7s, due 1880	105	....
Cook County 7s, due 1885	103½	....
Cook County 7s, due 1890	106	....
Cook County 7s, due 1892	107	108
Chicago City 6 per cents	99½	100
Chicago City 7 per cents—1890 or later	105½	106½
Chicago City 7 per cents—1890 or later (sewerage)	105½	106½
Chicago City 7 per cents—1890 or later (water)	106¾	....
Chicago City certificates, 6 per cent (old)	95	....
Chicago City certificates, 7 per cent (old), past due	98½	....
Chicago City certificates, tax 1875	98½	....
Chicago City certificates, tax 1876	99	....
Lincoln Park 7s	94	96
South Park 7s—Short	96	99
West Park 7s	....	95
Lake View 7s	95	97½
Hyde Park 7s	94	....
Town of Cicero 10s	100	....
West Division Railway 8s	106	....
Chicago Gas Co. 10s	108	....

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. bonds	*106	*107
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. sewerage	*106	*107
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. water loan	*106	......
Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds (long)	*107	*108
West Park 7 ℘ ct. bonds	....	*95
North Chicago 7 ℘ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*94	*96
City Railway, South Side	137½	......
City Railway, West Side	160	......
City Railway, North Side	124	......
Traders' Insurance Company	120	123
Chamber of Commerce	70	75
Exposition stock	30	35

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Gold opened at 109⅜, fell off to 109⅛, but late in the day became firm and advanced to 109⅜, at which it closed. Carrying rate, 1 per cent. Loans were also made flat and at ¼ and 2 for borrowing.

Governments were firm.

There was a firm feeling in railroad bonds this afternoon, and a well-distributed business was reported. Hannibal & St. Joseph convertible sold up to 82 and closed at 82¼ bid. Chesapeake & Ohio firsts advanced to 29¼. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy brought 116⅞, Michigan Southern second 105, and Union Pacific land-grants 100⅜@100½.

State bonds were quiet.

The stock market opened ¼ higher than it closed yesterday for New York Central and Michigan Central, and 1 lower for Delaware & Hudson Canal, ⅜ for New Jersey Central, and ¼ for Pacific Mail and Erie. Otherwise there was no change. From the opening until about noon the market was irregular. Western Union Telegraph advanced 1⅜, Lake Shore ⅝, and New York Central 1¼. Michigan Central first advanced ¾, afterwards declined ⅝, but by noon had advanced ½ from the opening. Delaware & Hudson, during the same time, declined 1⅜, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and New Jersey Central 1⅜ each, and Northwestern ⅜. In the next half hour the whole market declined ¼@1, the latter Western Union Telegraph and Michigan Central. After midday the market became firm, and continued strong until the last half hour. Western Union was the most active stock, opening at 73½, selling up to 74⅝, and closing at 74c. In the last half-hour there was a decline of ⅛@⅜, which was partially recovered in final dealings in some cases. The strongest stocks to-day were Western Union Telegraph, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central. The coal stocks, St. Paul and Northwestern, were rather heavy throughout.

A conference was held to-day at the Grand Central depot between William H. Vanderbilt, of the New York Central Railroad; Mr. Bliss, of the Boston & Albany Railroad; Mr. Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, and Mr. Nowall, of the Lake Shore Railroad. The meeting was secret, and at its conclusion Mr. Vanderbilt stated that no mention was made regarding the increasing east or west bound freight rates or passenger rates. The Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, and Pennsylvania Companies were not represented.

Transactions were 167,000 shares, of which 60,000 were Western Union, 4,000 Northwesterns, 17,000 St. Pauls, 31,000 Lake Shore, 45,000 Michigan Central, 38,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 6,000 New Jersey Central.

Money market easy; 2½@3. Prime mercantile paper, 4@6.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $202,000.

Customs receipts, $353,000.

Clearings, $14,000,000.

Dry-goods imports for the week, $800,000.

Sterling weak; actual business, 60 days, 482; short time, 484.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118	New 5s	114¾
Coupons, '65	113⅝	New 4½s	111⅜
New	112¾	10-40s, regular	114
Coupons, '67	115⅛	Coupons do	115⅛
Coupons, '68	116⅝	Currency 6s	124

STOCKS.

Western Union	74	New Jersey Central	35¾
Quicksilver	12¼	Rock Island	102⅜
Quicksilver pfd	17	St. Paul	27
Pacific Mail	25	St. Paul pfd	58¾
Mariposa	5	Wabash	6
Mariposa pfd	6	Wabash pfd	9
Adams Express	107½	Fort Wayne	102
Wells-Fargo	85½	Terre Haute	5½
American	60	Terre Haute pfd	16
United States	59¼	Chicago & Alton	100
New York Central	104⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	108
Erie	10¾	Ohio & Mississippi	11¼
Erie pfd	21	Del., Lack. & W.	74⅛
Harlem	138	A. & P. Telegraph	16
Harlem pfd	133	Missouri Pacific	3¾
Michigan Central	51¼	A. & P. Tel. pfd	2
Panama	125	Indiana Central	103¾
Union Pacific	61¾	Chi., Burlington & Q.	115¼
Lake Shore	61⅛	Hannibal & St. Joe	14⅜
Illinois Central	82¾	Central Pacific bonds	109⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburg	89½	Union Pacific bonds	108⅜
Northwestern	38⅛	U. Pac. land-grants	100⅝
Northwestern pfd	61⅝	U. Pac. sinking-fund	91
C., C., C. & I.	42		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	46¼	Virginia 6s, new	*28
Tennessee 6s, new	44¾	Missouri 6s	107
Virginia 6s, old	28		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—The latest quotations to-day were as follows:

Consolidated Virginia	52	Sierra Nevada	13
California	57	Exchequer	14
Ophir	40¾	Overman	82¾
Chollar	75½	Justice	24½
Savage	14¼	Caledonia	10½
Mexican	28¼	Julia Consolidated	6¾
Imperial	4	Bullion	32½
Gould & Curry	15¾	Kentuck	12¼
Hale & Norcross	8¼	Kossuth	1¾
Best & Belcher	48½	Leopard	7¾
Crown Point	12½	Silver Hill	8¾
Yellow Jacket	24⅞	Northern Belle	22¾
Alpha	45½	Union Consolidated	12½
Belcher	18¾	Segregated	70
Confidence	16⅞		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—Gold, 110⅛@110⅜.
Sight, ¼ discount.
Sterling, 529.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 27—5 p. m.—Consols, money and account, 95 7-16.

United States bonds—'65s, 103; '67s, 108¼; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 106¼.

New York Central, 96; Erie, 10¼; preferred, 18.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Rentes, 104f 95c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 27.—United States bonds—New 5s, 102¼.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Oct. 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

Church st, n e cor of Menomonee st, w f, 47x123 ft, dated Oct. 24	$ 4,500
Private park, 186¼ ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 18¾x60 ft, dated Oct. 23	5,000
Laughton st, 73 ft w of Rockwell st, s f, 24x124 1-10 ft, dated Sept. 28	1,400
Twenty-sixth st, 155 ft w of Prairie av, s f, 20⅝x118 ft, dated Oct. 26	4,500
Portland av, 126 2-10 ft n of Thirty-first st, w f, 50x125½ ft, dated Oct. 27	2,000
Ontario st, 227⅞ ft e of North Dearborn st, n f, 16x100 ft, dated Oct. 27	7,500
West Adams st, 19 ft w of Campbell av, n f, 18⅝x81⅝ ft, dated Oct. 23	$ 4,500
Warren st, w of Fall st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 27	2,400

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

William st, 183 9-10 ft w of Pierson st, n f, 25x125 ft, with other property, dated Oct. 27	$ 3,500
William st, 141 ft w of Sacramento st, n f, 44x125 ft, dated Oct. 24	255

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Milwaukee av, 440 ft n w of Cornelia st, n e f, 44x200 ft, dated Oct. 25	$ 800

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, brls	10,727	8,363	10,774	6,574
Wheat, bu	70,399	169,413	169,658	124,914
Corn, bu	154,323	81,715	32,894	73,213
Oats, bu	50,155	94,165	28,124	115,215
Rye, bu	8,892	3,830	45,176	....
Barley, bu	27,485	7,420	18,038	2,585
Grass seed, lbs	228,076	112,955	232,245	34,387
Flaxseed, lbs	259,870	419,440	183,620	291,780
B. corn, lbs	108,200	....	142,114	21,892
C. meats, lbs	102,329	....	1,192,168	960,125
Beef, tcs	....	....	206	....
Beef, brls	....	801	282	489
Pork, brls	....	....	1,462	249
Lard, lbs	312,880	....	373,425	98,163
Tallow, lbs	20,475	67,813	42,000	63,800
Butter, lbs	102,728	133,356	78,765	79,145
D. hogs, No	8	7	....	....
Live hogs, No.	21,579	15,561	3,829	5,538
Cattle, No	3,270	4,250	1,421	1,822
Sheep, No	1,546	1,716	628	223
Hides, lbs	117,224	182,202	163,975	291,120
Highwines, brls	233	85	133	272
Wool, lbs	235,479	164,413	128,666	192,531
Potatoes, bu	11,448	6,283	6,248	1,207
Coal, tons	11,387	....	1,937	....
Hay, tons	70	....	157	....
Lumber, m	2,770	1,905	3,228	3,050
Shingles, m	1,060	1,600	1,070	1,291
Salt, brls	1,387	5,300	1,229	2,949
Poultry, lbs	95	1,226	....	....
Poultry, coops	28	170	....	....
Game, pkgs	85	120	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	433	727	416	198
Cheese, bxs	1,661	1,678	429	488
G. apples, brls	12,547	8,221	746	1,531
Beans, bu	120	....	141	....

Withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city consumption: 2,355 bu wheat, 7,604 bu corn, 1,364 bu oats, 587 bu rye, 2,222 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 white winter wheat, 1 car No. 1 red winter wheat, 6 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 31 cars No. 2 do, 74 cars No. 2 spring, 52 cars No. 3 do, 22 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade (199 wheat); 23 cars and 6,000 bu high-mixed corn, 119 cars and 35,500 bu No. 2 do, 26 cars and 6,800 bu rejected do, 1 car no grade (169 corn); 3 cars white oats, 17 cars and 8,200 bu No. 2 do, 24 cars and 10,100 bu rejected do (44 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 13 cars and 1,500 No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected do (19 rye); 30 cars No. 2 barley, 17 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected do (61 barley). Total (492 cars), 260,000 bu. Inspected out: 67,369 bu wheat, 11,512 bu corn, 13,261 bu oats, 4,255 bu rye, 29,102 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and steady, the irregularities being chiefly in the volume of business transacted. There was more doing in provisions, and other markets were disposed to quietness. There was an utter absence of news about the war question, other than that couched in the report of a further advance in British consols, and a tendency to lower prices in wheat in England. Indeed, for two days past the situation in the Old World has seemed to be much less important as a subject of remark than the Sullivan trial. Thursday it was the all-engrossing theme. Yesterday it was extensively talked of, but not quite so forcibly.

The movement of grain towards this city appears to have fallen to very moderate dimensions for this part of the year, but still somewhat exceeds the shipments. We note, however, more wheat moving out on Thursday, and more extensive arrangements yesterday for taking out corn, both forming a relief to the hitherto tiresome monotony of a continuous piling up of stocks, with little prospects of a change. Lake freights are very low, and ought to tempt shippers to operate if there be any sign of a demand for the property. It seems scarcely possible that present low rates can be sustained after next Tuesday, when increased insurance charges will be imposed, and vessel-men will probably prefer lying up for the winter to accepting the enhanced responsibility unless shippers are willing to offer a greater inducement than now.

Dry goods met with a fair demand at prices showing little or no change from the quotations given at the beginning of the week. Prints, drills, ticks, and one or two other lines were somewhat unsettled, but the general market had a steady and firm tone. The grocery market was without important new features. Coffees and sugars were exceedingly firm, and the quotations of the latter were advanced an ⅛c. New Orleans molasses of the crop of 1876 is now arriving and the price of old is "off." Teas continue in fair demand at steady figures. No changes were apparent in the butter and cheese markets. Dried fruits were generally steady. The exception was old layer raisins, which were offered at 5c decline. The fish market was firm for all kinds, while lake cured were higher, No. 1 whitefish being held at $4.25 and trout at $3.75. Oils were unchanged excepting turpentine, the price of which was advanced to 40c. Coal, wood, leather, paints, tobacco, etc., were without quotable change.

At the lumber-yards a fair business was being done at unchanged prices; some dealers who have heavy stocks are shading prices, but the disposition to close is not general. Dealers look for small receipts hereafter. Nothing was offered at the wholesale market. The wool market was fairly active and firm. Broom-corn, hides, and hops were unchanged. Seeds were steadier, being more active, and flour was firm in sympathy with the Eastern markets. Prairie hay was in better request for shipment, and other grades were quiet. Poultry was dull, except geese, and easy. Eggs were firm.

Lake freights were more active, and about ¼c per bu lower, at 4c for corn and 4¼c for wheat to Buffalo. Several of the charters reported are believed to have been made the preceding evening, and the reduction was probably accomplished through a combination of shippers. Rail freights were firm at previous rates, at 20c per 100 lbs to New York, 25c to Boston, 18c to Philadelphia, and 17½c to Baltimore, with few cars offering. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 15@15½c to New England points and 14c to New York on corn. The engagements reported by lake will carry out 60,000 bu wheat, 300,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu rye.

A GRAIN BLOCKADE.

ATCHISON, Kas., Oct. 22.—The recent advance in the price of wheat has brought millions of bushels to the river towns for shipment East. The railroads cannot furnish cars to transport all the grain offered for shipment, and all the roads leading east from Atchison refuse to accept any kind of freight for points east of St. Louis or Chicago. The elevators, mills, granaries, and bins of the smaller dealers are filled to their capacity and they refuse to accept more. The blockade, instead of being at Chicago, has been transferred to the Western towns, and railroads tributary to them from the West refuse to carry grain until the blockade is raised. Never before in the history of Kansas has there been so much grain on the market or waiting shipment East.

FOREIGN IMPORTATION

received at Chicago Customs Oct. 27, 1876: J. W. Doane & Co., 715 bxs raisins, 137 brls currants; Schweitzer & Beer, 11 cases toys, etc.; Potter Palmer, 2 hhds wine, 1¼ casks do, 1¼ casks brandy, 1 casks rum, 106 cases wine; Mrs. E. Smith, 1 case, 1 bureau, 2 bedsteads; to order, 115.34 tons pig-iron. Amount of duties collected, $858.84.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and lower all round, in sympathy with hogs, which were dull and drooping at a nominally severe decline. This brought out free offerings of product, while there was little but a local demand, and that not extensive. It was thought by some that the market would be steadier, as there was a long conference between the heads of the two houses which have been ranged on opposite sides of the Campus Martius for a long time past. The market did steady up for awhile, but there were too few orders to be filled to occasion long-continued strength. The same condition of things is now ruling in pork products that we have two or three times previously noted. Buyers are expecting a liberal run of hogs, and therefore are disposed to hold off for lower prices, so that there is not now much inducement to packers to operate, while they are afraid to sell much for future at reduced quotations lest there should be a reaction from the present big decline.

MESS PORK—Was more active, and declined 17½c per brl, closing near the inside quotations of this session. It was noted that the price of old pork fell to the same figure as seller the year, and it was intimated that the old porks now here will probably be delivered on year contract next week. Sales were reported of 412 brls old at $15.20@15.37½; 780 brls new at $15.50@15.75; 1,000 brls seller the month at $15.12½@15.22½; 6,000 brls seller the year at $15.10@15.25; and 3,250 brls seller January at $15.20@15.30. Total, 10,442 brls. The market closed dull at $15.12½@15.20 for old cash; $15.50@15.75 for new; $15.12½@15.15 seller October; $15.30@15.35 seller November; $15.15@15.17½ seller the year; and nominally at $15.25 seller January.

Extra prime pork was nominal at $12.25@12.50.

LARD—Was more active, and declined 7½@10c per 100 lbs, closing firmer at 5c below the reduced quotations of Thursday afternoon. Sales were reported of 250 brls seller next week at $9.65; 7,500 tcs seller the year at $9.22½@9.30; and 2,000 tcs seller January at $9.30@9.35. Total, 9,750 tcs. The market closed steadier at $9.65@9.70 for new cash; $9.35@9.40 for seller November; 9.27½@9.30 seller the year; and $9.35 seller January. Old for October was entirely nominal at $10.25@10.50.

MEATS—Were more active, but quite weak, most descriptions being quoted ⅛c lower on old, and ⅛@¼c lower on new. There was very little demand from outside, the purchases being chiefly made on local account to fill short sales. The reported transactions included 40,000 lbs winter shoulders at 6c; 48,000 lbs winter short ribs at 7¾c; 50,000 lbs short clears, seller November, at 8c; 50 boxes do (choice) at 8¼c, seller November; 1,750 boxes long and short clears at 8c, seller November and seller December; 40 boxes Staffordshire middles at 9c; 50 brls long backs at 9¼c seller first half December; 20,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 8⅛c seller November; 2,000 pcs do (15 lbs) at 8⅛c seller December; and 150 tcs sweet-pickled hams on private terms. The following are the latest quotations on new meats:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Loose	6	8	7¾	8¼
Boxed	6⅜	8¼	8	8½
November, b	....	8⅛	7⅞	8⅜
December, b	5	8	7⅞	8¼
January, b	5⅛	8⅛	7⅞	8⅜

Long and short clears quoted at 8¼c cash, 8⅛c for November, and 8c for December. Cumberlands quiet at 8½@8¾c; long-cut hams, 10¾@11c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 10¾@11¼c. Green hams, 8¼@8¾c.

Winter shoulders, loose, 6c; do short ribs, cash or seller October, 7¾c. No winter short clears or long clears on sale. Bacon quoted at 7½@7¾c for shoulders, 9@9¼c for short ribs, 9½@9¾c for short clears, 12½@13½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@6½c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $8.75@9.00 for mess; $9.75@10.00 for extra mess; and $19.00@19.25 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8¼@8½c for city, and 7½@8c for country lots, according to condition. Sale was reported of 400 brls city at 8½c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet, and tended to an easier scale of prices, though there was no change in quotations. Buyers only took what was necessary to the supply of immediate wants, and the trading was chiefly local. Sales were reported of 600 brls winters on private terms; 750 brls spring extras, mostly at $5.50@5.62½; and 75 brls buckwheat flour on private terms. Total, 1,425 brls. The market closed steady with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $6.50@7.25; medium winters, $5.50@6.25; choice spring extras, $5.75@6.00; medium do, $5.25@5.50; shipping extras, $4.75@5.00; choice patents, $7.00@7.50; common do, $6.00@6.25; sour springs, $3.00@4.00; spring superfines, $2.50@4.00. Rye flour, $4.00@4.25. Buckwheat do, $6.00@7.00.

BRAN—Was active and irregularly weak, some sales being made at a decline of 50c. The reported transactions aggregated 90 tons at $9.00@9.25 per ton on track, and $9.50@10.00 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $13.00.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 20 tons coarse at $15.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was less active, being often dull, and the general feeling was heavy, resulting in a decline of 1⅛c on November, and the market closed about 1c lower than the previous evening. Liverpool was dull and 1@3d per cental lower than Tuesday (market day), and New York was dull and easier. Our receipts were rather light (199 car-loads inspected into store) and were exceeded by the shipments, while lake freights were easier. But the more pacific aspect of affairs in the Old World brought out free sellers, which made a further decline necessary. The fact of big stocks here on the edge of winter was urged as a reason for an additional decline of at least 5c per bu to bring our market to a shipping basis, and permit our No. 2 to be moved out to make room for the stock now back in the country. But there were many on the other side who averred that the future of our market will entirely depend on the volume of our receipts and claim that those receipts will be unusually light this winter, while the East is bare of spring wheat, and must draw largely upon us by rail, even if freights should be much higher than now. Hence they claimed that our market is low enough already. These were, however, in the minority; but a good many shorts filled in at the decline; chiefly, as it seemed, on local accounts. Another element of weakness was found in the expressed fear that the old No. 2 now in store will be unloaded in the beginning of November by the parties who have carried it so long, and will then tend to seek its level at several cents per bu below the price of new. The lower grades were in good request for shipment. The offerings of No. 2 were readily taken to carry against sales for future, receipts dated since Thursday commanding ½c premium over regular, as they carry into winter on first storage. Seller November opened at $1.10¼, receded to $1.09¾, improved to $1.10⅛, declined to $1.09½, and advanced to $1.09⅞ at the close. Seller December sold at $1.11⅜@1.12⅛, closing at $1.12⅛. Seller the month was quiet at $1.09@1.09⅛, closing at $1.09⅛. Current receipts of No. 2 spring closed at $1.09⅛, and new No. 3 at $1.01⅛. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.13; 50,800 bu No. 2 at $1.09@1.09⅝; 21,400 bu new No. 3 at $1.01½@1.02; 9,800 bu new rejected at 92½c; 2,400 bu old do at 86@87c; and 1,400 bu by sample at 81c@$1.08 on track. Total, 90,600 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 1,400 bu No. 2 red at $1.10; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.01½; 400 bu rejected at 92½c; and 700 bu by sample at $1.05@1.14 on track. Total, 2,900 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in moderate request by local millers, and steady. Sales were 8,800 bu No. 2 at $1.11@1.12; 1,000 bu by sample at $1.05@1.13½ on track; and 400 bu do at $1.14½ free on board cars. Total, 10,200 bu.

CORN—Was quiet, but relatively firm. The market opened ¼c lower, in sympathy with wheat, but improved ⅜@½c, and closed easier at the latest figures of Friday. Liverpool was quoted easier (26s@26s 3d), but our receipts were smaller, and the report that freight room had been engaged to carry out nearly 400,000 bu by lake restored confidence, and induced a moderate demand from the short interest, though the strength of the meeting chiefly lay with holders. There was only a light inquiry for shipment yesterday, most of the corn to be forwarded having been previously purchased for that purpose. Seller November opened at 42¼c, advanced to 42⅜c, and receded to 42⅛c at the close. Seller December sold at 42⅜@43⅛c, closing at 42⅞@43c. Seller the year sold at 41⅞@42⅛c. Seller the month sold at 41⅞@42⅛c, closing at 42@42⅛c. Cash No. 2 closed at 42⅛c; high mixed at 42⅜c, and rejected at 41⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 17,800 bu high mixed at 42½@43c; 76,800 bu No. 2 at 42@42⅝c; 9,200 bu rejected at 41@41⅛c; 2,000 bu by sample at 43@44⅛c on track; and 800 bu do at 43⅛c free on board cars. Total, 106,600 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and unchanged. The market opened easy, but ruled stronger subsequently, in response to the advance in corn, and closed quiet and steady. The receipts were fair and the shipments moderate, and New York was quoted dull under heavy receipts. There was some inquiry for oats for shipment to the lumber districts. Cash No. 2 sold at 32⅛@32⅜c, closing at the outside. Rejected sold at 22⅜@22½c, the outside for fresh receipts. October and November opened at 32⅛c and closed at 32⅜c. December sold early at 32⅛c and closed at 32⅜@32½c. Cash sales were reported of 21,400 bu No. 2 at 32⅛@32⅜c; 8,400 bu rejected at 22@22⅜c; 4,800 bu by sample at 23@35c. Total, 34,600 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request and easier. The receipts were moderate, but the pressing orders were filled Thursday and the demand was consequently less urgent. No. 2 sold at 61c and rejected at 54c. November was quoted at 61½@62c and December sold at 64c. Cash sales include 4,800 bu No. 2 at 61c; 400 bu rejected at 54c; 800 bu by sample at 56@57c on track. Total, 6,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and unchanged, though there was a fair trade in car-lots, and No. 2 and No. 3 in N. S. were a shade firmer. The receipts were fair, and about 30,000 bu was inspected out, a portion of it being No. 2, which was taken for shipment a few days ago. Notwithstanding the smaller receipts, the stock is increasing, the outward movement being checked to some extent by the scarcity of cars, though few buying orders are received anyway, the dullness and large stock of malt East keeping those buyers out of the market, and it is thought that some orders are withheld in expectation of a break in prices. October opened at 86c, and closed at 85½c. November and December were quiet at 85c. No. 2 sold at 85@85½c, and No. 3 at 45½c in A. D. & Co.; 40c in Galena; and 38c in Central and Rock Island. Rejected sold at 33c. Samples were rather dull. Cash sales were reported of 22,400 bu No. 2 at 85@85½c; 13,600 bu No. 3 at 38@45½c; 9,600 bu rejected at 33@33½c; 3,200 bu by sample at 25c@$1.05, delivered. Total, 48,800 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—335,000 bu at $1.09⅝@1.10 for November, and $1.12⅛@1.12⅜ for December.

Corn—25,000 bu seller December at 43c.

Mess Pork—2,000 brls at $15.22½@15.30 for January.

Lard—750 tcs at $9.30 for the year, and $9.37½ for January.

LATEST.

Mess pork was quiet and firmer, with sales of 1,320 brls at $15.37½ cash, $15.35 October, $15.25 for the year, and $15.25 seller ninety days.

Lard was quiet, with sales of 1,000 tcs for January at $9.40.

Wheat was active and firmer, closing ⅛c above the price at the close of 'Change. November sold at $1.10@1.10¼, and closed at $1.10⅛. December sold at $1.12¼@1.12⅜, closing at $1.12¾.

Corn was quiet and a shade firmer, at 42⅜c for November, 43⅛c for December, and 42⅛c for the year.

Oats were quiet at 32⅜c for October.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet and firm at $15.25@15.40 for October, $15.25@15.30 for November and December, $15.37½@15.30 for the year, and $15.37½@15.45 for January.

Lard was quiet and firmer at $9.30@9.35 for the year, $9.37½@9.45 for November, and $9.37½@9.42½ for January.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.20.

BROOM-CORN—The demand continues fair at the given prices. The receipts are liberal, but stock is moving out quite freely: Choice green hurl, 5c; medium, hurl, red tipped, 4½c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5c; red tipped with do, 4@4½c; green covers and inside, 4½c; red tipped do, 3½c; inside brush, 3@4c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4@4½c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; crooked do, 2@4c.

BUTTER—The market was steady and firm. There was no great activity in the demand, but the combined wants of the local and shipping trade were sufficient to absorb the current receipts, and the feeling among holders was one of confidence. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 28@31c; medium to good, 17@23c; inferior to common, 14@16c.

BAGGING—Prices were without change. There was a liberal demand for gunnies, but for other lines the inquiry was light. We quote: Stark, 21½@22c; Peerless, AA, 22c; Lewiston, 20½c; Montaup, 21c; Ontario, 21½c; American A, 19c; Amoskeag, 19c; Otter Creek, 19½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 13½@14½c; do, double, 24@25c.

CHEESE—A dull market was noted, buyers as heretofore restricting their orders to meeting current needs. Prices, however, remain firm at 11@12½c for good to best factory.

COAL—There was no change in the coal market. The following prices are current: Lackawanna, egg, $7.00@7.25; do, nut, $7.25@7.50; do, range, $7.50@7.75; Blossburg, $6.50; cannel, $7.00; Erie, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois, $3.75@4.25.

EGGS—Were in fair request and firm at 21@22c.

FISH—Lake fish continue very firm, although in light demand, and we advance our quotations a trifle. Salt-water descriptions are in steadily good request and rule firm. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.25; No. 2 do, $4.00; trout, $3.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $9.00@10.00; No. 1 shore, extra, ½-brl, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $8.00@9.00; No. 2, ½-brl, $6.50@6.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.40; family kits, $1.00@1.05; bank codfish, $5.00@5.25; George's codfish, $5.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@7.75; do, ½-brl, $3.75@4.00; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00@6.25; do, ½-brl, $3.25@3.50; scaled herring, per box, 35@38c; No. 1 herring, 28@30c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $7.75@8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Old layer raisins are offering at lower figures, and new are tending in the same direction. Other foreign fruits remain firm. Prices of domestic dried are unsettled. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; Turkish prunes, old, 6¼@6¾c; do, new, 11@11½c; raisins, layers, old, $1.85@1.95; do, new, $2.30@2.35; loose Muscatel, old, $2.10@2.30; do, new, $2.50@2.55; Valencia, 11½@12c; Zante currants, new, 6¾@7½c; citron, 25@27c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 14@16c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Southern, 5@6c; North Carolina, sliced, 8½@9c; pared peaches, 16@17c; blackberries, 8½@9c; raspberries, new, 30@31c; pitted cherries, 18@18½c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; French walnuts, 10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14½c; Brazils, 9@9½c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5½@6½c; African peanuts, 6@7c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are selling to the retail trade, but the outside demand is light and car lots of choice are slow at $1.50 per brl. It is said that fancy stock is being exported to Canada and Europe. Cranberries are steady. Other fruits were unchanged: Apples, $1.25@1.75 per brl; grapes, Catawba, $2.00@2.50; cranberries, cultivated, $10.00@12.50 per brl; do wild, $8.50@9.00 per brl; California pears, shipping varieties, $2.50@3.25 per box; do grapes, $6.00 per case of 40 lbs; Sicily lemons, $9.00 box; Malaga, $6.00; coast oranges, $6.50@7.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Sugars were again strong and advancing, both refined and raw being held an ⅛c higher, in sympathy with the Eastern market. Sirup and molasses met with a good demand. New Orleans molasses of the 1876 crop has made its appearance in market and is quoted at 70@80c for prime to choice. The quotations of old and of California sugar-loaf drips were reduced a trifle. Coffees continue firm. Spices are advancing. Other lines rule about steady:

RICE—Rangoon, 6@6½c; Carolina, 6@7c; Louisiana, 5@6½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java, No. 2, 26@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 23@23½c; good to prime do, 22¼@22¾c; common to fair, 20½@21½c; roasting, 19@19½c; Singapore Java, 23@24c; Maracaibo, 20½@22½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@11⅞c; crushed, powdered, 11⅝@11½c; granulated, 11⅜c; A standard, 11¼@11⅜c; do No. 2, 11@11⅛c; B, 10⅞@10⅝c; extra C, 10½c; C No. 2, 10⅜c; yellow C No. 1, 10⅛@10¼c; choice brown, 10@10⅛c; fair to prime do, 9⅝@9⅞c; common do, 8¾@9½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 72@75c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 55@60c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 55@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 58@60c; do prime, 55@58c; do, common to good, 45@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 30@32c.

SPICES—Allspice, 16½@17c; cloves, 46@48c; cassia, 26@27c; pepper, 17½@18c; nutmegs, $1.10@1.15; Calcutta ginger, 14@15c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 6½@7c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Royal Savon, 5½c; Savon Imperial, 5½c; Golden West, 5¼@5½c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Was quiet and steady. There were a few outside orders on the floor for prairie, and less inquiry for other grades. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $11.50 free on board; No. 2 do, $8.50@9.00; mixed, $7.00@7.50; upland prairie, $8.00 on track; No. 1 do, $7.50; No. 2 slough, $6.00.

HIGHWINES—Were very quiet and unchanged. Sale was limited to 50 brls at $1.10 per gallon.

HIDES—Were active and firm. The receipts continue moderate, and the Eastern markets have lately advanced, but the upward tendency is now probably checked by the more pacific news from Europe. Quotations: Green city butchers', 6c; green cured, light and heavy, 8½c; damaged, 6c; part cured, 7@7½c; green salted kip, 9@10c; green calf, 12c; flint hides, 13@15c; dry kip and calf, 12@12½c; dry-salted hides, 10c; deacon skins, 45@50c; green sheep-pelts, wool estimated at 30@33c per lb.

HOPS—Were in moderate request at 30@33c for Western, and 35@38c for good to choice Eastern.

OILS—There was a very fair trade in linseed, lard, turpentine, and West Virginia lubricating oils, but other lines were dealt in sparingly. We quote: Carbon, 115 deg. test, 28@28½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 32½@33c; Snow White, 150 deg. test, 34½@35c; do headlight, 175 deg., 34½@35c; extra lard (strictly winter), 95c; extra lard oil, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 57c; boiled, 62c; whale, winter-bleached, 68@70c; sperm, $2.00; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do extra, 88@90c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60@70c; turpentine, 40c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 17c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 32c; reduced, 28 deg., 25@28c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Geese continue in active request and firm, and other poultry is slow and easy. Game in fine order is in good demand for shipment: POULTRY—Spring chickens, $2.25@3.00; old do, $2.50@3.00; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, $2.75@3.00; geese, $9.00. GAME—Prairie-chickens, $3.00@3.50; partridge, $2.25; quail, $1.25@1.50; mallard ducks, $2.00@2.25; small ducks, 75c@$1.25; snipe and plover, 50c@$1.00; venison saddles, 10@12c per lb.

POTATOES—Were in moderate request at unchanged prices. The receipts were liberal, but a smaller proportion than usual was of fine quality, and shippers refused common or partly ripe offerings. Early rose were quoted at 55@60c, and peachblows at 55@65c. Peerless and russets were quoted at 55c.

SEEDS—Timothy was in better demand and stronger at $1.50@1.80 for common to prime. Clover was also more active at $8.40@8.75, and fancy sold at $9.00. Flax was firm at $1.40 for good crushing. The crop is short. Calcutta seed has advanced in England, and there is considerable competition between Western and Eastern buyers in the local market.

SALT—Was quiet and steady: Saginaw and Onondaga, fine, $1.35; Canada do, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00; ground alum, $1.40 per sack of 200 lbs.

TEAS—Were quoted steady and firm at the annexed prices:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

IMPERIAL—Common, 28@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

JAPAN—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@40c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@50c; finest, 52@55c; choice, 58@60c; choicest, 63@65c; choicest new first picking, 70@75c.

OOLONGS—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Remains firm at $7.50 for maple, $6.50 for beech, and $5.00 for slabs—delivered.

WOOL—Continues firm. The demand is good and stocks are small, and it is believed that there is little wool in farmers' hands. Fensier & Spafford, of San Francisco, Oct. 19, report an active market, and about 12,000,000 lbs, or two-thirds of the clip, have been sold. The receipts at San Francisco for September were 37,089 bales. The exports by rail for third quarter of 1876 (two months) were 8,310,771 lbs, and by sea, 999,050 lbs. Quotations: Tub-washed, 39@42c; fair to good do, 35@37c; washed fleece, fine and medium, 30@36c; medium washed, 23@26c; fine do, 20@22c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,388	12,892	354
Tuesday	1,889	17,693	1,298
Wednesday	2,862	24,055	2,022
Thursday	3,070	21,579	1,546
Friday	3,200	23,000	2,000
Total	14,329	99,219	7,220
Same time last week	20,542	69,324	9,554
Shipments—			
Monday	200	2,826	216
Tuesday	353	3,775	211
Wednesday	1,378	2,394	443
Thursday	1,421	3,829	628
Total	3,352	12,824	1,498

CATTLE—Prices were firm at the advance of the day before. The receipts were again moderate, amounting to only about 3,200 head, and making a total for the week up to last night of 14,329 head, or some 6,000 less than for the corresponding period last week. The light supply and the favorable tone of advices from below gave confidence to all classes of operators, and the yards were cleared at $2.50@4.85 for inferior to choice qualities. Most of the trading was done at $2.70@3.00 for cows, at $3.00@3.25 for stockers, and at $3.40@4.35 for common to good shipping steers. Colorado and Montana cattle were in demand at $3.00@3.85. Brown, Thompson & Co. sold between 400 and 500 head within the above range. The market closed steady.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
32	1,462	$4.75	13	1,259	$3.25
29	1,533	4.85	17	1,112	3.40
17	1,380	4.85	53	1,005	3.60
32	1,426	4.50	61	1,160	3.65
48	1,417	4.75	124 Colorado	1,253	3.30
17	1,281	4.30	19	1,015	3.70
15	1,185	4.35	11	1,091	3.30
18	1,175	4.25	19	1,016	3.70
122	1,155	4.15	17	1,223	3.70
51	1,320	4.10	10 stockers	1,001	3.10
32	1,229	4.10	12 cows	953	3.00
19	1,170	4.00	11	1,126	2.90
38	1,151	3.85	21	910	2.85
16	1,290	3.85	16 cows	948	2.80
11	1,175	3.70	17 cows	1,020	2.90
48	1,071	3.60	13 cows	955	2.90
17	1,136	3.75	22 Texas	880	2.80
169 Montana	1,321	3.50	16 cows	929	2.75
80 Colorado	927	3.40	16 cows	856	2.70
124 Montana	1,252	3.30	37	920	2.65
11	1,005	3.25	20 cows	982	2.75
17	869	3.25	23 cows	829	2.70
10	980	3.30	10 cows	768	2.80
19 Colorado	889	3.15	23 Texas	970	2.50
25 Montana	843	3.10	28 Texas	800	2.50
18	894	3.25	11 calves	285	3.55

HOGS—It was the most unsatisfactory hog market that sellers have encountered for many weeks. Not only was there an entire absence of any appearance of activity, but the shrinkage in values was more severe than is often witnessed in a single day. During the forenoon next to nothing was accomplished in the line of sales. Buyers were as numerous as on any day of the week, but the large supply and the depressed condition of the market for the product exerted a restraining influence, and all, as if by common consent, held off for a decline. The few sales effected during the opening hours did not show more than 10@15c decline, but by noon the market was down a good 20@25c, while later sales showed a reduction of 30@35c, packing hogs selling at $5.40@5.55, and bacon grades at $5.50@5.55. Even these low prices did not call out much demand, a majority of the trade anticipating still lower prices for Saturday. Prime to choice Boston hogs sold at $5.60@5.75, and Philadelphias at $5.80@6.00. There were sales of skippers at $5.00@5.25. The market closed weak.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
23	323	$6.00	29	188	$5.55	56	201	$5.50
22	275	6.00	78	171	5.55	78	287	5.50
84	352	5.90	68	183	5.55	62	254	5.50
42	262	5.80	88	311	5.55	58	325	5.50
26	292	5.80	47	318	5.55	49	310	5.50
101	273	5.75	41	204	5.55	64	200	5.50
57	249	5.75	67	193	5.50	111	289	5.50
76	228	5.75	61	217	5.50	58	201	5.50
49	305	5.75	58	231	5.50	60	278	5.50
52	315	5.75	57	224	5.50	57	255	5.50
49	330	5.75	68	183	5.50	56	282	5.50
41	307	5.75	55	186	5.50	57	281	5.50
39	330	5.75	28	170	5.55	59	220	5.50
34	318	5.75	122	258	5.50	81	216	5.50
43	336	5.75	47	292	5.50	63	277	5.40
31	300	5.75	47	220	5.50	23	230	5.40
24	280	5.65	64	211	5.50	49	245	5.40
33	320	5.60	36	209	5.50	69	257	5.45
40	330	5.60	32	286	5.50	53	271	5.45
55	232	5.60	35	202	5.50	59	266	5.40
52	286	5.60	27	277	5.50	21	142	5.25
47	314	5.55	58	283	5.50	22	114	5.25
41	195	5.55						

SHEEP—The market was fairly active at $3.25@4.25 for common to prime qualities.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—BEEVES—Receipts, 412 cars, 78 short of last week; fair average quality; dealers experienced a slow trade throughout, but business proved more profitable than last week; market opened at closing prices of last week; has ruled steady up to close; general falling off in demand; sales, 2,000 head, 700 short of last week, with few left over.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 50 cars, 30 short of last week; sheep dull, ¼@½c off, with limited sales; 3½@5c for common to good; lambs sold more freely; ¼c off; but closed dull at 5@5¾c.

HOGS—Supply exceeds demand; market weak; city packers the principal buyers; sales of 1,000 Western at 6@6¼c.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—BEEVES—Receipts small; prices same as at the close of last week; only a few left at the yard.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts small; market dull; sales common to fair, 5@5½c; fair to good, 5¼@5¾c; good to extra, 5¾@6c; State mixed sheep and lambs, 4⅝@5c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,420, making 4,320 for four days, against 5,670 same time last week; supply scarcely equal to the wants of the trade; the market was firm at a further advance of ¼c; very poor to very good native steers, 7¾@10¾c; no premium cattle on sale; five car-loads of Cherokee steers, 965 lbs, 7¾c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,730, making 12,500 for four days, against 21,530 same time last week; prices further advanced a fraction and the market closed firm at 5@6¾c for lambs; 3½@5¼c for poor to prime sheep, with good Kentucky sheep, 116 lbs, at 5¼c.

SWINE—Receipts, 3,780, making 16,400 for four days, against 17,280 same time last week; none sold alive.

BUFFALO.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,190; total for the week, 7,497; no sales; fresh receipts consigned through; yards bare of stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 200; total for the week, 12,600; dull; sales of 3 cars fair Western sheep, $4.00@4.75; 10 cars of unsold sheep shipped East in first hands.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,700; total for the week, 25,200; market opened dull and dragging; later in the morning more active; sales of 28 cars Yorkers, $5.50@5.70; good to best, with a few selected, $5.75; 8 cars heavy, $5.60@5.80; a few best selected, $5.85; 15 cars of all kinds unsold; best lots generally disposed of.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—HOGS—Strong and higher; Yorkers, $5.35@5.55. Bacon, $5.50@5.70; butchers', $5.70@5.90.

CATTLE—Good demand at full prices; prime to choice steers, $4.70@4.90; good, $4.00@4.30; medium to fair, $3.75@4.00; pony, $3.50@3.90; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.50; stockers, $2.50@3.65; good to choice Texans, $3.00@3.60; common to fair, $2.25@2.90.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—HOGS—Steady and firm; common light, $5.25@5.50; fair to good light, $5.70@5.90; heavy, $5.80@6.10.

RECEIPTS—1,909; shipments, 485.

LUMBER.

The wholesale lumber market was quiet, nothing being on sale. The market was nominally firm at $7.50@7.75 for piece stuff, $8.00@14.00 for inch, and $1.20 for lath.

Freights are firm at $2.00 for Manistee, $1.75 for Muskegon, and $1.75@1.87½ for Menominee.

The demand at the yards continues fair and prices are generally adhered to. Stocks are heavy, and some dealers are anxious to sell, and in order to attract trade sometimes make concessions. The large stock prevents an advance to correspond with the rise at the sale docks. We quote:

First and second clear	$35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00@32.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@33.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
Clear siding, first and second	16.50
First common siding	14.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	27.00@28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	21.00@23.00
Box boards, A	35.00
Box boards, B	25.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in	28.00@32.00
B stock boards	20.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00
Common boards and short fencing	9.50@10.50
Fencing, 16 ft	9.50@10.50
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 24 in	9.00@10.50
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.25@1.50
A shingles	2.30@2.60
Pickets, square	10.00@11.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 25s 6d; No. 2, 23s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 2d; white, No. 1, 10s 7d; No. 2, 10s 4d; club, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 7d. Corn—26s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 76s. Lard, 47s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—2 p. m.—Weather dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet. Flour, No. 1, 25s; No. 2, 23s; Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s 7d; No. 2, 10s 3d; club, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 6d. Corn—No. 1, 26s 3d; No. 2, 26s.

Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—Latest.—COTTON—Firm; 6@6 3-16d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000; American, 8,000; sales of the week, 118,000 bales, of which exporters took 8,000, and speculators took 10,000; total stock, 544,000; American, 197,000; receipts, 47,000; American, 17,000; actual export, 9,000; amount afloat, 179,000; American, 87,000; forwarded from ships' sides direct to spinners, 4,000; American sales, 53,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet. Wheat—Receipts for the past three days, 18,000 quarters; American, 13,000; California white wheat average, 10s 3d@10s 7d; do club, 10s 6d@11s 10d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 9s 1d@10s; do winter, 9s 8d@10s 2d. Flour—Western canal, 23@25s. Corn—Western mixed, 26s@26s 3d. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 37s 6d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 50@55s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 76s. Prime mess beef, 70s. Lard, American, 47s 3d. Cheese, fine American, 57s 6d. Bacon, long clear, 44s; short clear, 47s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 44s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 10s 6d; refined, 18s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—28s 6d@29s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 9d@6s; pale, 14s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—24s 6d@24s 9d.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—SUGAR—No. 1 Dutch standard, spot, 26s; afloat, 26s@26s 6d.

CALCUTTA LINSEED—58s@58s 6d.

WHALE OIL—35s@35s 10d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 27.—PETROLEUM—48¼.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat market ruled slightly in buyers' favor, with a little better business reported for export: sales of 137,000 bu at $1.05@1.20 for ungraded spring, including 16,000 bu old at $1.19; $1.17 for poor No. 3 Chicago; $1.22½@1.23 for No. 3 Milwaukee. Rye dull, at 73@78c for Western; sales of 8,500 bu No. 2 Western at 78c afloat. Corn opened quiet and steady, and closed a shade firmer, with a good export and fair home-trade demand; sales of 162,000 bu at 56½c for no grade; 58@58½c for steamer mixed; 58½@59c for New York mixed; 59@59½c for No. 2 and No. 1; 59¼@60½c for high mixed nearly yellow, and 56½@60c for ungraded Western mixed. Oats without change to notice; demand light and mainly for immediate wants of the local trade; sales of 42,000 bu at 33½@47c for mixed Western and State; 35@51c for white Western and State; 36½@37c for No. 3 white; 37@37½c for No. 2; 41@42c for No. 2 white; 35½@38c for mixed Western; 35@42c for white Western.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Quite an active business was transacted in general, but mainly in the grain and cotton rooms; rates for grain on berth easier but closed firmer, and in a chartering way for the day not especially changed; engagements comprised: To Liverpool, per steam, 96,000 bu grain at 7½c, and per sail 16,000 bu grain at 7¼d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, on spot and for October, higher and firm, with a moderate business; later deliveries dull and lower; sales of 415 brls new mess, on the spot, at $17.50@18.12½, the latter price for fresh inspected; and 100 brls city prime mess, on private terms; 250 brls new mess, for January, 1877, at $15.75; at the second call, for October $17.70 was bid and $17.90 asked; for November, $16.00 was bid and $16.50 asked; for the remainder of the year, $15.50 was bid and $16.00 asked; for January, 1877, $16.00 was asked, and for February, 1877, at $15.50 bid and $16.00 asked. Cut meats quiet and rather easier in price; middles without important trade; Western long clear quoted at 9c. Lard opened lower; subsequently, with an active demand, prices advanced, but the market closed heavy; sales of 1,400 tcs on spot, part yesterday, at $9.95@10.05 for prime steam, and $9.60 for off grade, closing at $9.95@10.00 for prime; October quoted at $9.95@9.97½, and November at $9.80@9.85; 2,750 tcs seller's option for the remainder of the year sold at $9.75@9.80, closing at $9.75; 9,500 tcs for January delivery at $9.75@9.87½, closing at $9.85.

SUGAR—Market for raw again higher and very firm at 9⅝@9⅞c for fair to good refining; Cuba prime quoted at 9⅝@9⅞c; Centrifugal at 9½@10⅛c; refined in demand and firm.

TALLOW—Firmer and fairly active; sales of 210,000 lbs prime at 8 13-16@9c per lb.

WHISKY—Market unsettled and lower; sales yesterday of 100 brls at $1.13½@1.14½ and to-day 50 brls at $1.12¼ cash.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—COTTON—Steady; 11@11 3-16c; futures closed firm; October, 11@11 1-16c; November, 11 1-16@11⅛c; December, 11⅛c; January, 11 5-32c; February, 11 11-16@11 23-32c; March, 11 29-32c; April, 12 3-32@12⅛c; May, 12 9-32@12 5-16c; June, 12 15-32c; July, 12 19-32@12⅝c; August, 12 23-32@12¾c. Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 175,000; do same week last year, 189,000. Total receipts at all United States ports to date, 810,000; do to same date last year, 738,000. Exports from all United States ports for the week, 84,000; do same week last year, 100,000. Total exports from all United States ports to date, 254,000; do same date last year, 282,000. Stock at all United States ports, 517,000; do at same time last year, 400,000. Stock at all interior towns, 58,000; do same time last year, 54,000. Stock at Liverpool, 544,000; do same time last year, 587,000. Stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 87,000; do same time last year, 65,000.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 29,000 brls; No. 2, $3.40@4.10; super State and Western, $4.60@5.00; common to good extra, $5.25@5.50; good to choice, $5.55@5.65; white wheat extra, $5.70@8.00; extra Ohio, $5.25@7.00; St. Louis, $5.30@8.25; Minnesota, patent process, $7.60@9.50. Rye flour steady; $4.40@5.10.

CORN-MEAL—More active; Western, $3.00@3.30.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate demand; receipts, 153,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.05@1.20; No. 3 Milwaukee, new, $1.22½@1.24; No. 1 Duluth, new, $1.32; No. 2 Chicago, $1.26@1.27; No. 3 Chicago, new, $1.17; winter red Western, $1.18@1.27. Rye quiet; Western, 72@78c; State, 80@92c. Barley quiet and unchanged; malt quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at the opening; closed with a fair demand and market firm; receipts, 343,000 bu; mixed Western, ungraded, 56¼@60½c; mixed, no grade, 56½c; mixed steamer, graded and ungraded, 58@58½c; high mixed, 59¼@60½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts, 32,000 bu.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, but firm; Rio cargoes, 16½@19½c in gold; jobbing, 16½@20½c in gold. Sugar quiet, but firm; fair to good refining, 9⅝@9⅞c; prime, 9⅝@9⅞c; refined, 10⅞@11⅜c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady; fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal.

TALLOW—Firmer; 8 15-16@9c.

STRAINED RESIN—Steady; 38c.

EGGS—Firmer; Western, 25@27c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $17.50@18.12½. Beef quiet; middles quiet; long clear city, 9⅛@9¼c; do Western, 9c. Lard heavy; prime steam, $9.95@10.05.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull; 6@12c.

WHISKY—Unsettled.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 25@26c; crude, 17@18c.

SEEDS—Cloverseed scarce; $12.50@13.00. Timothy, $1.90@2.00.

FLOUR—Demand fair; market firmer; extra, $4.25@4.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6.25@6.75; State, Ohio, and Indiana family, $6.00@6.75; high grades, $7.50@8.50. Rye flour, $4.62½.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; State red, $1.26@1.27; amber, $1.34@1.37. Rye, 70@75c. Corn inactive; yellow, 58@59c; mixed, 58c; white, 58c; sail, 56c f. o. b. Oats in fair demand; fair to choice, 34@40c; unsound and mixed, 30@32c.

WHISKY—Firm.

BUTTER—Firm; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 34@35c; do firsts, 24@26c.

CHEESE—Quiet; New York State, fancy, 12@13c; do Pennsylvania, 10@12c; Western, fine, 10½@11½c; do prime, 8@10c.

EGGS—Steady; Pennsylvania, New York, and Delaware fresh, 28@29c; Western fresh, 27@28c; Southern, 24@25c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 133,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 35,000 bu.

WOOL—Dull, but firm; advancing tendency; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, double extra and above, 44@47c; extra, 43@45c; medium extra, 42@43½c; coarse extra, 38@40c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 37@42c; medium fine, 40@42c; coarse fine, 38@40c; combing washed, 48@50c; combing unwashed, 35@37½c; Canada combing, 50@52c; fine unwashed, 27@28c; coarse and medium unwashed, 28@32c; tub-washed, 42@50c; extra merino pulled, 34@36c; No. 1 superfine pulled, 34@36c; Texas fine and medium, 19@25c; coarse, 18@22c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm; superfine, $4.25@4.50; XX, $5.00@5.25; XXX, $5.50@6.50; high grades, $7.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm; 58@65c. Oats quiet; ordinary dull; 41@44c; choice scarce, 50c.

CORN-MEAL—Demand light, and holders firm; held at $2.60.

HAY—Quiet and weak; prime, $17.00; choice, $19.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak, and lower; $17.87½. Lard dull and lower; tierce, $11.87½@12.00; keg, $11.75. Bulk-meats moderately active and higher; shoulders, old, 7¼c; new, 8c. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders, 7⅞c; clear rib, 9¼@9½c; clear, 9¾c; sugar-cured hams steady at 15@17c.

WHISKY—Scarce and firm; $1.14@1.15.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Demand fair; market firm; Rio cargoes, 16@19½c. Sugar—Fair to fully fair, 7¾@7⅞c; prime light, 8¼c; yellow clarified, 9⅛@9⅜c. Molasses quiet and weak; fair, 45@47c.

BRAN—Quiet and firm.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Good grades steady; low and medium weak; No. 2 Western red, $1.29@1.30; No. 3 do, $1.23; Pennsylvania red, $1.32@1.37. Corn—Western mixed, 56¾c. Oats dull; Western white, 34@36c; mixed, 30@33c. Rye dull and nominal.

HAY—Dull, heavy, and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and heavy. Pork, $17.50@17.75. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 8½c, loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib, 10c; hams, 16@17c. Lard, refined, 11½@11¾c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 22@27c.

PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.

COFFEE—Strong and buoyant; Rio cargoes, 16@19½c; jobbing, 16½@20c.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.14¼.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 118,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 127,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and lower to sell; scarcely anything done.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall, $1.23⅝ bid cash; sales at $1.24 November; $1.27 December; No. 3 red, $1.13 cash. Corn active but a shade lower; 40⅝@40¾c cash; 41c November; 40½c December. Oats quiet; 32⅛c cash and November. Rye firmer; 58@58½c. Barley dull and drooping; prime to fancy Minnesota, 75c@$1.05.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market easier; $17.00. Lard quiet; new, $9.75. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, 7c; sides, 8⅛@8⅜c. Bacon—fair demand, but at lower rates; shoulders, 7⅜c; clear rib, 8¾@9c; clear, 9⅛@9¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened unsettled; ¼c lower; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.19¼; No. 2 do, $1.12⅛; November, $1.12⅜; December, $1.14⅜; No. 3 do, $1.04¾. Corn demoralized and lower; No. 2, 48c. Oats weak and easier; No. 2, 31½@32c. Rye higher; No. 1, 62½c. Barley weak and lower; No. 2 spring, 83@86½c; November do, 84c.

PROVISIONS—Drooping; more active. Mess pork, $15.25. Lard—Prime steam, $9.60; prime kettle, $10.50.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and easier; wheat to Buffalo, 4½c; to Oswego, 6⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 brls; wheat, 84,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 64,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 27.—COTTON—Demand fair and prices higher; 10½c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm; red, $1.15@1.25. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; 47@48c; new, 34@35c. Oats steady; 30@38c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull; No. 2 fall, $1.08@1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair and market firm; $16.50@16.75. Lard in good demand for new; steam, $9.45@9.62½; kettle, 10¼c. Bulk meats quiet but steady; loose cuts and shoulders, 6⅝c; short rib, 8c; short clear and clear, 8¼c. Packed lots new salt shoulders, 7c cash; 6⅞c delivery Nov. 20. Bulk short rib, 8⅛c; short clear, 8⅝c. Bacon quiet; 7⅛c; 9@9⅛c; 9⅝c.

WHISKY—Quiet and weak; $1.10.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 27.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.27; No. 2 do held at $1.21; extra white Michigan held at $1.31; $1.30 offered; amber Michigan, October and November, $1.22; December, $1.24; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.12; No. 1 red winter, $1.28¾ offered; No. 2 do, $1.18¾; November, $1.19; No. 3 red, $1.12½; rejected, $1.08. Corn dull; high mixed, 49c; low mixed, 47¼c; new, 47c; no grade, 47c; new, 46c; damaged, 43¼c; new, 38½c. Oats dull and nominal.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; holders ask $1.21½@1.23 for new No. 3 Milwaukee. Corn dull; No. 2, 52½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye—No trade. Barley quiet and steady.

CANAL FREIGHTS—10c for wheat; 9½c for corn; 7c for oats.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—FLOUR—Demand moderate, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn—Firm; mixed and yellow, 64@66c. Oats—Dull; No. 1 and extra white, 49@53c; rejected, 35@38c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—COTTON—Demand active; sales, 7,550 bales; good ordinary, 9¼@9⅜c; low middling, 10⅜@10½c; middling, 10⅞@10⅞c; good middling, 11¼@11⅜c; middling fair, 11⅝@11⅞c; fair, 12½@12¾c; receipts, net, 2,334; gross, 4,100; exports, none; stock, 128,385; week's sales, 43,300; week's receipts, net, 42,691; gross, 51,469; exports to Liverpool, 4,042; to Havre, 17,372; to Bordeaux, 31; to Vera Cruz, 252; to New York, 2,679.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10⅝c; stock, 67,614 bales; monthly net receipts, 26,976; sales, 12,500; exports to Great Britain, 3,288; to France, 750; to the Continent, 1,955; coastwise, 5,084.

MOBILE, Oct. 27.—COTTON—Strong; middling, 10⅝c; stock, 29,991 bales; weekly, net 16,034 gross none; sales, 11,800; exports to Great Britain, 3,439; coastwise, 6,034; to France, 2,577.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 27.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10⅝c; stock, 70,441 bales; weekly net, 21,896; gross, 22,323; sales, 10,960; exports to Great Britain, 1,063; coastwise, 12,528.

GALVESTON, Oct. 27.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10¼c; stock, 57,800 bales; weekly net, 18,363; gross, 18,480; sales, 15,013; exports to France, 3,023; to Great Britain, 1,895; to the Continent, 680; coastwise, 6,067.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The package trade in domestic goods is quiet, and prints continue in light demand. Allen's prints are reduced to 7c. Dress style of ginghams are in good request. Dress goods, skirts, hosiery, and notions are selling fairly. Woolen goods remain quiet. French merinos and cashmeres sold low at auction to-day.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 27.—PETROLEUM—Market firm; standard white, 110 test, 23c, cash, car-lots.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27.—PETROLEUM—Crude quiet; $3.00@3.05 at Parker's; refined unchanged.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 32c.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; prop Bismarck, Manistee, towing; prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing; prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries; prop Lawrence, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, lumber; schr Eldorado, Marinette, lumber; schr Robinson, Marinette, lumber; schr Menekaunee, Marinette, lumber; schr Wolverine, Muskegon, lumber; schr C. F. Allen, Muskegon, lumber; schr Mary Amanda, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber; schr N. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber; schr Pauline, Muskegon, railroad ties; schr Presto, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Seventh Ohio, White River, lumber; schr Westchester, Muskegon, lumber; schr C. M. Forest, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, lumber; schr Iver Lawson, White River, railroad ties; schr Adriatic, Ludington, railroad ties; schr E. M. Portch, White Lake, wood; schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, lumber; schr Kearsarge, White Lake, lumber; schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber; schr Eliza Day, White Lake, lumber; schr Lew Higby, Grand Haven, tan-bark; schr Florence Lester, Manistee, lumber; schr Australia, Muskegon, lumber; schr Ellen Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber; schr W. Lantet, White Lake, lumber; schr Tri Color, Holland, staves; schr Elva, Holland, wood; schr Wollin, Holland, wood; schr M. Muller, Muskegon, lumber; schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, lumber; schr Tom Paine, Holland, wood; schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, wood; schr Elm City, Grand Haven, railroad ties; scow M. Dixon, Grand Haven, tan-bark.

CLEARANCES—Schr Mont Blanc, Kingston, 21,150 bu corn; schr F. B. Gardner, Ford River, 1 ton butter and sundries; schr Chicago, Manitowoc, 150 bdls green hides, 12 brls apples, and sundries; prop India, Buffalo, 31,000 bu wheat; prop S. J. Luff, Ford River, 3,500 bu corn, 4,705 bu oats, 400 brls flour; prop Newburgh, Buffalo, 15,361 bu wheat, 1,200 brls flour, 30,000 bu barley; bark Eldorado, Menekaunee, 14 brls apples and sundries; schr Lena Johnson, Manistee, 700 bu corn; schr F. B. Stockbridge, East Moran Bay, 1,504 bu oats, 160 brls flour, 25 brls pork, 50 brls beef, 16 brls beans, and sundries; schr Kate Winslow, Buffalo, 51,000 bu barley; bark Robinson, Menekaunee, sundries; schr Mears, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn; schr C. C. Barnes, Buffalo, 35,100 bu wheat; bark Menekaunee, Menekaune, 60 brls pork, 50 brls beef, and sundries; schr Mais, Ludington, 400 bu corn, 15 brls pork, 6 brls beef; schr J. Corning, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn; schr Commerce, Menominee, 30,000 bu corn, 32,000 bu oats; schr F. C. Leyton, Buffalo, 23,000 bu wheat; schr Gilbert Knapp, Montague, 1,496 bu corn, 1,650 bu oats, 65 brls beef, 100 brls pork; prop China, Buffalo, 28,000 bu wheat; prop Tempest, White Lake, 15 brls salt and sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Arabia, Buffalo, 40,308 bu corn, 800 brls flour, and sundries; prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn, 500 brls flour, and sundries; bark Zach Chandler, Buffalo, 46,000 bu corn.

FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.—The market was active at a decline of ¼c, corn being taken for Buffalo at 4c. Several of the charters were made late on the previous day. The following vessels were taken for Buffalo: Prop Colorado, wheat and corn on through rate; schr Sam Flint, wheat at 4¼c; schrs Helvetia, Camden, Pelican, Z. Chandler, E. Corning, and C. Mears, corn at 4c. Prop Wissahickon, part cargo rye. Capacity estimated at 60,000 bu wheat, 300,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu rye.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—Hiram H. Smith reports steam barge Jarecki and barge Maria Martin, lumber, Georgian Bay to Tonawanda, p. t.; schr E. R. Williams, salt to Toledo, nothing, f. o. b.; schr Louisa Moulding, sand to Detroit, 25c per ton. The schr David Vance and schr Moonlight take coal to Milwaukee, and the Pensaukee and the Guido Pfister coal to Chicago at 40c per ton. The steam barge Germania takes salt to Detroit at 4c per brl. Capt. Tom Collins reports: Schr Morning Star, coal to Green Bay at 50c per ton, and wheat back to Buffalo at Milwaukee rates; steam barge J. W. Snook, cement to Detroit at 5c per brl; schr Negaunee, coal to Chicago at 40c per ton. Rates firm. Vessels load here in preference to going above on account of the windy weather; they dare not venture out light.

DETROIT, Oct. 25.—Grain freights are dull, with rates unchanged. Wheat to Oswego, 5½c; to Ogdensburg, 6c; to Buffalo, 2½c; to Cleveland, 1½c, free of elevation.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—About a dozen lumber-laden vessels arrived here yesterday. Most of them were disposed of during the day....In consequence of the favorable south wind which prevailed all day yesterday, nearly all the vessels which were ready to leave departed for their respective destinations....The repairs to the schr Mars have been completed, and she came out of dry-dock yesterday....Capt. Gorman is temporarily running the tug Butler....There are a number of vessels at this port taking on supplies with which to supply the mills on the east shore during the coming winter....A war among the tugs was inaugurated yesterday. A few days ago the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company announced a reduction in towing rates of 40 per cent. Now, in order to punish the Vessel-Owners' Company, a number of the tugs took tows yesterday for anything they could get. Of course all the tugs will now have to cut rates if they mean to get any business. There is, however, a prospect that a number of tugs, rather than do business for nothing, will go into winter-quarters, and when this is accomplished the remaining ones will agree upon the old rates again.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 27.—DOWN—Props A. Bertschy, Huron City; schr E. W. Rathbun.

UP—Props Cuba, Starucca; schrs Jenny Rumball, Waneetee, Otonabee, Charles Luling.

WIND—Southwest, gentle; weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 27—11 p. m.—DOWN—Schrs Swallow, Typo.

UP—Schrs Belle, Stevens, W. R. Hanna, Adventure, Margaret Muir.

WIND—Northeast, fresh; weather cloudy.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 27.—ARRIVED—Prop Victor, Chillicothe, 4,900 bu corn; Gipsy Queen, Chillicothe, 6,000 bu corn; Kennebec, Chillicothe, 5,000 bu corn; Dolphin, Ottawa, 4,660 bu corn, 2,200 bu oats; Midget, Ottawa, 5,300 bu oats, 1,500 bu rye; Thomas Scott, Marseilles, 6,200 bu corn; prop King Brothers, Kankakee Feeder, 1,800 bu corn; Atlantic, Kankakee Feeder, 38,000 bu corn; prop Heath, Chillicothe, 5,000 bu corn; Frederick, Chillicothe, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,491 bu wheat; prop Peerless, Ottawa; Tempest, Ottawa.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 27.—DEPARTURES—For Upper Lake ports, props Arizona, N. K. Fairbanks; schrs Hoboken, Rust, Weeks, Keepsake.

As the season draws to a close it is sadly noticed that freights do not rise as they should. Already a large number of vessels are in ordinary at ports on Lake Erie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE AND THERE—The Captain of the schr Nellie P. Downey reports that he saw the top of a mast sticking out of the water about seven miles northwest of Oswego....The Free Democrat had her jibboom snapped off by meeting the scow Christie. On the 7th of next month all the Free Democrats will have their jibbooms snapped off by meeting the scow Republican....Canal freights advanced nearly 1 cent per bushel Wednesday, and another increase is looked for to-day. Boats are not plenty, and those at Buffalo at present refuse to load except at high rates....The tug John Chassel, belonging to the Northern Iron Company, was partly destroyed by fire on Sunday at Portage Entry. She was insured in the Brewers and Maltsters' Insurance Company for $1,333....The steambarge James Davidson, ashore on Fighting Island for several days past, was got off Wednesday afternoon. Her consort, the barge C. J. King, is aground at the same place, and will need to be lightered....On Tuesday the schr William Hunter, loaded with wheat from Toledo for Buffalo, ran on Niagara Reef, near Middle Sister Island and sank. She belongs to Cleveland parties, and is said to be insured....The sloop Belle Richmond, of Escanaba, was capsized between that place and Menomonee recently. Capt. Wade narrowly escaped with his life by lashing himself fast, where he remained drifting about for four days, when he was sighted by a tug and towed into Menomonee....The Huron County *News* has the following in regard to the Sand Beach breakwater: "The last crib on this season's work on the breakwater was sunk in position last Monday, and about 125 cords of stone put into it to hold it into position. The heavy northeast sea on Thursday morning parted the crib twenty feet below the surface of the water, and the top of the crib came up, leaving seven feet on the bottom filled with stone. There are two submarine divers now working at it trying to get it back into position. The breaking of this one crib will delay the completion of this season's work two or three weeks, and necessitates several thousand dollars extra expense."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 27.—Arrived, schr Exile. Cleared, prop D. M. Wilson, schrs Frank Perew, H. J. Webb. Passed up Tuesday, prop City of Fremont; to-day, Annie L. Craig. Passed down, Cuyhoga, Winslow. Wind, southeast.

Indian Treaties—Another Immense District in the Northwest Ceded to the Dominion of Canada.

Winnipeg (Manitoba) Herald, Oct. 14.

Lieut.-Gov. Morris, the Hon. James McKay, and the Hon. Mr. Christie having returned from their extended trip to the Northwest Territory, we are enabled to lay before our readers particulars of the very important work performed by them. Two treaties were made with the Crees and other Indians,—one at Carleton, on the Saskatchewan, and the other at Fort Pitt,—under which the Indians ceded their rights over a district in the Fertile Belt estimated at 200,000 square miles. The treaties now made include all the Cree nation; and the Dominion may be said to have acquired nearly the whole of the territory within the Fertile Belt, and for some distance north of it,—all the land east of the Rocky Mountains, in fact, except a district of not more than 1,000 square miles, principally inhabited by Blackfeet. The portion yet untreated for may be roughly described as lying to the south of Red Deer River, along the Rocky Mountains, and from the boundary line to Bow River.

"Doing" a Rich American.

Paris Figaro.

A rich American comes to Paris and goes to one of the great restaurants on the Boulevard for breakfast. The bill is 14½ francs.

Next morning he goes to the same restaurant, orders precisely the same breakfast, and is charged 16½ francs.

He says nothing, but thinks a great deal, and, returning on the third day to the restaurant, gives exactly the same order, and calls for the bill. This time it is 18½ francs.

This time he cannot avoid calling the attention of the proprietor to this singular occurrence. The proprietor, with a gracious smile, looks at the bill and answers blandly:

"That is easily explained, sir. The first two bills were wrong. This one is right, but we never make our customers pay for any mistakes we have made."